RESOLUTIONS

and

DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its
FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

Volume I

17 September – 20 December 1991

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 49 (A/46/49)

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1992

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

* * *

The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 17 September to 20 December 1991. Any further resolutions or decisions which the Assembly may adopt at its forty-sixth session will appear in a second volume.

The present volume also contains a list indicating the allocation of agenda items (sect. I), a list of principal and subsidiary organs with a reference to their composition (annex I), a list of conventions, declarations and other instruments (annex II), an index (annex III) and a check-list of resolutions and decisions (annex IV).

In the present volume, the notes are at the end of each section.

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I. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS[1]

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2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
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5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (item 5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (section F), VIII and IX) (item 12).[2]
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).[3]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (item 15):
   (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
   (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
   (*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
16. Appointment of the Secretary-General (item 16).
17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (item 17):
   (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
   (*b*) Election of the members of the International Law Commission;
   (*c*) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
   (*d*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
   (*e*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.
18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 18):[4]
   (*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
   (*h*) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
   (*i*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
   (*j*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 19).[5]
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 20).
21. Critical economic situation in Africa (item 21):

(*a*) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

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22. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world (item 22).
23. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (item 23).
24. The situation in Cambodia (item 24).
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (item 25).
26. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace (item 26).
27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (item 27).
28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (item 28).
29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (item 29).
30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (item 30).
31. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (item 31).
32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (item 32).
33. Question of Palestine (item 33).
34. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (item 34).
35. The situation in the Middle East (item 35).
36. Law of the sea (item 36).
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39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 39).[7]
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42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (item 42).
43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development (item 43).
44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (item 44).
45. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait (item 46).
46. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (item 137).
47. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (item 144).
48. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (item 102).
49. Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly (item 141).
50. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (item 142).
51. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (item 143).
52. Situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (item 145).[8]
53. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 (item 147).[9]

First Committee

(DISARMAMENT AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

1. Reduction of military budgets (item 47):
   - (*a*) Reduction of military budgets;
   - (*b*) Transparency and reduction of military budgets.
2. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (item 48).
3. Education and information for disarmament (item 49).
4. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 50).
5. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (item 51).
6. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (item 52).
7. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (item 53).
8. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (item 54).
9. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (item 55).
10. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (item 56).
11. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (item 57).
12. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (item 58).
13. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (item 59).
14. General and complete disarmament (item 60):[3]
    - (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    - (*b*) International arms transfers;
    - (*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
    - (*d*) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;
    - (*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    - (*f*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    - (*g*) Conventional disarmament;
    - (*h*) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities;
    - (*i*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    - (*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    - (*k*) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment;
    - (*l*) Regional disarmament;
    - (*m*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    - (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.
15. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 61):
    - (*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
    - (*c*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    - (*d*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    - (*e*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    - (*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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    (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    (*f*) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;
    (*g*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
    (*h*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
    (*i*) Prevention of nuclear war.
17. Israeli nuclear armament (item 63).
18. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (item 64).
19. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (item 65).
20. Question of Antarctica (item 66).
21. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (item 67).
22. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (item 68).

Special Political Committee

1. Protection and security of small States (item 69).
2. Effects of atomic radiation (item 70).
3. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (item 71).
4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 72).
5. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (item 73).
6. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (item 74).
7. Questions relating to information (item 75).
8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (item 76).
9. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (item 37).[6]

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I to III, IV (sections B to D and F to I), V, VII (sections A to C and E to G) and IX) (item 12).[10]
2. Development and international economic cooperation (item 77):
    (*a*) Trade and development;
    (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;
    (*c*) World Decade for Cultural Development;
    (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;
    (*e*) Environment;
    (*f*) Desertification and drought;
    (*g*) Human settlements;
    (*h*) Science and technology for development;
    (*i*) Entrepreneurship;

   - (*j*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.
3. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (item 78).
4. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (item 79).
5. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (item 80).
6. External debt crisis and development (item 81).
7. Operational activities for development (item 82):[11]
   - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
   - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
   - (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
   - (*d*) United Nations technical cooperation activities;
   - (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme;
   - (*f*) World Food Programme.
8. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (item 83).
9. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (item 84):
   - (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;
   - (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
10. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (item 85).
11. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (item 86).
12. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl (item 87).
13. Human resources development (item 88).
14. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (item 89).
15. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (item 90).
16. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia (item 91).

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (sections A, E and F), VI, VII (sections B, G and H) and IX) (item 12).[12]
2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (item 92).
3. Right of peoples to self-determination (item 93).
4. Social development (item 94):
   - (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;
   - (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice.
5. Advancement of women (item 95).[11]
6. Narcotic drugs (item 96).
7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; questions relating to refugees and displaced persons; and humanitarian questions (item 97):
   - (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
   - (*b*) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons.
8. Human rights questions (item 98):
   - (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;[13]
   - (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
   - (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.

Fourth Committee

(QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 99).
2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (item 100).
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 101).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VII (section C)) (item 12).[14]
5. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 103).
6. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 19).[5]
7. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 39).[7]

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 104):
    - (*a*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*b*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*c*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 105).
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (item 106).
4. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (item 107).
5. Programme planning (item 108).
6. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (item 109).
7. Financial emergency of the United Nations (item 110).
8. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 111).
9. Joint Inspection Unit (item 112).[15]
10. Pattern of conferences (item 113).
11. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (item 114).
12. Personnel questions (item 115):
    - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    - (*c*) Other personnel questions.
13. United Nations common system (item 116).
14. United Nations pension system (item 117).
15. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 118):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
16. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (item 119).
17. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (item 120).
18. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (item 121).

19. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (item 122).
20. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (item 123).
21. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (item 136):
    (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;
    (*b*) Other activities.
22. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (item 138).
23. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (item 139).
24. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (section F) and VII (sections B and D)) (item 12).[16]
25. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (item 18):[17]
    (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    (*f*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
26. Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (item 146).[18]

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (item 124).
2. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (item 125):
    (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (item 126).
4. United Nations Decade of International Law (item 127).
5. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session (item 128).
6. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session (item 129).
7. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (item 130).
8. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 131).
9. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 132).
10. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (item 133).
11. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (item 134).
12. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (item 135).
13. Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation (item 140).

NOTES

[1] At its 3rd, 24th, 31st, 39th, 54th and 76th plenary meetings, on 20 September, 7 and 11 October, 4 and 25 November and 17 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its forty-sixth session (see section X.B.1, decision 46/402). Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda and of the allocation of agenda items recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/46/250, paras. 31-34) and adopted by the Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. The Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 33 (*a*) (iv)), to defer a decision on the allocation of item 45 (Question of Cyprus) to an appropriate time during the session. For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

[2] For chapter I, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 24; for chapter IV (sect. F), see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; and for chapter IX, see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

[3] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 33 (*b*)), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1990 (see A/46/353) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of agenda item 60.

[4] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*), see "Fifth Committee", item 25.

[5] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 33 (*a*) (i)), decided to refer to the Fourth Committee the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23) relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

[6] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 33 (*a*) (ii)), decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

[7] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 33 (*a*) (iii)), decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

[8] At its 24th plenary meeting, on 7 October 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/46/250/Add.1, para. 2), decided to include an item entitled "Crisis of democracy and human rights in Haiti" in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting. At its 31st plenary meeting, on 11 October 1991, the General Assembly decided to revise the title of the item.

[9] At its 76th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/46/250/Add.3, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[10] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 24; for chapter IV (sect. F), see also "Plenary meetings", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VII (sect. B), see also "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VII (sect. C), see also "Fourth Committee"; for chapter VII (sect. G), see also "Third Committee"; and for chapter IX, see also "Plenary meetings" and "Third Committee".

[11] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 33 (*c*) (i)), decided that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women would be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 82.

[12] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 24; for chapter IV (sect. F), see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VII (sect. B), see also "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VII (sect. G), see also "Second Committee"; and for chapter IX, see also "Plenary meetings" and "Second Committee".

[13] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 33 (*c*) (ii)), decided that a plenary meeting would be held on 16 December 1991 to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

[14] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 24; and for chapter VII (sect. C), see also "Second Committee".

[15] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 33 (*e*)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

[16] For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fourth Committee", item 4; for chapter IV (sect. F), see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Third Committee"; and for chapter VII (sect. B), see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

[17] For sub-items (*g*) to (*j*), see "Plenary meetings", item 18.

[18] At its 39th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/46/250/Add.2, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE[1]

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
46/1	Admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations (A/46/L.1 and Add.1)	20	17 September 1991	12
46/2	Admission of the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations (A/46/L.2 and Add.1)	20	17 September 1991	12
46/3	Admission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations (A/46/L.3 and Add.1)	20	17 September 1991	12
46/4	Admission of the Republic of Estonia to membership in the United Nations (A/46/L.4 and Add.1)	20	17 September 1991	12
46/5	Admission of the Republic of Latvia to membership in the United Nations (A/46/L.5 and Add.1)	20	17 September 1991	13
46/6	Admission of the Republic of Lithuania to membership in the United Nations (A/46/L.6 and Add.1)	20	17 September 1991	13
46/7	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (A/46/L.8/Rev.1)	145	11 October 1991	13
46/8	Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly (A/46/L.7 and Add.1)	141	16 October 1991	13
46/9	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (A/46/L.9 and Add.1)	28	16 October 1991	14
46/10	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (A/46/L.11 and Add.1)	23	22 October 1991	14
46/11	Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace (A/46/L.14 and Add.1)	26	24 October 1991	15
46/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (A/46/L.17)	25	28 October 1991	16
46/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/46/L.16)	27	28 October 1991	16
46/14	Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world (A/46/L.15 and Add.1)	22	31 October 1991	17
46/15	Contribution of the Institute of East-West Dynamics to programmes and activities to promote peace in the world (A/46/L.18 and Add.1)	22	31 October 1991	18
46/16	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/46/L.10)	14	13 November 1991	18
46/18	The situation in Cambodia (A/46/L.21)	24	20 November 1991	19
46/19	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (A/46/L.24 and Add.1)	32	25 November 1991	19
46/20	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/46/L.19/Rev.1)	30	26 November 1991	20
46/21	Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/46/L.26)	16	3 December 1991	22
46/23	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/46/L.13)	29	5 December 1991	22
46/24	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/46/L.29 and Add.1)	34	5 December 1991	23
46/71	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/L.27 and Add.1)	19	11 December 1991	25
46/72	Dissemination of information on decolonization (A/46/L.28 and Add.1)	19	11 December 1991	26
46/74	Question of Palestine			
	Resolution A (A/46/L.33 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1991	27
	Resolution B (A/46/L.34 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1991	28
	Resolution C (A/46/L.35 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1991	28
46/75	International Peace Conference on the Middle East (A/46/L.36 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1991	28
46/76	The uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people (A/46/L.37 and Add.1)	33	11 December 1991	29
46/77	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (A/46/L.45)	144	12 December 1991	30
46/78	Law of the sea (A/46/L.44 and Add.1)	36	12 December 1991	30
46/79	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa			
	A. International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa (A/46/L.32)	37	13 December 1991	32

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	B. Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/46/L.41)	37	13 December 1991	33
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	E. Oil embargo against South Africa (A/46/L.31 and Add.1)	37	13 December 1991	35
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46/80	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/46/L.25 and Add.1)	102	13 December 1991	36
46/81	Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights (A/46/L.48)	98 (*a*)	16 December 1991	37
46/82	The situation in the Middle East			
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46/86	Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (A/46/L.47 and Add.1)	92	16 December 1991	39
46/109	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (A/46/L.30/Rev.2)			
	A. Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America	31	17 December 1991	40
	B. Central America: region of peace, freedom, democracy and development	31	17 December 1991	41
46/151	Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (A/46/41, para. 23; A/46/L.53 and L.56)	21	18 December 1991	42
46/181	International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/46/L.22/Rev.1 and Add.1)	19	19 December 1991	49
46/182	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (A/46/L.55)	143	19 December 1991	49
46/219	Operational activities of the United Nations system (A/46/L.54)	82	20 December 1991	52

46/1. Admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 8 August 1991 that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[2]

Having considered separately the application for membership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[3] and the application for membership of the Republic of Korea,[4]

1. *Decides* to admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to admit the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations.

1st plenary meeting
17 September 1991

46/2. Admission of the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 9 August 1991 that the Federated States of Micronesia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[5]

Having considered the application for membership of the Federated States of Micronesia,[6]

Decides to admit the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations.

1st plenary meeting
17 September 1991

46/3. Admission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 9 August 1991 that the Republic of the Marshall Islands should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[7]

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of the Marshall Islands,[8]

Decides to admit the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations.

1st plenary meeting
17 September 1991

46/4. Admission of the Republic of Estonia to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Estonia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[9]

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Estonia,[10] *Decides* to admit the Republic of Estonia to membership in the United Nations.

1st plenary meeting
17 September 1991

46/5. Admission of the Republic of Latvia to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Latvia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[9]

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Latvia,[11]

Decides to admit the Republic of Latvia to membership in the United Nations.

1st plenary meeting
17 September 1991

46/6. Admission of the Republic of Lithuania to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Lithuania should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[9]

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Lithuania,[12]

Decides to admit the Republic of Lithuania to membership in the United Nations.

1st plenary meeting
17 September 1991

46/7. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Bearing in mind that, on the basis of its resolution 45/2 of 10 October 1990, the United Nations system, at the request of the lawful authorities of that country and in cooperation with the Organization of American States, supported the efforts of the people of Haiti to consolidate their democratic institutions and also supported the holding of free elections on 16 December 1990,

Concerned about the critical events occurring in Haiti since 29 September 1991, which have brought about a sudden and violent interruption of the democratic process in that country, entailing human rights abuses and the loss of human lives,

Bearing in mind the presentation made by the President of Haiti, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to the Security Council on 3 October 1991,[13]

Given the importance of support from the international community for the development of democracy in Haiti by strengthening its institutions and giving high priority to the serious social and economic problems that it faces,

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government",[14]

Welcoming resolutions MRE/RES.1/91[15] and MRE/RES.2/91[16] adopted on 3 and 8 October 1991, respectively, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States,

1. *Strongly condemns* the attempted illegal replacement of the constitutional President of Haiti, the use of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in that country;

2. *Affirms* as unacceptable any entity resulting from that illegal situation and demands the immediate restoration of the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, together with the full application of the National Constitution and hence the full observance of human rights in Haiti;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with his functions, to consider providing support sought by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in implementing the mandates arising from resolutions MRE/RES.1/91 and MRE/RES.2/91 adopted by that organization;

4. *Appeals* to the States Members of the United Nations to take measures in support of the resolutions of the Organization of American States referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Emphasizes* that an increase in technical, economic and financial cooperation, when constitutional order is restored in Haiti, is necessary to support its economic and social development efforts in order to strengthen its democratic institutions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report as soon as possible on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to keep open the consideration of this item until a solution to the situation is found.

31st plenary meeting
11 October 1991

46/8. Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the Caribbean Community for cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community,

1. *Decides* to invite the Caribbean Community to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

32nd plenary meeting
16 October 1991

46/9. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987, 43/14 of 26 October 1988, 44/9 of 18 October 1989 and 45/11 of 1 November 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[17]

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls for* the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

32nd plenary meeting
16 October 1991

46/10. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985, 42/7 of 22 October 1987 and 44/18 of 6 November 1989,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property[18] adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[19]

Noting with satisfaction that, following its appeal, other Member States have become parties to the Convention,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit

Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. *Reaffirms* that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. *Requests* Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. *Also recommends* that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. *Appeals* to Member States to cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. *Also appeals* to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. *Welcomes* the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. *Invites once again* those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

35th plenary meeting
22 October 1991

46/11. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979 it approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace as a specialized international institute for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace within the system of the United Nations University,

Recalling also that by its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980 the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and with the Charter of the University,[20]

Recalling further its resolution 45/8 of 24 October 1990 on the tenth anniversary of the University,

Recognizing that since its establishment ten years ago the University has suffered from financial limitations which have impeded its development of the appropriate and necessary activities for carrying out its important task,

Recognizing also that despite those limitations the University has undertaken important activities and developed programmes that can be applied to the subject matter and disciplines of education and training for peace,

Noting that the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, has established a Trust Fund for Peace consisting of voluntary contributions in order to provide the University with the means necessary to extend its sphere of activity to the rest of the world and to take full advantage of its potential capacity for education, research and support of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 45/8;[21]

2. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Trust Fund for Peace, consisting of voluntary contributions for the purpose of assisting the University for Peace to develop its activities for the promotion of peace and to ensure that it has the increasing and essential resources to pursue its future activities;

3. *Invites* Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies as well as interested individuals and organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also invites* Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, thus demonstrating their support of a global institution for peace studies whose mandate is the promotion of world peace;

5. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter an item entitled "University for Peace".

36th plenary meeting
24 October 1991

46/12. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/5 of 16 October 1990 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,[22]

Welcoming the signing on 27 September 1991 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, in which they agree to strengthen and expand their cooperation in matters which are of common concern in the field of their respective competence pursuant to their constitutional instruments,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System which have improved the satisfactory coordination of their activities during the last year,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out several programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the signing of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, which is oriented towards the broadening of their cooperation in matters of common concern, particularly in areas relating to the economic and social development of Latin America;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, including the adoption of a new regional project within the framework of its Fifth Programming Cycle, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

6. *Requests* both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the recently signed Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report to the General Assembly thereon at its forty-seventh session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

37th plenary meeting
28 October 1991

46/13. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,[23]

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the first sectoral meeting held between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training, held at Rabat from 24 to 26 April 1991,[24]

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to strengthen further the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation,

Recognizing the ongoing need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of

25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989 and 45/9 of 25 October 1990,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[23]

2. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations of the sectoral meeting on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training;[24]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. *Recommends* that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions be organized in 1992 at a date and place to be determined through consultations with the concerned organizations;

7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, namely areas of environment, disaster relief and science and technology, as recommended by the 1989 and 1990 meetings of the focal points of the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meeting on human resources development, held at Rabat in April 1991;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

37th plenary meeting
28 October 1991

46/14. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/11 of 24 October 1989, on the achievements of the International Year of Peace,

Recognizing that the International Year of Peace has generated a number of important activities and programmes to promote peace in the world,

Recognizing also that resolution 44/11 stimulated the interest of Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic, scientific and educational institutions at all levels, as well as of individuals, in developing activities to promote, disseminate information on and assist the United Nations in the implementation of programmes for the achievement of one of its primary objectives, namely, peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that peace is not merely the absence of war and that interdependence and cooperation to foster human rights, social and economic development, disarmament, protection of the environment and ecosystems and the improvement of the quality of life for all are indispensable elements for the establishment of peaceful societies,

Observing that during the past two years unprecedented peaceful and positive transformations have taken place in many countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 44/11;[25]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the many activities and programmes inspired by the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General[26] and by his designation of organizations and cities as "Peace Messengers", which have contributed positively to promoting peace through their sustained cooperation with the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the important role played by the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat in promoting peace, encouraging activities and exchanges of information on peace-related subjects among the non-governmental organizations, academic and scientific institutions and cities around the world, and stimulating action to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace;

4. *Welcomes* the important and peaceful changes that have taken place in many countries of the world in order to bring about political and social changes towards more democratic systems of government;

5. *Invites* Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic, scientific and educational institutions at all levels, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts to assist the United Nations in promoting peace in the world;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and organizations concerned to report to him on their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, a report under the item entitled "Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world".

38th plenary meeting
31 October 1991

46/15. Contribution of the Institute of East-West Dynamics to programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the peaceful transition to more democratic systems currently under way in many countries,

Having considered that facilitating the efforts of societies in such a transition should remain within the purview of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that economic and social development and international cooperation are essential to the maintenance of world peace and stability,

Endorsing therefore the need to strengthen political, social and economic links among all countries and regions of the world by promoting greater contact, exchanges and sharing of experience and expertise,

Recognizing the opportunities for broader theoretical and practical exchanges among various research and development institutions throughout the world,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment, at the initiative of the Conference on Resolving the Problems, Defining the Opportunities: A Project for Peace, hosted by the United Nations at its Headquarters in January 1989, of the Institute of East-West Dynamics, working in close cooperation with the United Nations, and created to assist societies in transition in developing their democratic institutions and market mechanisms through transfer of professional and technical expertise;

2. *Recommends* to the Institute, in its further activities, to take into account the need to examine the issues relating to, and problems arising from, the transition, so as to ease the readjustment burden and thus avert or alleviate resulting tensions which may undermine international stability and peace;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the Institute and its activities and programmes will receive the widest possible support through voluntary contributions made by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations, concerned individuals and the private sector;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures in order to provide for cooperation between the Institute and the competent United Nations bodies.

38th plenary meeting
31 October 1991

46/16. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1990,[27]

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 21 October 1991,[28] which provides additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1991,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[29] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, applications of nuclear methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXV)/RES/551 on revision of the Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection, GC(XXXV)/RES/552 on education and training in radiation protection and nuclear safety, GC(XXXV)/RES/553 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXV)/RES/554 on the contribution of the Agency to sustainable development, GC(XXXV)/RES/555 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXV)/RES/559 on strengthening of the safeguards system, GC(XXXV)/RES/563 entitled "Plan for producing potable water economically", GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on the nuclear capabilities of South Africa, GC(XXXV)/RES/568 on the non-compliance by Iraq with its safeguards obligations, GC(XXXV)/RES/569 on strengthening of the main activities of the Agency, GC(XXXV)/RES/570 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, and GC(XXXV)/RES/571 on the application of safeguards of the Agency in the Middle East, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-fifth regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[27]

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system of the Agency;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the statements and actions of the Agency concerning the non-compliance by Iraq with its non-proliferation obligations and commends the Director General and his staff for their diligent and effective efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

45th plenary meeting
13 November 1991

46/18. The situation in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia",

Recalling its resolution 45/3 of 15 October 1990 and Security Council resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991 and 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991,

Recalling also the support and assistance of the international community, the participants in the Paris Conference on Cambodia and all interested States and parties, especially the humanitarian aid rendered to the Cambodian people since 1978,

Welcoming the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on 23 October 1991,[30]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[31]

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff towards the implementation of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict,

1. *Expresses its full support* for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, hereinafter referred to as the "Paris Agreements", which, *inter alia*, would maintain, preserve and guarantee the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia;

2. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General to set up an effective United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia as soon as possible, with the aim of restoring peace and stability in Cambodia and to implement the Paris Agreements;

3. *Welcomes* the fact that commitment to self-determination for the Cambodian people through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations and full respect for human rights have been incorporated in the provisions of the settlement;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to ensure respect for and full observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Cambodian people and to assist them to exercise their right to self-determination through free and fair elections, as provided for in the Paris Agreements;

5. *Also calls upon* all parties concerned to comply fully with the cease-fire that entered into force at the time of the signature of the Paris Agreements;

6. *Urges* all parties concerned to implement fully the terms of the Paris Agreements, in close cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

7. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the international community, the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, the permanent members of the Security Council, States in the region, other States and the Cambodian parties themselves, in particular His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, for their invaluable contributions over the past decade to restore and maintain peace and unity in Cambodia and to promote national reconciliation;

8. *Expresses its deep appreciation also* to donor countries, the United Nations agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered assistance to the Cambodian people and urges them to continue their support for the process of repatriation of the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons under the leadership and coordination of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia;

9. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his staff for their continuing efforts in helping to implement the Paris Agreements;

10. *Reiterates also its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in coordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to continue such efforts as necessary.

50th plenary meeting
20 November 1991

46/19. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to accelerate their cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the global concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment,

Noting with satisfaction the various initiatives of the States of the zone to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 45/36;[32]

2. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, as well as with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. *Welcomes* the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its twelfth regular session, on cooperation between the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone and the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, in which it called upon the States parties and signatories to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[33] and its additional protocols[33] to submit suggestions on formulas for the creation of cooperative mechanisms between the two zones;

4. *Affirms* the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation in the high seas;

5. *Welcomes* the actions of the States of the zone towards fulfilling the objectives of the final document of the second meeting of States of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990;[34]

6. *Notes* that, in a joint communiqué issued at Windhoek on 13 September 1991, the Presidents of Namibia and Brazil proposed the holding in 1992, after due consultations among all the countries of the zone, of a meeting at Windhoek of Ministers of Trade and Industry of the countries of the zone, and of a meeting at Brasilia of high officials in the area of youth and sports, with a view to enhancing cooperation and development among the States of the zone;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the success so far achieved by Namibia in the consolidation of its independence and calls upon the international community to render necessary assistance to Namibia in the areas of its defined needs in order to strengthen further its independence and sovereignty;

8. *Notes with interest* the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States;

9. *Welcomes* the peace agreements in Angola and Liberia and calls upon the international community to encourage and support these developments;

10. *Urges* all States to abstain from transferring into and disposing within the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes and notes the determination of the States of the zone to establish a mechanism aimed at monitoring, collating and disseminating information and data on the movement of hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes within the region;

11. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to conserve the environment and the marine resources of the region and urges all States to take necessary measures in order to protect the environment and conserve the marine resources;

12. *Also urges* all States not to engage in the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources in the zone;

13. *Stresses* the historical importance of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, as an opportunity to advance further the objectives of the zone by addressing the issue of environment and development in all its ramifications, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance that the Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme have extended towards the convening by the States of the zone of seminars of a group of experts at Brazzaville from 12 to 15 June 1990 and at Montevideo from 3 to 6 April 1991, which were devoted to a review of the development and implementation of the legal regime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[35] and requests the Office and the Programme to continue to provide assistance for the implementation of follow-up measures agreed upon at Montevideo;

15. *Expresses support* for the determination of the States of the zone that technical cooperation among developing countries be recognized as activities that can be financed by the United Nations Development Programme, and requests the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in the realization of their needs in this regard, at their request;

16. *Reaffirms* the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and cooperation at national and regional levels;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

53rd plenary meeting
25 November 1991

46/20. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,[36]

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolutions 43/12 of 25 October 1988, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/17 of 1 November 1989 and 45/13 of 7 November 1990,

Recalling also the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 27 May to 1 June 1991,[37] and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-seventh ordinary session held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991,[38] in particular its resolution AHG/Res. 205 (XXVII) on the African Economic Community,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 4 October 1991,[39]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, in particular in the political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Also mindful of the current political development in South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle to eradicate the policies of apartheid, and to the independent States of southern Africa that are victims of such policies,

Deeply concerned that the critical economic situation persists in Africa despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries,

Concerned that some constraints, such as the collapse of prices of primary commodities, severe debt-servicing burdens and limited availability of finance, continue to pose critical obstacles to African economic recovery and development.

Considering that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[40] did not live up to expectations,

Aware of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 3 June 1991 at Abuja of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Recalling further that in its resolution 45/13 it, *inter alia*, called for increased support from the United Nations and its relevant agencies for the establishment of an African economic community,

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen this cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Notes also with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to reactivate the consultative mechanism between the two organizations;

4. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support to these efforts;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the issue of decolonization;

6. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to continue its efforts for the early eradication of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa and to provide adequate assistance to that end;

7. *Urges* the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid, established by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;[41]

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs—in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid—to continue to involve closely the Organization of African Unity in all their activities concerning Africa;

9. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide economic and technical assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

10. *Urges* the United Nations to provide such technical assistance as may be appropriate to the Organization of African Unity should the latter decide to launch a peacekeeping operation;

11. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[42] will necessitate the full participation of the international community, in particular of the Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and emphasizes the importance and the need to ensure follow-up to and monitoring and implementation of the New Agenda in accordance with General Assembly decisions;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in particular on follow-up to and review and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of all the United Nations bodies/committees and its working groups on follow-up to and monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the New Agenda;

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support and cooperation to the member States and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for the effective organizational arrangement and smooth functioning of the African Economic Community;

15. *Also urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide support as appropriate to the establishment of the African Economic Community, and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa, in particular by providing financial and technical assistance to African regional and subregional organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States and the Arab Maghreb Union, as well as those for drought and desertification such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

16. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to mobilize international support for special programmes of economic assistance to African States facing grave economic difficulties, as well as to the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to cope with the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid regime of South Africa;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of measures taken by the United Nations system and by the international community in support of the implementation of special programmes of economic assistance in Africa;

18. *Endorses* the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity for the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1992, in order to review and evaluate the final progress achieved in the implementation of the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in April 1990 and 1991 on cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations system for 1990-1991 and to adopt new and effective joint action;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, with a view to holding sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly the establishment of the African Economic Community and the strengthening of the African regional and subregional organizations;

20. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to ensure that the representatives of their secretariats continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Calls upon* the relevant organs of the United Nations system to continue to ensure the fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations information network continues to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the situation prevailing in southern Africa, as well as of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions;

23. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

55th plenary meeting
26 November 1991

46/21. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 720 (1991) of 21 November 1991,[43]

Appoints Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 and ending on 31 December 1996.

59th plenary meeting
3 December 1991

46/23. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 43/20 of 3 November 1988, 44/15 of 1 November 1989 and 45/12 of 7 November 1990,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned about the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Recalling the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan,[44] and the completion of the withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with those Agreements,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community about the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts to bring about peace and security,

Supporting the statement of the Secretary-General on Afghanistan of 21 May 1991,[45]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[46] and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, hereinafter referred to as the "Geneva Agreements", concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

3. *Calls* for scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all parties concerned who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to promote actively the search for ways towards a political solution, acceptable to the Afghan people, on the basis of principles contained in the statement of the Secretary-General on Afghanistan;[45]

5. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

7. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment, through democratic procedures acceptable to the Afghan people, including free and fair elections, of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

9. *Also calls upon* all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict that has prevailed in Afghanistan for the past several years;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to continue to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the present resolution;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and facilitating their voluntary return, and appeals to the parties concerned to take all necessary measures to ease their lot;

12. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in coordination with the High Commissioner;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and calls upon all States to provide to the Coordinator adequate financial and material resources for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the situation in Afghanistan and on progress achieved in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

64th plenary meeting
5 December 1991

46/24. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[47]

Recalling the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that it considers the League as a regional organization within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to cooperate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Also convinced of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman in November 1980,[48]

Having heard the statement of 5 December 1991 on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[49] and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social, cultural and administrative fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[47]

2. *Commends* the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among Arab States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Tunis in 1983,[50] at Amman in 1985[51] and at Geneva in 1988;[52]

4. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and commends the League of Arab States and its Tripartite High Committee for their endeavours to promote the peace process and reconstruction efforts in Lebanon;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

9. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and improve the mechanism of consultation with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(*d*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1992, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

10. *Decides* that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, the next general meeting to be held in 1992, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

11. *Takes note* of the intention of the League of Arab States to hold a high-level Arab regional meeting on children in 1992 and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the organizations and agencies of the

United Nations system to cooperate with the League of Arab States in the furtherance of this objective;

12. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted by the meetings between the two organizations;

14. *Recommends* that the next general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States address itself to the development of a mechanism for enhancing cooperation between the two organizations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

64th plenary meeting
5 December 1991

46/71. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[53]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 45/34 of 20 November 1990, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade beginning in 1990,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of basic human rights,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Noting also with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including particularly the small island Territories, for economic, social and other assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47 in which it declared the decade beginning in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation—including racism, apartheid and economic exploitation, as well as policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[54] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its support for the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1991, including the programme of work envisaged for 1992;[55]

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the speedy

implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration as well as the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration hinders the peoples of those Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence;

9. *Strongly condemns* any nuclear collaboration with the Government of South Africa and calls upon any States that are so involved to cease all such collaboration forthwith;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to terminate military activities in the Territories under their administration and to eliminate military bases there in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Also calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. *Further calls upon* the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1992 session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/72. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,[56]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 45/35 of 20 November 1990,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims of the Declaration and mindful of the role of world public opinion in effectively assisting the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination and independence,

Noting that while censorship laws have been repealed, existing legislation and other measures still curtail the freedom of the press in South Africa,

Aware of the importance of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;[56]

2. *Considers it important* for the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to further mobilizing international public opinion in support of complete decolonization by the year 2000;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to

take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to increase the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, selecting appropriate material for wider dissemination by reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the decolonization-oriented activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a working relationship with the Organization of African Unity and appropriate regional and intergovernmental organizations, particularly in the Pacific and Caribbean regions, by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information;

(*e*) To solicit, in consultation with United Nations information centres, assistance in the dissemination of information on decolonization from non-governmental organizations;

(*f*) To continue to produce comprehensive press releases for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure that the necessary facilities and services to that end are made available;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations with a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/74. Question of Palestine

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A of 15 December 1988, 44/41 A of 6 December 1989 and 45/67 A of 6 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[57]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 87 to 95 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the recommendations of the Committee, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[58] and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize public opinion in Europe and North America, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and thereafter;

5. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the programme of implementation of the Committee;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

69th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[57]

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 53 to 74 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987, 43/175 B of 15 December 1988, 44/41 B of 6 December 1989 and 45/67 B of 6 December 1990,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution 45/67 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources, including a computer-based information system, and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 44/41 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

69th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[57]

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 75 to 86 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 45/67 C and 45/68 of 6 December 1990,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 45/67 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1992-1993, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*c*) To expand its audiovisual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of such material;

(*d*) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including to the occupied territories;

(*e*) To organize international, regional and national encounters for journalists.

69th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/75. International Peace Conference on the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 November 1991,[59]

Having heard the statement made on 21 November 1991 by the chairman of the observer delegation of Palestine,[60]

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East and noting the endeavours of the Secretary-General in this regard,

Noting the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Preoccupied by the increasingly serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of persistent policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Considers* that the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region;

3. *Reaffirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(*a*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(*b*) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(*c*) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(*d*) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(*e*) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. *Welcomes* the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, which constitutes a significant step towards the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region;

5. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a transitional period, as part of the peace process;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

69th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/76. The uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned about the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[61] is applicable to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories,

Expressing its profound shock at the continued measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians, and at the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces, which took place on 8 October 1990 at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem, resulting in injuries and loss of human lives, and on 29 December 1990 at Rafah,

Stressing the need to promote international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recognizing the need for increased support to, and aid for and solidarity with, the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[62] 31 October 1990[63] and 9 April 1991,[64]

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

1. *Condemns* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the ransacking of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment and detentions, and so forth;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

4. *Urges* all the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention to respond to the note verbale submitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 681 (1990);

5. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

6. *Reaffirms* that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

7. *Requests* the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide in-

ternational protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

69th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/77. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to enhance its capability to fulfil the role envisaged for it under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the role of the President of the General Assembly and of the Secretariat in dealing with the affairs of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the President of the Assembly needs to be available for the duration of the session,

1. *Reaffirms* the functions and the responsibilities of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. *Invites* the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to undertake consultations to ensure that adequate staff is assigned and facilities provided to enable the President of the Assembly to carry out his functions and responsibilities and to report thereon as appropriate to the General Assembly;

3. *Decides* that such arrangements will have no financial implications under the regular budget of the United Nations.

70th plenary meeting
12 December 1991

46/78. Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolution 45/145 of 14 December 1990, on the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[35] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Recalling with satisfaction the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues of concern to some States in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,[65]

Recognizing the need for cooperation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[66]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of six pioneer investors[67] and the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the International Seabed Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations for pioneer investors,

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations aimed at enabling developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Deeply concerned about the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices, including those aimed at evading regulations and controls, which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources,

Considering the need for effective and balanced conservation and management of marine living resources, giving full effect to the relevant provisions in the Convention,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1991 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,[68] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, and of the report of the Secretary-General,[69] as well as of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[70] *Taking special note* of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/145,[69]

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and fifty-one of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Invites* all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States in order to achieve universal participation in the Convention;[71]

5. *Recognizes* that political and economic changes, including particularly a growing reliance on market principles, underscore the need to re-evaluate, in the light of the issues of concern to some States,[72] matters in the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources, and that a productive dialogue on such issues involving all interested parties would facilitate the prospect of universal participation in the Convention, for the benefit of mankind as a whole;

6. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal regime for the uses of the sea and its resources and calls upon all States to take appropriate steps to promote universal participation in the Convention, including through dialogue aimed at addressing the issues of concern to some States;

7. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

8. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

9. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

10. *Recalls* the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1990;[73]

11. *Notes* that negotiations on the fulfilment of the obligations have already been completed in respect of the pioneer investor registered in March 1991;[74]

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, and requests him, in the execution of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to provide an effective response to the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention;

13. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the report prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/145[69] and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal regime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

14. *Welcomes* regional efforts being undertaken by developing countries to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes through the process of international cooperation and assistance, in particular the initiatives mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;[75]

15. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

16. *Urges* interested Member States, in particular States with advanced marine capabilities, to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, and to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation with developing States, including States of regions active in this field;

17. *Requests* the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other multilateral funding agencies, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

18. *Welcomes* the second report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/26 of 20 November 1989 and paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 45/145 identifying the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations, as well as future approaches to address the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources,[76] and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review, in cooperation with States and the competent international organizations, the measures being undertaken and any necessary follow-up action, in order to facilitate the realization by States of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to report thereon periodically to the General Assembly;

19. *Approves* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its tenth regular session at Kingston from 24 February to 13 March 1992 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1992;

20. *Recognizes* that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

21. *Reiterates its call* to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation and to take measures with a view to giving full effect

to the provisions in the Convention on the conservation and management of marine living resources, including the prevention of fishing methods and practices which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources and, in particular, to comply with bilateral and regional measures applicable to them aimed at effective monitoring and enforcement;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a special report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive legal regime embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in the light of the tenth anniversary in 1992 of its adoption, and to take such action, in consultation with States, as may be appropriate to mark the occasion;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

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46/79. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

A

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TOWARDS THE TOTAL ERADICATION OF APARTHEID AND SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, its resolution 45/176 A of 19 December 1990 and its decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid[77] and the second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration,[78] as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa[79] and on the concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid,[80]

Convinced that broad-based negotiations leading to a new constitutional order providing for universal, equal suffrage under a non-racial voters' roll will lead to the total eradication of apartheid through peaceful means and the establishment of a non-racial democracy in South Africa,

Welcoming the signing on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord[81] and expressing the hope that this will finally end the tragic bloodshed in South Africa,

Welcoming the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, such as the recently held Patriotic/United Front conference, aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order,

Welcoming the accession of South Africa on 10 July 1991 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[29] and subsequent conclusion and ratification of a related safeguards agreement,

Noting with satisfaction that fundamental principles for a new constitutional order, as set out in the Declaration, are receiving broad acceptance in South Africa,

Welcoming the convening of the preparatory meeting for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa,

Noting that while positive measures have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the repeal and revision of the major apartheid and security laws, further efforts are needed to enhance the climate for free political activity and to address the inequities resulting from the legacy of these laws,

Gravely concerned that the persistence of violence, resulting largely from apartheid, including actions by those opposed to the democratic transformation of the country, poses a threat to the negotiating process and to the vital interests of all people of South Africa,

Concerned about any remaining obstacles to free political activity, as identified in the Declaration, including the delay in the full implementation of agreements regarding the release of any remaining political prisoners and the return of refugees and exiles, the use of repressive legislation still in place as well as other attempts aimed at undermining the democratic forces,

Noting with serious concern the remaining effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that were committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Convinced that international pressure, both that exerted by Governments and by individual citizens and organizations, has had and continues to have a significant impact on developments in South Africa,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to continue to take all necessary measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid through peaceful means, in particular by adhering to the programme of action contained in the Declaration,[82]

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid through peaceful means and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Reaffirms* the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for the full and immediate implementation of the provisions not yet fulfilled;

3. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and the removal of any remaining obstacles to free political activity;

4. *Urges* the South African authorities to take immediate further action to end the recurring violence and acts of terrorism, including actions by those opposed to the democratic transformation of the country, by ensuring that all competent authorities act effectively and impartially;

5. *Calls upon* all signatories of the National Peace Accord[81] to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing its provisions, and calls upon all other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;

6. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to enhance the climate conducive to negotiations by ensuring the im-

mediate release of any remaining political prisoners, the unhindered return of refugees and exiles and the repeal of repressive and discriminatory legislation still in place, and to address the glaring inequalities created by apartheid;

7. *Calls upon* the representatives of the people of South Africa to commence in good faith, urgently, broad-based substantive negotiations towards an agreement on the basic principles of a new constitution, taking into account the fundamental principles in the Declaration and its suggested guidelines on the modalities for the elaboration of a new constitution, on transitional arrangements inspiring general confidence in the administration of the country until the new constitution takes effect, and on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring the successful transition to a democratic order;

8. *Appeals* to the international community to give its full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressure on the South African authorities, as warranted by developments, and to provide assistance to the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of society in order to ensure the rapid and peaceful attainment of the objectives of the Declaration;

9. *Calls upon* the international community, in view of progress made in overcoming obstacles to negotiations, to resume academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic anti-apartheid organizations and the individuals in these fields, to resume sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations of South Africa which have received endorsement by appropriate non-racial sporting organizations within South Africa and to assist disadvantaged athletes in that country;

10. *Also calls upon* the international community, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to ongoing developments in South Africa, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements, and agreement on a new, non-racial democratic constitution;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Security Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military or police purposes in that country;

12. *Appeals* to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, returning refugees and exiles and released political prisoners;

13. *Also appeals* to the international community to increase its material, financial and other contributions to the victims and opponents of apartheid to help them address the glaring socio-economic inequalities, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare;

14. *Further appeals* to the international community to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable their economies to recover from the effects of years of destabilization and to support the current efforts to achieve a durable peace in Angola and Mozambique, which would contribute to the stability and prosperity of the region;

15. *Welcomes* the agreement[83] reached on 4 September 1991 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the South African authorities concerning the voluntary repatriation of South African refugees and exiles, and appeals to the international community to provide and urges the Secretary-General to facilitate, through the relevant United Nations agencies and offices in cooperation with the High Commissioner, all necessary humanitarian assistance to ensure the successful implementation of the repatriation programme;

16. *Urges* the Secretary-General to facilitate, through the relevant United Nations agencies and offices and in a concerted manner, humanitarian and educational assistance inside South Africa for the reintegration of political exiles and released political prisoners and to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society;

17. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, in the light of positive developments such as agreement on transitional arrangements, to expand, in a concerted manner, through the relevant United Nations offices and in collaboration with the specialized agencies, the scope of assistance provided inside South Africa aimed at addressing socio-economic issues, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare, which may entail the physical presence of the United Nations system in that country;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and to continue monitoring the implementation of the Declaration as well as pursuing appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid.

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B

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[77]

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against Apartheid for the diligent manner in which it has discharged its responsibilities in monitoring the situation in South Africa and in promoting concerted international support for the process towards the early establishment of a democratic, non-racial society;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee and endorses its recommendations relating to its programme of work;

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate as the focal point for the international campaign against apartheid and for the promotion of the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa[84] and acting with the support services of the Centre against Apartheid:

(*a*) To continue monitoring closely developments in South Africa and the actions of the international community, particularly regarding appropriate pressure on South Africa and timely assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid;

(*b*) To continue mobilizing international action in support of the early establishment of a democratic, non-racial South Africa, *inter alia*, through collection, analysis and dissemination of information, through liaison and consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups, both inside and outside South Africa, able to influence public opinion and decision-making, and through missions, hearings, conferences, publicity and other pertinent activities, and to continue undertaking activities aimed at supporting the political process towards the establishment of a non-racial, democratic South Africa;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their cooperation with the Special Committee and the Centre in the discharge of their mandates;

5. *Requests* all components of the United Nations system to cooperate further with the Special Committee and the Centre in their activities in order to ensure consistency, improve coordination and efficient use of available resources and avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to cooperate with the Centre and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities relating to South Africa and, in particular, in disseminating information on the evolving situation in South Africa and on the considerable assistance needs of the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of South African society in rectifying the glaring socio-economic inequalities in their country, and further appeals to them to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

7. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;

8. *Also decides* that the special allocation of 480,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1992 from the regular budget of the United Nations should be used towards the cost of special projects aimed at promoting the process towards the elimination of apartheid and the democratization of South Africa, with particular emphasis on the issues of constitution building, human rights, domestic peace, education and training and ways to help address the serious socio-economic inequalities in the country.

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C

MILITARY AND OTHER COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[84] its resolutions 45/176 B and C of 19 December 1990, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council on the arms embargo and military collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid[77] and the report of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989,[85]

Noting with appreciation the resolve and effectiveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Noting that the monitoring and enforcement mechanism of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on South Africa in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 would benefit from further strengthening,

Reiterating that the full implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action towards the eradication of apartheid,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and that the phased application of appropriate pressure remains an effective and necessary instrument in the process towards the peaceful end to apartheid,

Taking note of the accession of South Africa on 10 July 1991 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[20] and subsequent conclusion and ratification of a related safeguards agreement,

Expressing serious concern about the continued violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously trade in arms with South Africa,

Expressing concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of missiles, continue unabated, as mentioned in paragraphs 100 to 102 of the report of the Special Committee,

Gravely concerned about the practice carried out by certain oil-producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

1. *Deplores* the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the mandatory arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith any illegal acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

2. *Urges* all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and prohibit the supply to South Africa of nuclear and military products, as well as computer and communications equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, destined for use by the military, police and security agencies of that country, until free and fair elections have been held and a democratic government has been established;

3. *Calls* for the early and full disclosure by South Africa of its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations as an essential element to the peace and security of the southern African region;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 Decem-

ber 1984, to implement the recommendations of the Committee established under Council resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures in response to violations of the mandatory arms embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

5. *Calls upon* all States to maintain existing financial measures, and, in particular, urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend new loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until agreement has been reached on a non-racial democratic constitution or until specific recommendations are made on this matter by the transitional authorities to be established by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the issue of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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D

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 45/176 D of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel,[86] and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,[87]

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. *Strongly deplores* the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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E

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,[88]

Recalling its resolutions on the oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 45/176 F of 19 December 1990,

Recognizing the importance of the oil embargo as a major contribution to the pressure exerted on South Africa towards the eradication of apartheid through negotiations, as well as the importance of maintaining pressure until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[84] such as the adoption of a non-racial and democratic constitution for a free South Africa,

Noting that the most effective way to enforce the oil embargo against South Africa remains the adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that the oil embargo against South Africa is still being violated and that South Africa, because of loopholes in the embargo, such as lack of effective legislation, has been able to acquire oil and petroleum products,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would contribute to the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated settlement and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa[88] and endorses its recommendations;

2. *Requests* all States to adopt, if they have not already done so, and otherwise to maintain and enforce effective measures prohibiting the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibilities for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent South African companies from acquiring holdings in oil companies outside South Africa;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to South Africa in the oil sector, including finance, technology, equipment or personnel;

(*f*) To prohibit the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(*g*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered in their territory or owned by their nationals, that have violated the oil embargo, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

(*h*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(*i*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

(*j*) To discourage ships within their jurisdiction from engaging in activities that give rise to violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, taking into account legislative and other measures already adopted;

3. *Commends* to Member States for their consideration the draft model law annexed to the report of the Intergovernmental Group[89] and recommends that they strive for an effective oil embargo by adopting the general principles of the model law within the framework of their own legal practices;

4. *Authorizes* the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

5. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* all States to extend their cooperation to the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

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F

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 45/176 H of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,[90] to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Taking note of its resolution 45/176 A adopted without a vote on 19 December 1990, and in particular of paragraph 16, relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into South African society,

Welcoming the repeal and revision of the major apartheid and security laws and a number of discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations,

Welcoming also the release of a large number of political prisoners and the agreement[83] reached between the South African authorities and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees allowing for the voluntary repatriation of political exiles and refugees,

Further welcoming the National Peace Accord[81] signed on 14 September 1991 as a significant initiative towards addressing the critical issue of violence in the country and providing a framework within which substantive and broad-based discussions can take place,

Remaining concerned about the continued existence of a number of discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations in South Africa,

Concerned about the delay in the full implementation of agreements regarding the release of any remaining political prisoners and the return of refugees and exiles and about reports that trials of politically motivated cases were carried out in 1991,

Recognizing the work carried out by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa over the years in providing legal and humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and their families and noting with satisfaction the transfer of programmes of the Fund to broad-based, impartial organizations inside South Africa,

Strongly convinced that continued, direct and substantial contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance during the critical transition to a non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Supports* continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community in order to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa and their families, and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society;

3. *Supports* assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of these laws and encouraging increased confidence in the rule of law;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa;

5. *Appeals* for generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

6. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

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46/80. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 45/19 of 20 November 1990, *Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General[91] containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continue to be implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Also noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling abroad to a greater number of students from inside South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the development of the Programme is essential in order to meet the increasing demand for educational and training assistance to disadvantaged students from South Africa,

Taking note of the recommendations of the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa, convened in Paris from 25 to 27 June 1991[92] by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in cooperation with the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,

Noting that in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is allocating greater resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening black and other institutions of higher learning through a graduate student and junior faculty enhancement programme abroad in the field of educational management and other short-term specialized training courses with built-in returnability and employability of participants,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to develop the Programme so that it can best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the main thrust of the Paris Statement on International Assistance to the Victims of Apartheid in the Fields of Education and Training,[93] adopted by the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa, with special regard to:

(*a*) Supporting and complementing the endeavours of South Africans towards major educational restructuring through quality education, research and development of learning material;

(*b*) Providing assistance for the training of the managers of educational change at all levels, including teachers' educators, planners, curriculum specialists and administrators;

(*c*) Assisting in training programmes in the fields of public administration, policy analysis and planning, and business management, and strengthening the capacity of institutions and organizations;

4. *Welcomes* the recommendation made in the Paris Statement that a follow-up conference be convened in the first half of 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and within existing resources;

5. *Calls upon* all non-governmental organizations, scholarship agencies and foundations to cooperate with the Programme in making the proposed follow-up conference a success;

6. *Emphasizes* that it is incumbent upon the international community to assist in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa during the transitional period, particularly in the field of education;

7. *Calls upon* non-governmental educational programmes and other non-governmental organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme in facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

8. *Appeals* to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individuals and international professional associations to use their influence and leverage inside South Africa to assist graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

9. *Considers* that under the changing circumstances in South Africa, the Programme should have, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the necessary flexibility to provide, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

11. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its expanded programme of activities.

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46/81. Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights, *Recalling*, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Covenants, the fundamental importance and special status of these basic human rights instruments of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of the observance and effective implementation of the universally recognized standards in the field of human rights as contained in the Covenants,

Solemnly declares that acceptance of the International Covenants on Human Rights contributes greatly to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[94] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[94] and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the latter at the earliest moment.

73rd plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/82. The situation in the Middle East

A

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Recalling its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 A to C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 A to C of 13 December 1990 and 45/68 of 6 December 1990,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 701 (1991) of 31 July 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1991,[95] 8 November 1991[59] and 15 November 1991,[96]

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[97] which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989,

Reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,

Welcoming also the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[61] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Gravely concerned also at Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity and urgency of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29

July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 43/175 A to C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988, 44/42 of 6 December 1989 and 45/68;

4. *Considers* the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[97] which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Calls upon* all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories;

11. *Strongly deplores* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East pertaining to the present resolution.

73rd plenary meeting
16 December 1991

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989 and 45/83 C of 13 December 1990, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1991,[95]

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

73rd plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/86. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

The General Assembly

Decides to revoke the determination contained in its resolution 3379 (XXX) of 10 November 1975.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/109. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

A

PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990 and 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991, and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989, 44/44 of 7 December 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[98] is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, cooperation and respect for human rights,

Taking note of the second report of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 15 November 1991[99] and of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1991 concerning the United Nations Observer Group in Central America,[100]

Taking note with satisfaction of the work carried out in the region by the Group in verifying the security commitments entered into by the Central American Governments under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and of the work of the International Support and Verification Commission in the repatriation and relocation of displaced persons and refugees, which it has undertaken with the cooperation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, and of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, which is monitoring compliance with human rights commitments,

Convinced that the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990[101] and phase II thereof, signed on 15 August 1991, constitute positive and promising contributions to strengthening the process of democratization, development and peace in Nicaragua and in the region,

Observing with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional are continuing the negotiating process, begun on 4 April 1990[102] under the auspices of the Secretary-General, with a view to putting an end, once and for all, to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as promoting the democratization of the country, guaranteeing unrestricted respect for human rights and reunifying Salvadorian society,

Observing also with satisfaction the progress of the talks between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca aimed at ending the internal armed confrontation and bringing about reconciliation and full respect for the human rights of all Guatemalans, which have taken place under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, in the presence of the Representative of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the unfailing determination of the Río Group to achieve peace in Central America and the valuable contribution made by its member States throughout the regional peace effort,

1. *Commends* the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987,[98] as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings;

2. *Expresses its strongest support* for these agreements and urges the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the maintenance, establishment and effective functioning of the appropriate verification machinery;

4. *Welcomes* the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters concluded in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991 and endorses, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation made in phase I to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the Agreement, and also supports the agreements reached in phase II regarding property rights and privatization;

5. *Fully endorses* the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and in particular his active role as an intermediary in Guatemala and El Salvador;

6. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to step up the confidence-building and security measures unilaterally adopted by them in order to maintain the suspension of the armed confrontation pending the conclusion in the shortest possible time of political agreements which will put an end to the armed conflict once and for all and will achieve the other goals laid down in the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990;[102]

7. *Expresses its support* for the process of negotiation between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which has given rise to the agreements signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991[103] and the Querétaro Agreement signed at Querétaro,

Mexico, on 25 July 1991,[104] and encourages both parties to continue their efforts to reach a political solution to the long process of confrontation experienced by Guatemala;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

B

CENTRAL AMERICA: REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the importance of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents under the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;[98] the declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988[105] and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989;[106] the agreements concluded at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989,[107] at Montelimar, Nicaragua, on 3 April 1990,[108] at Antigua, Guatemala, on 17 June 1990[109] and at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, on 17 December 1990;[110] and the Declaration of San Salvador of 17 July 1991,[111]

Recognizing the importance of all aspects of the peacekeeping operations which have been carried out in Central America, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General, and the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained,

Considering that at their meetings at Montelimar, Nicaragua, and Antigua, Guatemala, the Central American Presidents reaffirmed their determination to set Central America on the road to a stable peace through the establishment of democratic regimes throughout the region, the individual and collective forging of a better economic and social future for the area, and the design of specific mechanisms and courses of action for the peaceful settlement of disputes or possible conflicts between the States of the region,

Considering also that, at the Puntarenas summit meeting, the Presidents declared Central America to be a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and that in the Declaration of San Salvador[111] they agreed to update the legal framework of the Organization of Central American States and to work for the inclusion of Central America in a world order marked by interdependence, the emergence of new forms of integration and cooperation and the effective implementation of international law,

Considering the commitments which have been entered into during the negotiations on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel, within the Security Commission established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, for the purpose of achieving a stable and lasting peace in Central America,

Taking into consideration that the force of the new democratic spirit prevailing in Central America has created a sphere of political action which makes it feasible to resume with greater momentum the process of regional integration, as the basis for a firm and lasting peace in the region, taking into account the specific circumstances of each country,

Bearing in mind the political determination in Central America to strengthen the process of cooperation in the political, economic and social fields, which complements the progressive steps towards pacification, reconciliation and democratization,

Reaffirming the belief that peace is one, undivided and indivisible, and thus inseparable from freedom, democracy and development, and that these goals are essential for consolidating the transformations which will guarantee sustained, participatory and equitable development in Central America and redefining the manner in which the Central American economies are linked to the rest of the world,

Recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America,

Recognizing also the importance for the progressive transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three),[112] in Latin America, through a Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that there remain in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the final overcoming of which requires a global frame of reference which would enable the international community to focus its support on efforts towards collective affirmation and democratic progress being made by the Central American countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

2. *Encourages* the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which genuinely represent the will of their people and which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights and on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel;

3. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the agreements reached and progress made by the Security Commission in the creation of a new security model based on coordination, communication and prevention, confidence-building between the States of the region, and the presentation of an inventory of weapons present in Central America;

4. *Stresses* the importance that the outcome of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and Panama and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three) as well as the initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America, have for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace and to consolidate democracy and economic development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide, as appropriate and within the available resources, the necessary technical and financial support to the Central American

Governments for the purpose of consolidating the processes of peace, freedom, democratization and development in the region;

6. *Reiterates* the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 42/231, has for the implementation of this resolution, in particular because it provides the underpinning for the execution of the Central American Economic Plan of Action,[109] which the Central American Presidents approved at their meeting held at Antigua, Guatemala, in June 1990;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/151. Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, 42/163 of 8 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the mid-term review and appraisal of the Programme of Action, and 43/27 of 18 November 1988 on the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/75 of 27 July 1990 on the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action,

Recalling further its resolution 45/178 A of 19 December 1990 on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Noting that the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action by the General Assembly has been an occasion for an in-depth assessment of the actions taken in the implementation of the Programme of Action and of the measures that are needed to sustain accelerated growth and development in Africa beyond 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa: final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[113]

Taking note of the memorandum prepared by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[114]

Taking note also of Africa's submission on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,[115]

Taking note further of the contribution made by individual Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[116]

2. *Adopts* the conclusions of the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, consisting of the assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Requests* Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures in order to implement the commitments contained in the New Agenda;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the New Agenda.

77th plenary meeting
18 December 1991

ANNEX

I. Assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

A. PREAMBLE

1. The United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 did not quite become a focal point for economic policy or for resource mobilization on behalf of Africa.

2. Furthermore, the Programme of Action proved to be too optimistic in two basic senses. First, the concept of a global compact at the continental level was difficult to achieve. Specific arrangements, such as World Bank consultative groups and United Nations Development Programme round-table discussions for individual nations, were not always directly related to the goals and targets of the Programme of Action. Second, hopes for a favourable external economic environment for Africa during the period 1986-1990 were not fulfilled. Sharp export price falls, real interest rate increases, and declines in private sector investment and loans all severely limited the positive effects of efforts made by Africa and its development partners. The Programme of Action itself was silent regarding who was to act if unforeseen exogenous contingencies threw the Programme of Action off course; also, its review machinery did not clearly address this issue.

3. In most African States, it is recognized that revised economic reforms and good governance are a key to economic development. It is also accepted that recovery and renewed development will take longer to achieve than was hoped and projected in 1986 by Africa, as well as by donor States and international financial institutions.

4. Bilateral cooperating partners have recognized that speedy, low-cost turn-arounds are the exception, not the rule, or as several have explicitly noted, the time-frame for economic transformation and for agreed agendas for action should be seen in terms of decades, not years. In addition, perception has come much closer to African warnings of the damage done by the debt overhang and worsening terms of trade. Substantial action to overcome these obstacles to African recovery is now agreed to be urgent.

5. The World Bank recognizes that sustained structural adjustment

without rapid return to positive real per capita growth rates is difficult, especially in a context of broadening participation and political liberalization. The World Bank also views increased spending on human investment, infrastructure and reduction of absolute poverty as a central priority now that structural adjustment is placed in a ten- to fifteen-year time perspective, gradually phasing into structural transformation. These views are also widely shared by the donor communities and by African Governments. In general, the results achieved by those countries that have embarked on structural transformation have been better than those of countries that have not.

6. The reworking of United Nations system programmes in Africa around the goals of the Programme of Action was real and sustained but, by itself, was by no means large enough to place those goals at the centre of policy dialogue or resource mobilization.

7. Over the period 1986-1990 there developed broad agreement on the lines of short- and medium-term policy and on the need for that policy to lay the foundations for long-term sustainable growth and transformation. The African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation,[117] adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on 10 April 1989, and the World Bank long-term perspective study[118] illustrate this in their very broad range of agreement on goals and instruments. The remaining divergence, while substantial, is largely on issues of timing, sequencing, contexts and balance of instruments. A reduction of the external debt burden of most African States and an enabling environment would make a valuable contribution to sustained development. A consensus needs to develop on how this can be achieved.

8. At some point in the 1990s, a legitimate post-apartheid Government will emerge in South Africa, whose changing role in the economy of Africa will be significant but cannot yet be defined. Because a high rate of absolute poverty and very low human investment in a majority of its people will be the heritage of apartheid, post-apartheid South Africa may require external resource inflows, including official development assistance, although these inflows cannot yet be quantified and are not included in the total targets presented for Africa and its development partners in the 1990s.

9. Many of the African States have made progress in meeting their policy restructuring and resource reallocation commitments. However, none of the goals of the Programme of Action were fully realized. Targets for growth, food security, human investment and debt reduction were missed, so declines rather than hoped-for increases have been recorded by many States and for Africa as a whole.

10. One of the principal causes of this decline was that only two thirds of the countries pursued sustained economic reform. Those that did received increased donor assistance and achieved modest gains in per capita gross domestic product, agricultural production and exports. Other countries continued to decline in these indices, causing negative performance for Africa as a whole.

11. The reasons for this record of non-success are clear. The bilateral and multilateral achievements with respect to net real resource transfers and debt burden reduction were below expectations. A number of African States did not, in fact, fully achieve policy and resource allocation adjustment and transformation. Africa suffered from a serious fall in commodity earnings. War and certain exogenous events, such as drought and collapse in the terms of trade, imposed devastating costs. Another reason for this record of non-success may have been inadequate United Nations and Government debate or dialogue on the experience gained in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

12. However, the Programme of Action was far from being a failure. It assisted in focusing the attention of African and other Governments on the basic economic, human and governance problems of Africa. By doing so, it did achieve policy and efficiency gains and averted a more severe decline in net resource inflows. As a result, the economic decline afflicting Africa from 1981 to 1985 was slowed and, in many countries, halted. Furthermore, the process of African policy restructuring and its interaction with the analyses of external partners have led to substantial lessons of experience for all concerned.

B. Some aspects of the performance of the African economy, 1986-1990

13. Taken as a whole, the performance of the African economies from 1986 to 1990, the period of the Programme of Action, was not satisfactory, with overall growth averaging less than 2.5 per cent a year. The economic performance of the African economy was, it is true, somewhat better than during the period 1980-1985. But output, in per capita terms, continued to fall.

14. The decrease in overall performance was in part accounted for by the unsatisfactory export situation. While 1986-1990 export volume increased an average of 10 per cent a year above that of the period 1981-1985, representing an annual growth of almost 4 per cent, earnings from exports were 18 per cent lower, which represented an annual average decline of 6 per cent. Trade gains fell below expectations by an amount exceeding 50 billion United States dollars. Furthermore, in many key commodity areas, Africa suffered a decline in market share.

15. The benefits of reform in the vital agricultural sector, though often positive, were limited in certain countries by such factors as natural disasters, war or civil strife and a fall in prices from export crops. The human condition of many millions of Africans continued to worsen. Absolute poverty rose in Africa. If present trends hold, Africa risks becoming, by 1995, in terms of human deprivation, the most afflicted region in the world. African Governments made efforts to improve public services. Some progress was recorded in certain areas, as was indicated by the United Nations Development Programme in the *Human Development Report 1990*,[119] but taken as a whole, the results were insufficient.

16. It would, however, be wrong to paint a totally sombre picture of the economic results of the 1986-1990 period. Growth of output in the majority of African economies had begun, by 1989-1990, to equal or exceed population growth. Important policy reforms had been undertaken and priority given to the restoration of infrastructure and human investment together with measures to encourage enterprise. The quantitative decline of export volumes that was typical of the 1970s and the deterioration of basic public services that characterized the 1981-1985 period have, in a majority of cases, been halted or partially reversed. Requirements for good governance, human investment, an enabling environment and the reduction of absolute poverty are being articulated and brought into operation. A sounder basis for greater production and for improvement in the human condition now exist in many African countries. Recent developments in the world political situation and on the continent give hope for drastic cuts in military expenditures. There is broad agreement everywhere that people are both the objective of and the most important means to the development and improvement of their living standards. The convictions of Africans on this are reflected in the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development,[120] adopted in 1988, the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation,[117] adopted in 1989, and the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation,[121] adopted in 1990.

C. Actions of the African countries

Policy reforms

17. A majority of the African countries initiated and carried out substantial policy transformations during the 1986-1990 period. These have emphasized rationalization and liberalization of prices, especially exchange rates, food price structures and interest rates; prioritization of public expenditure towards human investment and infrastructure; and, where practicable, reduction of military expenditure. These policy reforms also aim at more efficient public sector management, enabling measures to facilitate enterprise [illegible] production and the broadening of access to economic and political participation (especially for women and poor rural households), and they include measures to reduce poverty, especially absolute poverty.

18. These policy steps were considered necessary, though generally risky and costly in social and political terms. For most countries undertaking and persisting in them, they have halted declines in per capita production. However, when such policies require extended periods of constant or lowered consumption, they face rising domestic opposition. Their continuation is frequently dependent on being able to show enhanced positive results. In a minority of cases, policy transformations have not been attempted or have been abandoned in the face of high initial costs and apparently low positive results in the Programme of Action period. While understandable, in most cases this has led directly to continued decline of the economies and of the conditions of the peoples concerned, while also hampering increased participation and improved governance. While the efforts of the African Governments are key to economic progress, the donor community has a role in supporting these efforts.

Agricultural development and other sectors in support of agriculture

19. In general, agricultural policies and resource allocations have been prioritized. These have included price and marketing structure reforms, restoration of infrastructure, redesigned research and extension services. They also include programmes to increase the resilience of small farmers to adverse economic circumstances. The results have been positive but inadequate—a 4 per cent annual agricultural output growth rate is widely recognized as essential (for example, in the World Bank long-term perspective study[118]) but only 2 per cent has been attained to date. The southern African subregion has reached a 3 per cent trend equal to population growth. Constraints include inadequate technical knowledge; inefficient research and extension; falling world prices; inadequate access to inputs, despite services prioritization to domestic capacity rehabilitation; limited effective access of the poor, especially access by women farmers to agriculture services and markets; inadequate financial resource availability at both national and farm-household level; and high-cost public and private sector marketing systems.

Drought, desertification and environment

20. Drought, desertification and environmental degradation have received attention based on fuller recognition that Africa is more threatened by them than is any other region. However, improved water conservation and use, afforestation and family forestry as part of mixed farming, crop pattern alteration to lower vulnerability to drought, and other measures have had limited results. This is partly a factor of limited knowledge and experience and the short time since priorities were changed; but it also reflects the lack of resources to implement policies and the impact of pressure to export. Often, the result has been further soil impoverishment.

Human resources and human conditions

21. The rise in the proportion of people in absolute poverty to 30 per cent in Africa and 60 per cent in the worst afflicted countries demonstrates the impact of war, drought and resource shortages. In countries ravaged by war and natural calamities, in spite of efforts by the donor community to provide improved early warning systems and increased emergency assistance, the scarcity of food supplies led to famine. In some countries, emergency relief assistance could not be provided quickly enough to avert the displacement of large numbers of persons and prevent casualties. Food for work (paid in cash or food) programmes have been devised and implemented at the micro-level, as well as more generally in some States, to help rehabilitate drought, flood and war victims.

22. Priority attention to human development—both in resource allocations and in restructuring to improve efficiency and access to basic services—has been a central theme in over half the African States. It has halted the rapid decline in access to basic services and the deterioration in their quality that occurred during the period 1981-1985, but has achieved clear improvements in only a minority of cases. In many cases, efficiency-improving policies were only partially employed, partly because they required resources that were not available.

23. Human-centred concerns, such as those expressed during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and in the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, have deeply influenced African thinking. Appropriate programmes are now emerging and policy rethinking is more generally in process. However, the results to date are limited, partly because of brief experience and partly because integrating new elements into mainline programmes—especially in agriculture, education and employment—has proven difficult. In the context of limited increase in resources for all programmes, difficult choices must be made in allocating available resources, often resulting in cuts in existing activities. Only in health services has reorientation to support the needs of women and children made sustained progress over the 1986-1990 period, notably in mother and child health care and immunization.

24. Population policies have been adopted by most African Governments. However, it is unclear how much impact they have had to date. The link between the provision of educational and technical services, on the one hand, and other key elements such as reduced infant mortality, enhanced food security, reduced malnutrition and enhanced female education, on the other hand, remains to be adequately worked out in a majority of cases. In cases where the link has been articulated and applied, there is evidence of a rapidly increasing use of services and declining family size. It is generally realized in Africa and by Africa's development partners that Africa's rapid rate of population growth, averaging over 3 per cent per year, slows the rate of Africa's recovery and development, thus constituting a development issue to be dealt with seriously. During the period of the Programme of Action, there has been a clear downward trend in per capita health spending in real dollar terms, despite gains made in such areas as mother and child health care and immunization. Some diseases made a resurgence in Africa in the 1980s as health expenditures declined, with roughly two out of every three Africans now suffering from one or more debilitating diseases. The problem of declining health services is exacerbated by the continuing phenomenon of the "brain drain" with respect to trained personnel in the health field.

25. Over the 1986-1990 period, war imposed heavy human as well as financial costs on Africa (45 billion dollars in southern Africa alone, according to United Nations estimates). As of 1990, efforts to achieve peace have made substantial progress in southern Africa and other parts of the continent. The consolidation of survival policies and infrastructural safeguards is crucial in those areas, as is their more effective pursuit in the remaining war-ravaged States.

Trade and commodities

26. African States have given priority to policies to restore export growth. The quantitative rise in export growth to 4 per cent indicates considerable success. Unfortunately, declines in terms of trade have more than cancelled out this achievement in real export-value terms. African States have sought to act on the Programme of Action priority focus of commodity market improvement. Market prices for basic commodities, in general, continued to fall. Compensation or stabilization schemes were unable to compensate for declining commodity revenues during the period of the Programme of Action. African Governments were unable to move rapidly towards structural diversification and transformation of export patterns. Furthermore, Africa has in many cases lost market share in the face of new sources of competition, although some countries have adopted policies to regain it.

Debt service

27. African States have developed a common set of guidelines for agreed debt and debt-service reduction (African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis (1987)),[122] which was updated in 1989 and discussed at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and they have devoted on average 30 per cent of export earnings to debt service. The 30 per cent of export earnings paid out covered only about 60 per cent of the debt service payable. The balance was largely rescheduled in ways that stretched out the repayments of the obligations without reducing them or it was added onto rising arrears balances. The Programme of Action goal of resolving the African external debt crisis remains largely unmet. External debt (largely from increased arrears, rescheduled amounts and accrued interest) rose 35 per cent between 1986 and 1990. Although many donor countries cancelled or rescheduled debt on concessional terms, both before and during the Programme of Action period—for example, at the Third Francophone Conference of Heads of State and Government, held at Dakar in May 1989—in accordance, *inter alia*, with relevant United Nations resolutions, a substantial portion of that external debt remains extremely difficult to service. The debt burden complicated Africa's task of increasing investment and rational planning with respect to fiscal and external accounts. A number of creditor countries and institutions have recently put forward proposals involving greater debt and debt-service reduction for low-income countries, many of which are located in Africa. Since 1985, the Paris Club has eased the terms on which official bilateral debt is rescheduled for the severely indebted low-income countries, many of which are located in Africa. In June 1988, at the Toronto Economic Summit, the group of seven major industrialized countries reached an agreement consisting of options to be chosen by creditor countries, which include partial write-offs, longer repayment periods and concessional interest rates.[123] At the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in September 1990, there was a call for the cancellation of all official bilateral debt owed by least developed countries and other low-income countries that faced severe debt problems and were implementing sound economic policies in the context of International Monetary Fund programmes.[124] Another proposal was made to modify the Toronto terms of rescheduling by Paris Club creditors in a number of ways. In 1991, the group of seven major industrialized countries agreed on the need for additional debt-relief measures, going well beyond the relief already granted under the Toronto terms. The Trinidad and Tobago terms,[125] proposed in September 1990, as well as other proposals, are now under consideration in the Paris Club. An early agreement on these proposals, combined with appropriate adjustment actions by the African countries themselves, would make a genuine contribution to improving the economic prospects of the countries concerned. More recently, bolder initiatives,

such as the recent debt-reduction agreements, have aroused high expectations among debt-distressed countries in Africa. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on debt proposed the cancellation of 90 per cent of the bilateral debt service of poor countries and the conversion of the remainder to highly concessional long-term loans. He also proposed that Toronto-type debt relief should be extended to African middle-income countries, as well as more concessional development financing.

Social and political stability

28. Problems associated with governance, accountability and the international economic environment have constrained African growth and development. These problems have hampered domestic savings and private investment flows, which are critical for increased productivity and growth. There is recognition within Africa of the link between improved governance and accountability, a favourable international economic environment and successful long-term development. There has been progress in improving participation and stability in Africa during the period of the Programme of Action. The number of States severely affected by war has been reduced. The freedom of people to pursue their daily lives and livelihood without fear of violence or arbitrary intervention by any person or institution has risen. Participation and human rights have been endorsed in the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.[121] Progress in policies and practices to promote participation and make rights more secure is visible in many States. The enjoyment of human rights under the rule of law is becoming more strongly enshrined.

Implementation at the regional and subregional levels

29. Subregional and regional implementation have received significant attention, especially in eastern and southern Africa. The small size of virtually all African States means that many common goals can be pursued more efficiently in common, or on a coordinated basis, than separately. The Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States has made significant progress towards enabling trade expansion via tariff preference, commercial clearing facilitation and documentary plus procedural harmonization. The Southern African Development Coordination Conference has coordinated transport and communications rehabilitation and development, knowledge creation (especially in agriculture and food security), production expansion and the mobilization of domestic and external finance for regionally identified priority projects, with substantial positive results. Other groupings—the Economic Community of West African States, the Arab Maghreb Union, the Union of Central African States and the Economic Community of Central African States—have had important results. The Organization of African Unity has increased its economic policy analysis and coordination capacity, leading to the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis (1987)[122] and to the adoption on 3 June 1991 at Abuja, Nigeria, of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

D. ACTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Governments of resource-transferring countries

Resource flows

30. Donor Governments understood the need in the Programme of Action for complementary resources to support the reforms and transformations to which the African States have committed themselves. A significant number have sought to act accordingly and have maintained or increased real resource transfers via official development assistance since 1985, despite, in several cases, significant budgetary constraints of their own. They have remained committed to Africa in the context of new needs in western Asia, as well as in central and eastern Europe. However, despite the fact that sub-Saharan African countries received, on a per capita basis, significantly larger official development assistance than other low- and middle-income countries and despite a 50 per cent current price increase in official development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa, the effects of this assistance have not met expectations.

31. Bilateral official development assistance, broadly defined, rose in current prices from 10.6 to 16.8 billion dollars. However, in constant 1986 prices, the change was from 13.1 to 13.9 billion dollars, only marginally over 1 per cent per year. Meanwhile, net export credits fell 50 per cent even in current terms, from over 2 billion dollars in 1985 to 1 billion dollars in 1990. Net private flows other than from non-governmental organizations fell from 1.8 billion dollars to 1.4 billion dollars in current prices. Non-governmental organization flows rose in current terms from 1 billion to 1.6 billion dollars, or about 1 per cent per year in constant price terms.

Trade and commodities

32. Action to enhance African market access and diversification of exports and to reduce instability and catastrophic falls in commodity prices, as well as to provide compensatory finance for declines, was featured prominently in the Programme of Action. Protectionist barriers persist. African economies still depend on commodity exports, and diversification represents one of the highest priorities. The Stabex[126] and Sysmin[127] systems and the Swiss Compensatory Financing Programme already exist. Various constraints, including conditionality and interest rates, restrict access to International Monetary Fund compensatory facilities. After having reached a peak in the 1970s, commodity prices have collapsed to unprecedentedly low levels. Although exports grew in volume by 10 per cent during the 1986-1990 period over the 1981-1985 period, the share of African exports in world trade was dropping dramatically during the 1986-1990 period.

Debt obligations

33. Debt discussion has continued, and in the past two years creditor country positions have altered significantly. In order to strengthen efforts to relieve the debt burden, creditor countries have presented a number of proposals for further debt alleviation. The proposed Trinidad and Tobago terms[125] would provide for a 50 per cent debt-burden reduction—by write-offs, interest-rate cuts or repayment spread-out—on official debt, including guaranteed export credits for low-income debt-distressed countries pursuing serious policy reforms and transformations. Recent debt-reduction agreements take similar approaches to debt-distressed middle- and low-income countries. Some donor countries have proposed cuts of up to 80 per cent for the most severely debt-distressed low-income sub-Saharan African economies. The Trinidad and Tobago terms envisage similar cuts in commercial external debt, with the present secondary market price (usually under 25 per cent of face value for debt-distressed countries and under 10 per cent for several African ones) as the starting point. Some buy-ups, by individual donors or under World Bank auspices, have taken place.

34. These shifts have been too recent to have a major impact to date. However, they do augur well for the 1990s. About 3 per cent of Africa's debt burden was cancelled or rescheduled at concessional interest rates over the 1986-1990 period. Because this was largely on concessional loans, debt service due was reduced by under 2 per cent and debt service actually being paid was reduced by only 1 per cent. Other rescheduling did not reduce the total burden of payment (indeed by lengthening the period over which interest was payable, the rescheduling often raised it) but simply shifted it forward, providing some relief from arrears build-up for a year or two at a time.

Technical and other external assistance

35. Technical assistance was approximately 25 per cent of official development assistance throughout the period. Problems remained, such as inadequate recipient participation in the selection of experts and the accountability of technical assistance personnel to national institutions and in the decision-making processes in Africa. The enhanced number of donor-paid and other technical-assistance personnel and the increased hiring of African nationals for such posts did increase short-term capability but at the price of fragmenting national policy formulation and implementation and of threatening longer-term African institutional and public service capacity-building. More positively, joint ventures with African training institutions and the creation, by the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, of the African Capacity Building Foundation were encouraging developments.

United Nations system

36. The United Nations system—including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—sought to influence and to support African efforts to regain development through structural adjustment and transformation of policies and resource allocations. Multilateral official development finance rose from 5.3 billion dollars in 1985 to 8.5 billion dollars in 1990 or from 5.8 billion dollars to 6.5 billion dollars in 1986 constant prices.

37. A substantial portion of the increase was centred on the World Bank, whose lending increased from an overall average of about 1.8 billion dollars during the 1981-1985 fiscal period to around 3 billion dollars during the 1986-1991 fiscal period. With respect to International Development Association replenishments eight and nine, sub-Saharan Africa's share of a sustained constant total was raised from 33 per cent to 50 per cent. In addition, the World Bank spearheaded a Special Programme of Assistance for Africa to mobilize and coordinate bilateral funds, which provided 18

billion dollars in adjustment assistance and debt relief to twenty-three eligible African countries between 1988 and 1990. The World Bank also helped fund the African Capacity Building Foundation to assist in developing the central economic analysis and management units in African Governments.

38. The International Monetary Fund reduced net drawings by African States by 2 billion dollars during the 1985-1990 period. While 8-9 per cent short-term drawings were unsuitable for African requirements, the Structural Adjustment Facility and its extended version, which are long-term low-interest facilities, remain less than half-utilized and did not fully offset reduction in standard terms drawings.

39. Other United Nations agencies raised disbursements on behalf of Africa to about 1.5 billion dollars and to 50 per cent of all resources provided globally, in particular through special programmes for African countries affected by drought and desertification. While their programmes were focused mainly on and tested against the Programme of Action goals, they were limited in constant-price terms. This limitation flowed from the financial stringency confronting most United Nations agencies, and the United Nations Development Programme in particular, during the period 1986-1990.

South-South cooperation

40. Global South-South cooperation with Africa was enhanced during the 1986-1990 period. The focus was primarily on southern African economic and human survival in the face of destabilization. The Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund[120] established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries raised and disbursed not insignificant resources in this respect. Bilaterally, several South economies provided substantial technical and financial support to Africa.

Non-governmental organizations

41. Non-governmental organizations, as noted, increased resource transfers to Africa. In some cases these transfers assisted the strengthening of African non-governmental organizations and worked in partnership with or through them. In the North, the non-governmental organizations were among the most effective publicists and resource mobilizers for Africa in general and the Programme of Action in particular. The International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa, held at Arusha in February 1990, marked the recognition by both African and cooperating States that African non-governmental organizations and similar groupings had a crucial role in transforming human-centred development and good governance from goals into realities.[121]

Structural adjustment programmes

42. Structural adjustment describes a set of actions by African Governments responding to their perceptions of the policy requirements needed to restore economic balance and to mobilize external resources for recovery and structural transformation. Likewise, structural adjustment programmes incorporated the views of the World Bank and bilateral resource donors of the macroeconomic policy weaknesses that hampered effective response to economic shocks in many African States.

43. Prior to 1985, structural adjustment programmes, as the World Bank acknowledged in the long-term perspective study,[118] were often too short term in approach and, as a result, depended too heavily on demand reduction. Since 1985 there has been a shift towards supply expansion, initially underwritten largely by external resource flows but, subsequently, partly by renewed growth of domestic output. Human investment and poverty reduction have emerged as major themes in structural adjustment and increased effort is being devoted to integrating them with the other macroeconomic policy goals.

44. Structural adjustment programmes, when also oriented towards the medium- and long-term development needs of the countries that have been implementing them and when persisted in, have, on average, resulted in output growth equal to or above population growth and also in significant increases in external resource inflows. Equally, most have resulted in a halting of previous declines in human investment and basic services spending. But their record on reduction of inflation, reduction of trade deficits and a reduction in numbers of people living in absolute poverty is much more uneven and not yet satisfactory, as the World Bank long-term perspective study[118] notes. How to resolve these problems and to ensure that new rounds of African-owned country programmes achieve both sustainable growth and a substantial improvement in the human condition is a crucial question for the 1990s, which the African Governments, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and other resource providers are focusing on in national consultative groups, round-table discussions and other forums.

II. United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s

A. Preamble

1. The final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 offers yet another opportunity for renewing the commitment of the international community to support Africa's own efforts to achieve self-sustaining socio-economic growth and development. It is also an occasion to refocus world attention on the socio-economic difficulties which continue to face the African countries. Africa's development is primarily the responsibility of Africans. The international community accepts the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa and therefore commits itself to giving full and tangible support to the African efforts.

2. The circumstances which led to the adoption of the Programme of Action are as valid today as they were in 1986. Assessments made by African countries themselves or by the Secretary-General and many other organizations and independent observers point to the fact that Africa's socio-economic conditions actually worsened overall over the past five years of the Programme of Action period.

3. The current critical economic situation in Africa calls for solidarity among States Members to act in concert to address the problem. The international community renews its efforts to assist Africa, as enunciated under the Programme of Action and in General Assembly resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988, in which the Assembly stated, *inter alia*, that "the African economic crisis is one that concerns the international community as a whole" and that "the Programme of Action provides an important framework for cooperation between Africa and the international community", which needs to be renewed in the 1990s.

4. That is why the international community and the countries of Africa should renew their commitment to an agenda of cooperation for sustainable social and economic development of Africa in the 1990s. The agenda is specific and clearly focused on goals and targets to be achieved within that time-frame.

5. A desirable objective should be an average real growth rate of at least 6 per cent per annum of gross national product throughout the period of the New Agenda in order for the continent to achieve sustained and sustainable economic growth and equitable development, increase income and eradicate poverty.

6. The New Agenda has as its priority objectives the accelerated transformation, integration, diversification and growth of the African economies, in order to strengthen them within the world economy, reduce their vulnerability to external shocks and increase their dynamism, internalize the process of development and enhance self-reliance.

7. The New Agenda also accords special attention to human development and increased productive employment, and promotes rapid progress towards the achievement of human-oriented goals by the year 2000 in the areas of life expectancy, integration of women in development, child and maternal mortality, nutrition, health, water and sanitation, basic education and shelter.

8. Peace is an indispensable prerequisite for development. The end of the cold war has opened up opportunities for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and for the intensification of international cooperation for development, particularly with Africa. Peace initiatives by African countries should be encouraged and pursued in order to bring an end to war, destabilization and internal conflicts so as to facilitate the creation of optimal conditions for development. The international community as a whole should endeavour to cooperate with and support the efforts of African countries for a rapid restoration of peace, normalization of life for uprooted populations and national socio-economic reconstruction. Resources freed from military expenditures in all countries can be redirected to socio-economic growth and development.

9. In order to achieve these broad objectives, it is necessary for the international community to enter into a new and stronger accord with Africa, which would spell out clearly the firm commitment of the international community to support and assist Africa in its efforts to implement successfully its development agenda and to reduce, if not entirely eliminate, external impediments and obstacles to Africa's accelerated socio-economic transformation. This New Agenda reflects a mutuality of

commitments and accountability and is in two parts: what Africa commits itself to do and what the international community commits itself to do.

B. INTERNATIONAL AGENDA

1. *Africa's responsibility and commitment*

(a) *Achievement of sustained and sustainable growth and development*

10. Africa is committed to the implementation of policies for the transformation of the structure of its economies in order to achieve growth and development on a sustained and sustainable basis. African countries will persist with necessary reforms and pursue improvement of domestic economic management, including effective mobilization and utilization of domestic resources.

(b) *Promotion of regional and subregional economic cooperation and integration*

11. Africa is resolved to pursue with vigour the policy of achieving effective regional and subregional economic cooperation and integration and is thus committed to the establishment of the African Economic Community—the treaty of which was signed by African leaders on 3 June 1991 at Abuja, Nigeria—and to the effective functioning of its subregional organizations—namely, the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Arab Maghreb Union and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. Africa believes that regional and subregional cooperation and integration will bring about effective transformation of its economies.

12. Africa is committed to the promotion of the sectorial integration of its economies and to ensuring the development and maintenance of reliable networks of agricultural, physical, industrial and institutional infrastructures on the continent. Africa will focus its efforts on the implementation of programmes for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

(c) *Intensification of the democratization process*

13. Africa is determined to press ahead with the democratization of development and the full implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation,[121] and the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the Political and Socio-economic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World, adopted on 11 July 1990. Africa is convinced that growth and development on a sustained and sustainable basis can come about only as a result of the full participation of the people in the development process, and to this end continues to be committed to pursuing the process of democratization.

(d) *Investment promotion*

14. Africa is also committed to the creation of an enabling environment that attracts foreign and domestic direct investment, encourages savings, induces the return of flight capital and promotes the full participation by the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in the growth and development process. Farmers—in particular, small farmers—informal-sector traders and crafts people, and entrepreneurs constitute important elements in the productive base of the economy.

(e) *Human dimension*

15. Africa is equally committed to improving the human rights and the living standards of its people, including the reduction of poverty. Africa is further committed to ensuring equality of opportunity for women at all levels and giving adequate attention to the needs of children.

16. African countries are committed to the intensification of their efforts in human resource development and capacity-building, especially in science, technology and management, and to taking measures to arrest and reverse the brain drain.

(f) *Environment and development*

17. Africa is fully committed to the promotion of sustainable development at all levels of socio-economic activity. Through the Bamako Convention, adopted on 30 January 1991 at Bamako, Africa took the decisive step of banning the import of toxic waste into Africa. Moreover, the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification[129] remains a viable framework for cooperation in the field of desertification. The international community is called upon to contribute more effectively to the implementation of the Plan. The programme of relevant subregional organizations should continue to receive the full support of Africa and the international community. Africa is keenly participating in international negotiations on climate change, bio-diversity and the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992. In all these negotiations, Africa is fully convinced that the problems of environment and development should be tackled in an integrated and balanced manner, fully taking into account the "polluter pays" principle.

(g) *Population and development*

18. Africa is committed to the deliberate and systematic integration of population factors into the development process in order, *inter alia*, to contain the tremendous strain and stress that a rapid rate of population growth puts on development. To that end, Africa will continue the efforts initiated in 1984 under the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development,[130] which currently constitutes Africa's framework for devising and implementing national population policies in all their interrelated aspects, including a reduction in maternal and child mortality and provisions for family planning and female education and the achievement of substantial and sustained increases in the quality of life and standard of living of the entire population. In this regard, reference is also made to the Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989.[131]

(h) *Agriculture, rural development and food security*

19. Africa is committed to the continued pursuit of policies and strategies in the agricultural and rural development sectors in order fully to integrate rural economies into their national contexts and to achieve food security and strengthen self-reliance in food. Africa is committed to the improvement of agricultural policies, the enhancement of agricultural productivity, the improvement of distribution mechanisms, and the establishment of reliable market schemes, credit systems and adequate storage facilities. Efforts will be made to provide food producers—particularly women—with the necessary resources.

(i) *South-South cooperation*

20. Africa is determined to intensify South-South cooperation which Africa is convinced is an indispensable element for the success of the New Agenda for international cooperation.

(j) *Role of non-governmental organizations*

21. The focus of the International Agenda on popular participation, human resource development and capacity-building calls for an increased role for non-governmental organizations (African and non-African) in various areas, including the promotion of indigenous small-scale businesses, especially in the rural sector, community development projects, training etc. African non-governmental organizations should particularly be involved, without any administrative impediment, in the mobilization and efficient utilization of domestic resources.

2. *Responsibility and commitment of the international community*

22. The international community commits itself to assisting Africa in its efforts to achieve accelerated growth and human-centred development on a sustained and sustainable basis. Such support will cover the areas discussed below.

(a) *Solution of Africa's debt problem*

23. Africa's debt burden constitutes a critical bottleneck constraining the recovery and development of the continent. Therefore, a major priority is to tackle Africa's external debt problem which is a serious threat to the continent's recovery and long-term development prospects. In spite of the implementation of several international initiatives, the situation has not significantly improved. Africa's external debt exceeded 270 billion dollars in 1990, with the ratio of external debt to gross domestic product and to exports amounting to over 90 per cent and 334 per cent, respectively. The servicing of this debt accounts for over 30 per cent of the continent's exports.

24. This situation calls for innovative and bold measures to solve Africa's debt problems and the intensification of efforts in the context of the evolving international debt strategy on the part of all concerned. The international community, therefore, in support of Africa's economic reform efforts, undertakes to seek to find durable solutions to the African debt crisis.

25. At the London Economic Summit in July 1991,[132] the group of seven major industrialized countries agreed that Africa deserved special attention. Participants called for additional debt relief measures in favour of the poorest, most indebted countries, that go well beyond the Toronto

terms. It called on the Paris Club to continue its discussion on how these measures can best be implemented promptly.

26. Recognizing the magnitude of Africa's debt problem, the measures envisioned by this New Agenda include:

(*a*) A further cancellation or reduction of official development assistance debt and debt service;

(*b*) Additional relief for official bilateral debt or debt service;

(*c*) Encouragement of the write-off of private commercial debt and the use of such techniques as debt-equity swaps, the use of debt where appropriate for the establishment of export-oriented joint ventures, debt buy-backs, debt for environment schemes and debt for poverty alleviation through greater use of the appropriate facilities;

(*d*) Serious consideration to continuing to work towards a growth-oriented solution of the problems of African developing countries with serious debt-servicing problems, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral institutions;

(*e*) Early implementation of the International Monetary Fund quota increase under the Ninth General Review and the associated Third Amendment to the Articles of Agreement.

27. Additional measures should take into account the need for Africa to benefit from new financial flows, particularly official development assistance.

28. The international community should continue to give serious consideration to the proposal calling for the organization of an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness.

(b) *Resource flows*

29. A critical element of the support from the international community is the provision of adequate resource flows to Africa. These resources are needed to contribute to achieving sustained real growth in gross national product per capita. To achieve an average annual growth rate of real gross national product of at least 6 per cent by African countries over the course of the 1990s the Secretary-General has estimated that a minimum of 30 billion dollars in net official development assistance is required in 1992, after which the real net official development assistance would need to grow at an average rate of 4 per cent per annum. The international community undertakes to pursue its efforts to provide additional resource flows to Africa which will complement domestic efforts and financial resources, bearing in mind these targets. The international community also reaffirms its commitment to work in order to attain the accepted United Nations targets of devoting 0.7 per cent of gross national product to official development assistance as well as the agreed targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.[133]

30. The international community would introduce measures and devise programmes to encourage direct foreign investment in African countries and support the policy changes undertaken by African countries to attract foreign investment.

(c) *Commodities*

31. Diversification is a strategic short- and long-term solution to the severe commodity problem in Africa which has impeded its economic recovery and development. In order to support effectively efforts to diversify commodity exports and boost earnings, the international community, particularly the major trading partners, commit themselves to grant improved market access to Africa's exports through substantial reduction in or removal of trade barriers. To this end, the international community should ensure an early balanced and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. The international community commits itself to correct imperfections in commodity markets.

32. In the short term, the international community recognizes the importance of compensatory financing through such schemes as the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund, Stabex,[126] Sysmin[127] and the Swiss Compensatory Financing Programme and, where appropriate, will examine the means of improving the scope and operations of these schemes. Efforts at international cooperation among producers and consumers of commodities of particular importance to Africa should be renewed, with a view to increasing export earnings of Africa from such commodities through processing and technical assistance.

(d) *Support for the diversification of the African economies*

33. Diversification of the African economies provides a major way out of commodity export dependence and its related problems and contributes to the achievement of more dynamic and resilient economies. While such diversification is primarily the responsibility of African countries, the international community recognizes that additional resources will be required to support Africa's diversification programmes, including development of specific infrastructural and support services and the development of information networks and related services for diversification programmes and projects.

34. The international community notes the proposal that an African diversification fund should be established to provide an essential focal point to galvanize the technical assistance that is required and to provide additional finance for the development and implementation of diversification programmes and projects.

35. A study on the need for and the feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities should urgently be undertaken by the Secretary-General for presentation in 1993 to the General Assembly together with the comments and observations of Member States. The international community will continue to support Africa's effort.

(e) *Trade*

36. In order to support effectively efforts to diversify Africa's economies and to boost export earnings, the international community commits itself to a substantial reduction in or removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting African exports, particularly of processed, semi-processed and manufactured products, and to ensure continued preferential arrangements currently enjoyed by African exports. To this end, the international community should ensure an early balanced and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

(f) *Support for regional economic integration: environment, science and technology*

37. The international community intends to support African countries in their efforts to establish the African Economic Community, strengthen the functioning of the existing subregional intergovernmental organizations and implement joint programmes and projects.

38. Support will also be given to arresting environmental degradation and to enhancing the scientific and technological capacities of African countries.

(g) *Role of the United Nations system*

39. The United Nations system should play a major role in the implementation of the International Agenda. First and foremost, the various United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, in their respective areas and sectors, should devise specific programmes for Africa which are consistent with the elements of the Agenda, and devote adequate resources for their implementation. In this regard, special consideration should be given to programmes that are essential in fostering the economic integration of the African region, such as those related to the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, as well as other relevant programmes submitted by regional and subregional organizations.

40. The United Nations system should also contribute to ensuring an efficient follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the International Agenda. Specifically, a continuous assessment of Africa's performance in the areas outlined in the Agenda would have a great impact in maintaining the momentum within and outside Africa and, eventually, for renewed commitments to the agreed objectives and targets.

(h) *Role of non-African non-governmental organizations*

41. Non-African non-governmental organizations should be given every encouragement to assist in the formulation and implementation of development assistance projects in the context of the International Agenda. They should also assist in promoting non-governmental organizations at the national, subregional and regional levels in Africa.

C. Follow-up, monitoring and evaluation machinery

42. The follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda will require the full involvement of Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as the participation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

43. To that end the following arrangements for the evaluation, assessment and monitoring of the New Agenda are adopted:

(*a*) In 1993 the General Assembly will conduct a preliminary consideration of the implementation of the New Agenda;

(*b*) In 1995 the Economic and Social Council will devote part of its high-level segment to the consideration of the implementation of the New Agenda;

(*c*) In 1996 the General Assembly will conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda;

(*d*) In 1998 the Economic and Social Council will devote part of its high-level segment to the implementation of the New Agenda;

(*e*) In the year 2000 the General Assembly will conduct the final review and assessment of the implementation of the New Agenda.

44. For the mid-term review in 1996 and the final review and assessment in the year 2000, the General Assembly will take the necessary measures, including, if required, the establishment of an ad hoc committee for the preparation of these reviews.

45. The Secretary-General, taking into account the relevant inputs from relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other competent bodies, will provide an analytical assessment of the implementation of the New Agenda and make concrete recommendations thereon to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, according to the arrangements outlined in paragraph 43 above.

46. The assessment and recommendations of the Organization of African Unity on the implementation of the New Agenda will also be submitted to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

47. The Secretary-General will ensure appropriate and adequate support for the follow-up process, including the continuation of the effective public information activities and mobilization of efforts to raise international awareness of the economic crisis in Africa.

48. The ongoing initiatives aimed at assisting Africa in its development efforts should be encouraged. In this regard, consultative groups such as the Global Coalition for Africa should assist in rallying international support for the implementation of the New Agenda. The Global Coalition for Africa may be invited to attend the meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council devoted to the New Agenda for Africa.

46/181. International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[54]

Reaffirming in all its terms its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which contains the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, by which it declared the decade beginning in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Having examined the three interim reports of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its resolution 43/47,[134]

Bearing in mind the report of the Working Group of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Decolonization, adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991,[135]

Bearing in mind also the important contribution of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, in particular through the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions;

2. *Declares* that the ultimate goal of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism is the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the peoples of each and every remaining Non-Self-Governing Territory in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly;

3. *Declares* that exercise of the right to self-determination should be carried out freely and without outside pressure, in a form reflecting authentic interests and aspirations of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and with the United Nations playing an appropriate role;

4. *Adopts* the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 December 1991, to serve as a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;[136]

5. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system and other governmental and non-governmental organizations actively to support and participate in the implementation of the plan of action.

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46/182. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and its subsequent resolutions and decisions on humanitarian assistance, including its resolution 45/100 of 14 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, the annex to which contains the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of disasters and emergency situations, the loss in human lives, the flow of refugees, the mass displacement of people and the material destruction,

Mindful of the need to strengthen further and make more effective the collective efforts of the international community, in particular the United Nations system, in providing humanitarian assistance,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the capacity, experience and coordination arrangements in the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance,[137]

1. *Adopts* the text contained in the annex to the present resolution for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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ANNEX

I. Guiding principles

1. Humanitarian assistance is of cardinal importance for the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies.

2. Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality.

3. The sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States must be fully respected in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In this context, humanitarian assistance should be provided with the consent of the affected country and in principle on the basis of an appeal by the affected country.

4. Each State has the responsibility first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies occurring on its territory. Hence, the affected State has the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination, and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory.

5. The magnitude and duration of many emergencies may be beyond the response capacity of many affected countries. International cooperation to address emergency situations and to strengthen the response capacity of affected countries is thus of great importance. Such cooperation should be provided in accordance with international law and national laws. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working impartially and with strictly humanitarian motives should continue to make a significant contribution in supplementing national efforts.

6. States whose populations are in need of humanitarian assistance are called upon to facilitate the work of these organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines, shelter and health care, for which access to victims is essential.

7. States in proximity to emergencies are urged to participate closely with the affected countries in international efforts, with a view to facilitating, to the extent possible, the transit of humanitarian assistance.

8. Special attention should be given to disaster prevention and preparedness by the Governments concerned, as well as by the international community.

9. There is a clear relationship between emergency, rehabilitation and development. In order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance should be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development. Thus, emergency measures should be seen as a step towards long-term development.

10. Economic growth and sustainable development are essential for prevention of and preparedness against natural disasters and other emergencies. Many emergencies reflect the underlying crisis in development facing developing countries. Humanitarian assistance should therefore be accompanied by a renewal of commitment to economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries. In this context, adequate resources must be made available to address their development problems.

11. Contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way which is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development.

12. The United Nations has a central and unique role to play in providing leadership and coordinating the efforts of the international community to support the affected countries. The United Nations should ensure the prompt and smooth delivery of relief assistance in full respect of the above-mentioned principles, bearing in mind also relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 45/100 of 14 December 1990. The United Nations system needs to be adapted and strengthened to meet present and future challenges in an effective and coherent manner. It should be provided with resources commensurate with future requirements. The inadequacy of such resources has been one of the major constraints in the effective response of the United Nations to emergencies.

II. Prevention

13. The international community should adequately assist developing countries in strengthening their capacity in disaster prevention and mitigation, both at the national and regional levels, for example, in establishing and enhancing integrated programmes in this regard.

14. In order to reduce the impact of disasters there should be increased awareness of the need for establishing disaster mitigation strategies, particularly in disaster-prone countries. There should be greater exchange and dissemination of existing and new technical information related to the assessment, prediction and mitigation of disasters. As called for in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, efforts should be intensified to develop measures for prevention and mitigation of natural disasters and similar emergencies through programmes of technical assistance and modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, relevant technology.

15. The disaster management training programme recently initiated by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the United Nations Development Programme should be strengthened and broadened.

16. Organizations of the United Nations system involved in the funding and the provision of assistance relevant to the prevention of emergencies should be provided with sufficient and readily available resources.

17. The international community is urged to provide the necessary support and resources to programmes and activities undertaken to further the goals and objectives of the Decade.

III. Preparedness

18. International relief assistance should supplement national efforts to improve the capacities of developing countries to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively and to cope efficiently with all emergencies. The United Nations should enhance its efforts to assist developing countries to strengthen their capacity to respond to disasters, at the national and regional levels, as appropriate.

Early warning

19. On the basis of existing mandates and drawing upon monitoring arrangements available within the system, the United Nations should intensify efforts, building upon the existing capacities of relevant organizations and entities of the United Nations, for the systematic pooling, analysis and dissemination of early-warning information on natural disasters and other emergencies. In this context, the United Nations should consider making use as appropriate of the early-warning capacities of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

20. Early-warning information should be made available in an unrestricted and timely manner to all interested Governments and concerned authorities, in particular of affected or disaster-prone countries. The capacity of disaster-prone countries to receive, use and disseminate this information should be strengthened. In this connection, the international community is urged to assist these countries upon request with the establishment and enhancement of national early-warning systems.

IV. Stand-by capacity

(a) *Contingency funding arrangements*

21. Organizations and entities of the United Nations system should continue to respond to requests for emergency assistance within their respective mandates. Reserve and other contingency funding arrangements of these organizations and entities should be examined by their respective governing bodies to strengthen further their operational capacities for rapid and coordinated response to emergencies.

22. In addition, there is a need for a complementary central funding mechanism to ensure the provision of adequate resources for use in the initial phase of emergencies that require a system-wide response.

23. To that end, the Secretary-General should establish under his authority a central emergency revolving fund as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure the rapid and coordinated response of the organizations of the system.

24. This fund should be put into operation with an amount of 50 million United States dollars. The fund should be financed by voluntary contributions. Consultations among potential donors should be held to this end. To achieve this target, the Secretary-General should launch an appeal to potential donors and convene a meeting of those donors in the first quarter of 1992 to secure contributions to the fund on an assured, broad-based and additional basis.

25. Resources should be advanced to the operational organizations of the system on the understanding that they would reimburse the fund in the first instance from the voluntary contributions received in response to consolidated appeals.

26. The operation of the fund should be reviewed after two years.

(b) *Additional measures for rapid response*

27. The United Nations should, building upon the existing capacities of relevant organizations, establish a central register of all specialized personnel and teams of technical specialists, as well as relief supplies, equipment and services available within the United Nations system and from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, that can be called upon at short notice by the United Nations.

28. The United Nations should continue to make appropriate arrangements with interested Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to enable it to have more expeditious access, when necessary, to their emergency relief capacities, including food reserves, emergency stockpiles and personnel, as well as logistic support. In the context of the annual report to the General Assembly mentioned in paragraph 35 (*i*) below, the Secretary-General is requested to report on progress in this regard.

29. Special emergency rules and procedures should be developed by the United Nations to enable all organizations to disburse quickly emergency funds, and to procure emergency supplies and equipment, as well as to recruit emergency staff.

30. Disaster-prone countries should develop special emergency procedures to expedite the rapid procurement and deployment of equipment and relief supplies.

V. CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

31. For emergencies requiring a coordinated response, the Secretary-General should ensure that an initial consolidated appeal covering all concerned organizations of the system, prepared in consultation with the affected State, is issued within the shortest possible time and in any event not longer than one week. In the case of prolonged emergencies, this initial appeal should be updated and elaborated within four weeks, as more information becomes available.

32. Potential donors should adopt necessary measures to increase and expedite their contributions, including setting aside, on a stand-by basis, financial and other resources that can be disbursed quickly to the United Nations system in response to the consolidated appeals of the Secretary-General.

VI. COORDINATION, COOPERATION AND LEADERSHIP

(a) *Leadership of the Secretary-General*

33. The leadership role of the Secretary-General is critical and must be strengthened to ensure better preparation for, as well as rapid and coherent response to, natural disasters and other emergencies. This should be achieved through coordinated support for prevention and preparedness measures and the optimal utilization of, *inter alia*, an inter-agency standing committee, consolidated appeals, a central emergency revolving fund and a register of stand-by capacities.

34. To this end, and on the understanding that the requisite resources envisaged in paragraph 24 above would be provided, a high-level official (emergency relief coordinator) would be designated by the Secretary-General to work closely with and with direct access to him, in cooperation with the relevant organizations and entities of the system dealing with humanitarian assistance and in full respect of their mandates, without prejudice to any decisions to be taken by the General Assembly on the overall restructuring of the Secretariat of the United Nations. This high-level official should combine the functions at present carried out in the coordination of United Nations response by representatives of the Secretary-General for major and complex emergencies, as well as by the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator.

35. Under the aegis of the General Assembly and working under the direction of the Secretary-General, the high-level official would have the following responsibilities:

(*a*) Processing requests from affected Member States for emergency assistance requiring a coordinated response;

(*b*) Maintaining an overview of all emergencies through, *inter alia*, the systematic pooling and analysis of early-warning information as envisaged in paragraph 19 above, with a view to coordinating and facilitating the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system to those emergencies that require a coordinated response;

(*c*) Organizing, in consultation with the Government of the affected country, a joint inter-agency needs-assessment mission and preparing a consolidated appeal to be issued by the Secretary-General, to be followed by periodic situation reports including information on all sources of external assistance;

(*d*) Actively facilitating, including through negotiation if needed, the access by the operational organizations to emergency areas for the rapid provision of emergency assistance by obtaining the consent of all parties concerned, through modalities such as the establishment of temporary relief corridors where needed, days and zones of tranquility and other forms;

(*e*) Managing, in consultation with the operational organizations concerned, the central emergency revolving fund and assisting in the mobilization of resources;

(*f*) Serving as a central focal point with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerning United Nations emergency relief operations and, when appropriate and necessary, mobilizing their emergency relief capacities, including through consultations in his capacity as Chairman of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

(*g*) Providing consolidated information, including early warning on emergencies, to all interested Governments and concerned authorities, particularly affected and disaster-prone countries, drawing on the capacities of the organizations of the system and other available sources;

(*h*) Actively promoting, in close collaboration with concerned organizations, the smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction as relief operations under his aegis are phased out;

(*i*) Preparing an annual report for the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, including information on the central emergency revolving fund, to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

36. The high-level official should be supported by a secretariat based on a strengthened Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the consolidation of existing offices that deal with complex emergencies. This secretariat could be supplemented by staff seconded from concerned organizations of the system. The high-level official should work closely with organizations and entities of the United Nations system, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Organization for Migration and relevant non-governmental organizations. At the country level, the high-level official would maintain close contact with and provide leadership to the resident coordinators on matters relating to humanitarian assistance.

37. The Secretary-General should ensure that arrangements between the high-level official and all relevant organizations are set in place, establishing responsibilities for prompt and coordinated action in the event of emergency.

(b) *Inter-Agency Standing Committee*

38. An Inter-Agency Standing Committee serviced by a strengthened Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator should be established under the chairmanship of the high-level official with the participation of all operational organizations and with a standing invitation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the International Organization for Migration. Relevant non-governmental organizations can be invited to participate on an ad hoc basis. The Committee should meet as soon as possible in response to emergencies.

(c) *Country-level coordination*

39. Within the overall framework described above and in support of the efforts of the affected countries, the resident coordinator should normally coordinate the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system at the country level. He/She should facilitate the preparedness of the United Nations system and assist in a speedy transition from relief to development. He/She should promote the use of all locally or regionally available relief capacities. The resident coordinator should chair an emergency operations group of field representatives and experts from the system.

VII. CONTINUUM FROM RELIEF TO REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT

40. Emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development. Development assistance organizations of the United Nations system should be involved at an early stage and should collaborate closely with those responsible for emergency relief and recovery, within their existing mandates.

41. International cooperation and support for rehabilitation and reconstruction should continue with sustained intensity after the initial relief

stage. The rehabilitation phase should be used as an opportunity to restructure and improve facilities and services destroyed by emergencies in order to enable them to withstand the impact of future emergencies.

42. International cooperation should be accelerated for the development of developing countries, thereby contributing to reducing the occurrence and impact of future disasters and emergencies.

46/219. Operational activities of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 42/196 of 11 December 1987, 44/211 of 22 December 1989, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990 and 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions,

Reaffirming that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universality, their voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and multilateralism, and their ability to respond to the needs and concerns of the developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their development plans, priorities and objectives,

Noting with concern that progress in implementing parts of its resolution 44/211 has been disappointing and stressing the need for more vigorous efforts to implement the resolution in areas in which the implementation has been unsatisfactory,

Recognizing the need to give guidance to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation in the preparation of the report for the next triennial policy review of operational activities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities of the United Nations system;[138]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of its resolution 44/211 and the need for coordinated and full implementation of the resolution by the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account the interrelationships among issues;

3. *Also reaffirms* the principal responsibility of Governments in managing programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system;

4. *Takes note* of decision 91/32 on support costs successor arrangements, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 25 June 1991;[139]

5. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular donor countries, for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis and urges all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development;

6. *Urges* developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets, including targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries[133] and present levels of contribution, to substantially increase their official development assistance, including contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system;

7. *Takes note* of decision 91/27 on national execution, adopted by the Governing Council of the Programme on 21 June 1991;[139]

8. *Stresses* that the national execution modality should be the norm for programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of developing countries;

9. *Also stresses* the principal responsibility of developing countries in determining their capacity to execute programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to simplify the rules and procedures for national execution within the framework of enhanced accountability, particularly in order to minimize the administrative burden of Governments and the costs of managing projects and programmes;

11. *Also calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to assist developing countries, at their request, in developing their multisectoral, sectoral and subsectoral strategies, which should provide a framework for coordinated and coherent programming, and stresses the need to enhance the coherence of the response of the United Nations system to these strategies;

12. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of the resident coordinator system as detailed in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and the urgent need to strengthen the effectiveness of the resident coordinator system;

13. *Also reaffirms* the need to improve cooperation between individual agencies at the field level;

14. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to utilize existing capacities to enhance the participation of nationals in projects and programmes;

15. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Director-General to undertake a feasibility study on a coordinated strategy of training for United Nations staff members and national officials involved in operational activities and requests him to submit the study, with his recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

16. *Urges* the agencies of the United Nations system to continue and expand, within existing resources, their joint training programmes for United Nations country teams and urges that these programmes be expanded to the country level and include Government officials;

17. *Reaffirms* the importance of the triennial policy review of operational activities to be undertaken by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, which should build on and, where necessary, elaborate further the elements of its resolution 44/211;

18. *Requests* the Director-General to include in his triennial policy review a report on the implementation of resolution 44/211 and recommendations on programming with particular emphasis on the following:

(*a*) The harmonization and adaptation of the programme cycles of all funding agencies of the United Nations system to the planning periods of national Governments, and further consideration to the introduction of budgetary cycles on a rolling-cycle basis;

(*b*) The simplification of procedures relating to project formulation, appraisals, monitoring and evaluation, taking into account the need to focus on the impact and sustainability of projects and programmes;

(*c*) The improvement of programme evaluation and management audit systems, including the need for impact evaluation, with a view to assessing the efficiency, impact and sustainability of projects and programmes;

19. *Requests* the Director-General to include in his report for the triennial policy review a further analysis of the concept of and recommendations on the integrated operational response of the United Nations system;

20. *Also requests* the Director-General to include in his report, in consultation with recipient Governments and donors, an assessment and analysis of the progress made in the shift from a project to a programme approach, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the work being carried out by the United Nations Development Programme in this regard;

21. *Further requests* the Director-General to include in his report measures already taken on and proposals for decentralization of capacity and authority to the country level, including budgetary flexibility and rationalization of functions between headquarters and field offices, combined with enhanced accountability, taking into account, *inter alia*, negotiations and decisions relating to the project cycle, procurement of equipment, provision of training and recruitment of personnel;

22. *Requests* the Director-General to include in his report, in consultation with recipient Governments and donors, an analysis of the progress made on and recommendations to promote further national execution, taking into account, in particular:

(*a*) Experience in utilizing national capacities and ways of promoting national participation in projects and programmes so as to maximize national capacity-building and to meet country-specific needs;

(*b*) Identification of systemic and institutional obstacles and disincentives in the operational activities for development of the United Nations system which impede the full implementation of national execution;

(*c*) Harmonization and simplification of procedures, aiming at a higher degree of transparency, and their adaptation to the needs of the developing countries;

(*d*) Improving accountability through training and development in national monitoring capacity, as well as in auditing and financial reporting;

(*e*) Ways of reorienting the technical capacity of the United Nations system to meet the needs identified by the developing countries, including measures in the areas of policy, technical support and the provision of information, including access to databases of the United Nations system;

23. *Also requests* the Director-General to include in his report recommendations to strengthen the field representation of the United Nations system, with particular emphasis on the following:

(*a*) The team leadership role of the resident coordinator, including an assessment of the impact of the existing set of guidelines and recommendations for the strengthening of this role;

(*b*) The development of the capacity of the United Nations system, at the country level, to provide technical and substantive support to developing countries, *inter alia* through the establishment of multidisciplinary teams to meet country-specific needs;

24. *Stresses*, in the context of the triennial review, the need for a well-defined but flexible management process to guide the implementation of key measures in enhancing the effectiveness of operational activities;

25. *Requests* the Director-General to include in his report an assessment of progress made in achieving common premises and to propose a plan for the full achievement of this objective, where feasible and appropriate and without any additional costs to developing countries;

26. *Also requests* the Director-General to include in his report an assessment of and appropriate recommendations on the contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the enhancement of national capacities of developing countries in the field of science and technology;

27. *Reaffirms* the importance of human development and requests the Director-General to include in his report an assessment of and appropriate recommendations for strengthening the support given by the operational activities of the United Nations system, at the request of developing countries, to sectors vital for human development;

28. *Further requests* the Director-General to include in his updated statistical report innovative and concrete recommendations to increase substantially procurement from developing countries, paying due respect to the principles of international competitive bidding while acknowledging the commitment to procurement from underutilized major donor countries in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding, taking into account the standardization and compatibility needs of developing countries;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Office of the Director-General the necessary resources, within the overall level for the biennium 1992-1993, to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in the implementation of the present resolution and resolution 44/211;

30. *Requests* the executive heads of United Nations organs, organizations and bodies to cooperate fully with the Director-General and provide him with all necessary assistance, including secondment on a non-reimbursable basis, to enable him to prepare an action-oriented report.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee, see sect. X.B.1.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document A/46/354.

[3] Ibid., document A/46/295-S/22777.

[4] Ibid., document A/46/296-S/27778.

[5] Ibid., document A/46/355.

[6] Ibid., document A/46/342-S/22864.

[7] Ibid., document A/46/356.

[8] Ibid., document A/46/343-S/22865.

[9] Ibid., document A/46/460.

[10] Ibid., document A/46/411-S/23002.

[11] Ibid., document A/46/412-S/23003.

[12] Ibid., document A/46/413-S/23004.

[13] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year*, 3011th meeting.

[14] Resolution 217 A (III), art. 21, para. 3.

[15] See A/46/231, annex, appendix.

[16] See A/46/550-S/23127, annex.

[17] A/46/560.

[18] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

[19] A/46/497.

[20] See resolution 35/55, annex.

[21] A/46/580.

[22] A/46/419.

[23] A/46/417 and Add.1.

[24] See A/46/417/Add.1.

[25] A/46/549.

[26] A/40/669, annex I, and A/40/669/Add.1, annex I.

[27] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1990* (Austria, July 1991) (GC(XXXV/953)); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly through a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/353).

[28] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting (A/46/PV.33).

[29] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[30] A/46/608-S/23177; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177.

[31] A/46/617.

[32] A/46/410 and Add.1 and 2.

[33] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[34] A/45/474, annex.

[35] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[36] A/46/468 and Add.1 and 2.

[37] A/46/390, annex I.

[38] Ibid., annex II.

[39] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 22nd meeting (A/46/PV.22).

[40] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[41] See A/42/422, annex III.

[42] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[43] A/46/700.

[44] S/19835, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835.

[45] See A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23146.

[46] A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23146.

[47] A/46/438.

[48] See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

[49] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 64th meeting (A/46/PV.64).

[50] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

[51] See A/40/481/Add.1.

[52] A/43/509/Add.1.

[53] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/46/23).

[54] Resolution 217 A (III).

[55] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/46/23), chap. I, sect. J.

[56] Ibid., chap. II.

[57] Ibid., *Supplement No. 35* (A/46/35).

[58] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

[59] A/46/623-S/23204 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23204.

[60] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting (A/46/PV.51).

[61] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[62] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[63] S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

[64] S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

[65] See A/44/650 and Corr.1, paras. 156 and 158.

[66] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

[67] See A/46/724, paras. 146-151.

[68] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[69] A/46/724.

[70] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

[71] See A/46/724, paras. 15-20.

[72] See A/46/724, para. 17.

[73] LOS/PCN/L.87, annex.

[74] See LOS/PCN/L.97, para. 32.

[75] See A/46/724, paras. 190-196.

[76] A/46/722.

[77] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/46/22).

[78] A/45/1052.

[79] A/46/648.

[80] A/46/499.

[81] See Centre against Apartheid, *Notes and Documents*, No. 23/91.

[82] Resolution S-16/1, annex, sect. C.

[83] See A/46/507, annex, para. 5.

[84] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[85] S/21015.

[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/46/22), part two.

[87] A/46/357 and Add.1.

[88] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/46/44).

[89] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43* (A/45/43).

[90] A/46/507.

[91] A/46/561.

[92] See A/AC.115/L.678.

[93] Ibid., para. 32.

[94] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[95] A/46/586.

[96] A/46/652-S/23225; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23225.

[97] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

[98] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[99] A/46/658-S/23222 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23222.

[100] S/23171; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23171.

[101] A/45/818, annex I.

[102] A/46/551-S/23128, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23128.

[103] A/45/1007-S/22563, annex, and A/45/1009-S/22573, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, documents S/22563 and S/22573.

[104] A/46/713-S/23256, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23256.

[105] A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447.

[106] A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491.

[107] A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[108] A/44/936-S/21235, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21235.

[109] See A/44/958, annex.

[110] A/45/906-S/22032, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/22032.

[111] A/45/1039-S/22828, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22828.

[112] The group of cooperating countries, called the "Group of Three", is composed of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

[113] A/46/324 and Add.1.

[114] A/46/280, annex.

[115] A/46/387, annex.

[116] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/46/41).

[117] A/44/315, annex.

[118] World Bank, *Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth* (Washington, D.C., 1989).

[119] UNDP, *Human Development Report 1990* (Oxford and New York, Oxford University Press, 1990).

[120] A/43/430, annex I.

[121] A/45/427, annex, appendix II.

[122] A/42/874, annex II.

[123] See A/43/435-S/19974.

[124] See A/CONF.147/18, part one, sect. III.C.

[125] See A/45/803.

[126] System of stabilization of export earnings.

[127] System for stabilizing export earnings in the mining sector.

[128] Also called the Africa Fund.

[129] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August–9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

[130] E/CONF.76/6, annex V.

[131] A/C.2/44/6, annex.

[132] See A/46/309-S/22807, annex I.

[133] See A/CONF.147/18.

[134] A/44/800; A/45/624; A/46/593 and Add.1.

[135] See A/46/593, reply submitted by Yugoslavia on behalf also of States Members that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

[136] See A/46/634/Rev.1.

[137] A/46/568.

[138] A/46/206-E/1991/93 and Add.1-4.

[139] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13* (E/1991/34), annex I.

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46/25. Transparency of military expenditures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures,

Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures have voluntarily been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures,

Welcoming the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contained in the 1990 Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, to exchange annually information on their military budgets, on the basis of the categories of the United Nations standardized-reporting system,

Welcoming also the recent progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament, which, in the long term, will lead to significant reductions in military expenditures,

Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency on all military matters,

Emphasizing that an increased flow and exchange of information on military expenditures will contribute to the predictability of military activities, thus strengthening international peace and security on a global and regional level,

Recalling that the Disarmament Commission, in dealing with objective information on military matters, is currently developing principles, mechanisms and guidelines aimed at the enhancement of openness and transparency in military matters, including military expenditures,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as adopted by the General Assembly;

2. *Encourages* the Disarmament Commission to finalize its work on objective information on military matters in 1992;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Transparency of military expenditures".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/26. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/122 of 15 December 1989,

Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing, in this context, that full compliance by parties with existing agreements and the resolving of compliance concerns effectively can, *inter alia*, facilitate the conclusion of additional arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Noting recent developments in international relations, and welcoming the universal recognition of the critical importance of the question of compliance with and verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Also calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Welcomes* the role that the United Nations has played in restoring the integrity of certain arms limitation and disarmament agreements and in the removal of threats to peace;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

6. *Encourages* efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

7. *Notes*, in this connection, the contribution that verification experiments and research can make and already have made in confirming and improving verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/27. Education and information for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989,

Taking into account the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] in particular paragraph 106 thereof, in which the Assembly urged Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

Considering that paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the Final Document provide for the mechanisms of a programme to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, including the dissemination of information and publicity to complement the educational work,

Also considering that the World Disarmament Campaign plays an important role in complementing the educational efforts on behalf of disarmament carried out by Member States within their own educational and cultural development systems,

Recognizing that, in order to achieve irreversible results, it will be indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war,

Noting with satisfaction the important changes that have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and economic and social development,

1. *Expresses appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 44/123;[3]

2. *Also expresses appreciation* for the valuable information contained in the report as provided by Member States, international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament;

3. *Reiterates* that, in order to achieve the desired results, it is indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war, especially at a time when important changes have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and economic and social development;

4. *Considers* that attainment of the vital objectives set out in the World Disarmament Campaign of informing, educating and generating understanding of and support for the goals of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament would make a positive contribution to implementing the proposals contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and set out in the first preambular paragraph above;

5. *Invites* Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament to redouble their efforts to respond to the appeal made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document and to submit to the Secretary-General a report on their activities in this regard;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the reports requested in paragraph 5 above to the General Assembly

at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/28. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989 and 45/50 of 4 December 1990,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[4] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[5] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Recalling further its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991, and takes note of its report;[6]

2. *Takes note* of the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference[7] to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time;

3. *Welcomes* the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference and the holding in 1992 of more structured open-ended consultations, as well as the establishment of a group of friends of the President in order to examine various aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, with a view to resuming the work of the Conference as soon as possible thereafter;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

5. *Urges* all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty;

6. *Recommends* that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

7. *Reiterates its conviction* that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

8. *Stresses once again* the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/29. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions which identify the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test ban as one of the basic objectives in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming also the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Recognizing the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests,[8] signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,[9] signed on 28 May 1976, together with their protocols, *Noting* the decline, in comparison with previous years, in the number of nuclear tests conducted in 1990,

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting also concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing,

Convinced also that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Taking into account the undertakings by the original parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[4] to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, and also noting the reiteration of this commitment in the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[10]

Noting with satisfaction the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and in this context welcoming the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data,

Recalling that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of priority which would constitute an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament;

2. *Urges*, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time;

3. *Reaffirms* the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context urges the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1992 with an appropriate mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in this context, to intensify its substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives;

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives;

(*b*) To continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*c*) To investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

6. *Urges*:

(*a*) The nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

7. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/30. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989 and 45/52 of 4 December 1990 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, *Emphasizing also* the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 45/52,[11]

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[10]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

6. *Invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct further consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, on the basis of the study undertaken by him in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65,[12] as well as the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 45/52,[11] taking into account the evolving situation in the region, to explore further the ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/31. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989 and 45/53 of 4 December 1990 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[2] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,[13]

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/32. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament,[5] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[14] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[15] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1991 session,[16]

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[17] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991,[18] calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear

weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/33. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[19]

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this issue and the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[17] and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1991 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,[20] and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Recalling in this context its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. *Reaffirms its recognition*, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce

that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;[21]

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1991 session of the Conference and at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1992 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/34. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa,[22]

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988, 44/113 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 B of 4 December 1990,

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,[23]

Having further considered the report of the group of experts set up jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,[24]

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[25] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Bearing in mind also resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[26]

Noting South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[10] on 10 July 1991,

Noting also that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region,

Concerned about the transfer of nuclear missile technology to South Africa by a certain State commonly known for its collaboration with South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Also calls upon* South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region;

3. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that may lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. *Requests* the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the completeness of the

inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials;

6. *Urges* all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to this end;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[25] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988, 44/113 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 A of 4 December 1990, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1342 (LIV)[27] on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991,

Noting South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[10] on 10 July 1991,

Noting also the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Having considered the report of the group of experts set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,[24]

Convinced that the evolution of the international situation is conducive to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa of 1964, as well as the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development of 1968 of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

2. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the group of experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, and to submit the report of the group of experts to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/35. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Recalling also its resolution 45/57 B, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990, in which it noted, *inter alia*, that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be held at Geneva in 1991 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including those related to the negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Third Review Conference, there were more than a hundred and fifteen States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that, on 27 September 1991, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin

Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration;[28]

2. *Stresses* the importance, *inter alia*, of the solemn political declaration of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and welcomes with satisfaction the results of the Third Review Conference, including in particular the expanded confidence-building measures related to activities relevant to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[29] and the establishment of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint;

3. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference;

5. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS: MEASURES TO UPHOLD THE AUTHORITY OF THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and the continuing validity of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[30]

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming also, in particular, its resolution 45/57 C of 4 December 1990 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and resolution 45/57 A of 4 December 1990 urging the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Deploring all threats, including especially those made most recently, of use of chemical weapons,

1. *Condemns vigorously* all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and other relevant provisions of international law;

2. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. *Welcomes*, in this context, recent decisions, declarations and initiatives of the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council aimed at upholding the authority of the Geneva Protocol and removing the threat of chemical weapons use;

4. *Supports as well* other similar activities of regional and international disarmament conferences and parallel decisions by national Governments, also aimed at hastening the conclusion of the chemical weapons convention as a step towards the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

C

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[30]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[31] which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons,[32] and taking note in particular of the decision by the Conference to mandate further this Committee to intensify, as a priority task, the negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on the convention by 1992,[33]

Noting with satisfaction that the States participating in the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, held at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991, *inter alia*, declared themselves in favour of the early conclusion of the negotiations on a convention banning chemical weapons,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention, and in particular the statements made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on 21 November 1990 and the States signatories to the Mendoza Accord,[34] on 5 September 1991, as well as the statement by States of South-East Asia and the East Pacific, assembled at Brisbane on 13 November 1990, *inter alia*, calling on all States to be original signatories to the convention,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition

of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;

2. *Notes* the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. *Commends* the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the negotiations on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on a convention by 1992;

4. *Strongly urges* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve in the forthcoming months outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement during its 1992 session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the results of its negotiations;

6. *Stresses* the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. *Welcomes* those initiatives taken by States, and urges all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps on a national, bilateral, regional or multilateral basis to achieve rapid agreement in the negotiations on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. *Calls upon* all States to consider declaring their intention to become original States parties to the convention so as to ensure its early entry into force, its effective implementation and its universal character;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/36. General and complete disarmament

A

SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Noting that the second paragraph of article VIII of the Final Declaration of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[35] held in September 1984, provides that:

> "The Conference, recognizing the importance of the review mechanism provided in article VIII, decides that a second Review Conference may be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States Parties not earlier than 1989. If no Review Conference is held before 1994 the Depositary is requested to solicit the views of all States Parties concerning the convening of such a Conference in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Convention",

1. *Notes* that, as a result of consultations, a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques have expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992 and that, to that end, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Convention, will hold consultations with the parties to the Convention with regard to questions relating to the Conference and its preparation, including the establishment of a preparatory committee for the Conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Second Review Conference and its preparation;

3. *Also notes* that arrangements for meeting the costs of the Second Review Conference and its preparation are to be made by the Conference.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

STUDY ON CHARTING POTENTIAL USES OF RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO MILITARY ACTIVITIES FOR CIVILIAN ENDEAVOURS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment,[36]

Desirous of benefiting from progress in disarmament within the endeavours to protect the environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

4. *Commends* the study to the attention of all Member States.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

C

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[2] related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the

Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[37]

Stressing the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[38] and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[39]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

D

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 L of 4 December 1990 and previous resolutions, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[2] and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1991 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for all three parts of its 1991 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",[40]

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,[41]

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would also be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, under the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to continue to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

E

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 F of 4 December 1990,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1991 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons;[42]

2. *Recognizes* that in 1991 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1992 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

F

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT, INCLUDING CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 S, 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 M and 45/58 P of 4 December 1990,

Considering that the adoption of regional disarmament measures is one of the most effective means by which States can contribute to international security, arms limitation and disarmament,

Recognizing that the regional and global approaches to disarmament complement each other and can be pursued simultaneously in the promotion of regional and international peace and security,

Noting that the recent events in the Middle East have underlined the importance of regional disarmament and that they justify in particular the search for a comprehensive and balanced control of armaments in the region, notably through a dialogue among the States of that region,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and cooperation,

Noting also that the volume of resources consumed for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to social and economic development needs but that reduction in military expenditure following, *inter alia*, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

Considering that regional disarmament measures should be aimed at establishing a military balance at the lowest level while not diminishing the security of each State and at eliminating as a matter of priority the capability for surprise attacks and large-scale offensive action,

Noting further that disarmament measures in one region should not lead to increased arms transfers to other regions,

Considering also that measures of transparency are one of the essential elements in the implementation of regional disarmament,

Persuaded that verification measures are important to ensure compliance with regional agreements on arms control and disarmament,

1. *Reaffirms* that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in the global process of disarmament;

2. *Is convinced* of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with international law and existing treaties;

3. *Stresses* the importance of confidence-building measures in ensuring the success of this process;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the important progress made in various regions of the world through the conclusion of peace, security and cooperation agreements and following from the implementation of measures intended to enhance confidence in the fields of political, economic and military cooperation;

5. *Affirms* that regional and subregional agreements on arms control and disarmament can contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts;

6. *Recognizes* the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations;

7. *Encourages* States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

8. *Stresses* that confidence-building measures, including objective information on military activities and capabilities, are essential to the promotion of arms control and disarmament at the regional level;

9. *Believes* that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region;

10. *Invites and encourages* all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional level.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

G

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES AND CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Stressing that confidence-building and disarmament measures have a positive impact on international security and are facilitated by the reduction of tensions,

Noting the work accomplished in 1991 by the Disarmament Commission within the framework of the Working Groups on its agenda items 4 and 6,[43]

Expressing the hope that the improved international climate will facilitate the necessary efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988, 44/116 I of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 I of 4 December 1990,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that the positive results of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as of those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have considerably increased confidence and improved security and cooperation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

Welcoming the prospects for the early implementation of the measures agreed upon and the continuation of negotiations in these fields among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. *Welcomes* the determination of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe fully to implement its provisions and the determination of all the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe fully to implement the provisions of the Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the decision of these States to continue negotiations in these fields;

3. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

H

INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

The General Assembly,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Recognizing that the international transfer and production of conventional arms, including advanced weapons, delivery systems and military technology, have in recent decades acquired a dimension and qualitative characteristics that can give rise to serious and urgent concerns,

Greatly concerned by the illicit arms trade, a most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon, because of its destabilizing and destructive effects, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Recalling that in paragraph 85 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[2] it urged major arms supplier and recipient countries to consult on the limitation of all types of international transfers of conventional arms,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Realizing that arms obtained through the illicit arms trade are most likely to be used for violent purposes, and that even small arms when so obtained, directly or indirectly, by terrorist groups, drug traffickers or underground organizations can pose a danger to regional and international security, and certainly to the security and political stability of the countries affected,

Considering that the illicit arms trade, representing a distinctly unique phenomenon, by its clandestine nature defies transparency and could not be dealt with by an arms transfers register,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the study submitted by the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 43/75 I and prepared with the assistance of governmental experts, on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms,[44] as well as the problem of the illicit arms trade,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to give high priority to eradicating the illicit trade in all kinds of weapons and military equipment, a most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon often associated with terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime and mercenary and other destabilizing activities, and to take urgent action towards this end, as recommended in the study submitted by the Secretary-General;

3. *Urges* Member States to exercise effective control over their weapons and military equipment and their arms imports and exports to prevent them from getting into the hands of parties engaged in the illicit arms trade;

4. *Also urges* Member States to ensure that they have in place an adequate body of laws and administrative machinery for regulating and monitoring effectively their transfer of arms, to strengthen or adopt strict measures for their enforcement, and to cooperate at the international, regional and subregional levels to harmonize, where appropriate, relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures as well as their enforcement measures, with the goal of eradicating the illicit arms trade as stated in the recommendations in the study;[45]

5. *Invites* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on their national legislation and/or regulations on arms exports, imports and procurement, and administrative procedures, as regards both authorization of arms transfers and prevention of the illicit arms trade;

6. *Calls upon* affected States to provide the Secretary-General, in accordance with national judicial procedures, information regarding arms and military equipment, seized by authorities, destined for the use of terrorists, drug traffickers and organized crime and for mercenary and other destabilizing activities, when this would assist the eradication of the illicit arms trade;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to make available for consultation by Member States the information referred to in paragraph 5 above, and to publish the information provided in connection with paragraph 6 above;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to assist, upon request and within available resources, in holding meetings and seminars at the national, regional and international levels, as pertinent, with a view to:

(*a*) Promoting the concept of transparency as a confidence-building measure;

(*b*) Increasing the awareness of the destructive and destabilizing effects of the illicit traffic in arms and exploring ways and means for its eradication;

(*c*) Promoting the development of internationally harmonized laws and administrative procedures relating to official arms procurement and arms transfer policies;

(*d*) Promoting regional and international efforts to eradicate the illicit traffic in arms and providing advisory assistance to Member States, when so requested, on measures for enforcement of relevant rules and administrative procedures as recommended in the study, with a view to, *inter alia*, facilitating cooperation between Member States in the training of their customs and other appropriate officials;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session in 1992, to consider including the issue of international arms transfers in the agenda of its substantive session in 1993;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

I

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 P of 4 December 1990 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,[2]

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

J

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of tension and to the strengthening of international security,

Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all States have the responsibility and join in adopting and implementing measures towards that objective,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war remain one of the principal tasks of our times,

Concerned that the world is still threatened by the significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest nuclear arsenals,

Noting with satisfaction the positive developments in the current international scene, in particular the cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which contributes to the process of general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Recalling that, at their meeting in Washington in 1990, the leaders of the two major nuclear Powers, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, agreed to pursue, among other efforts, new talks on the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive arms,

Welcoming the decision of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to suspend all nuclear tests throughout the next twelve months as a contribution towards the achievement of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours in the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,[46] in particular at the completion by both parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

2. *Welcomes* the signing of the Treaty on the Reduc-

tion and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the President of the United States of America in Moscow on 31 July 1991;

3. *Also welcomes* the unilateral decision announced by the President of the United States of America on 27 September 1991 significantly to reduce the size and nature of United States nuclear deployments worldwide and to enhance stability, as well as the similar steps announced by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 5 October 1991, in response to that decision;

4. *Recalls* the stated intention of the two Governments concerned to intensify, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, further negotiations on other issues, in particular on preventing an arms race in space and achieving a comprehensive nuclear-test ban;

5. *Encourages and supports* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to give future negotiations the highest priority;

6. *Invites* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep other Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations.

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K

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988[47] and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989[48] concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,[49]

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session,[50]

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,[5] *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,[27]

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2]

Aware also of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons;[51]

2. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

6. *Takes note* of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

L

TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

The General Assembly,

Realizing that excessive and destabilizing arms build-ups pose a threat to national, regional and international peace and security, particularly by aggravating tensions and conflict situations, giving rise to serious and urgent concerns, *Noting with satisfaction* that the current international environment and recent agreements and measures in the field of arms limitation and disarmament make it a propitious time to work towards easing tensions and a just resolution of conflict situations, as well as more openness and transparency in military matters,

Recalling the consensus among Member States on implementing confidence-building measures, including transparency and exchange of relevant information on armaments, likely to reduce the occurrence of dangerous misperceptions about the intentions of States and to promote trust among States,

Considering that increased openness and transparency in the field of armaments could enhance confidence, ease tensions, strengthen regional and international peace and security and contribute to restraint in military production and the transfer of arms,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Recalling also that in paragraph 85 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[2] it urged major arms supplier and recipient countries to consult on the limitation of all types of international transfer of conventional arms,

Disturbed by the destabilizing and destructive effects of the illicit arms trade, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, and that the reduction of world military expenditures could have a significant positive impact for the social and economic development of all peoples,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the study submitted by the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 43/75 I and prepared with the assistance of governmental experts, on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms,[44] as well as the problem of the illicit arms trade, taking into account views of Member States and other relevant information,

Recognizing the major contribution of an enhanced level of transparency in armaments to confidence-building and security among States, and also recognizing the urgent need to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, as a first step in this direction, a universal and non-discriminatory register to include data on international arms transfers as well as other interrelated information provided to the Secretary-General,

Stressing the importance of greater transparency in the interest of promoting readiness to exercise restraint in accumulation of armaments,

Considering that the standardized reporting of international arms transfers together with the provision of other interrelated information to a United Nations register will constitute further important steps forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters and, as such, will enhance the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in promoting arms limitation and disarmament, as well as in maintaining international peace and security;

Recognizing also the importance of the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,

1. *Recognizes* that an increased level of openness and transparency in the field of armaments would enhance confidence, promote stability, help States to exercise restraint, ease tensions and strengthen regional and international peace and security;

2. *Declares its determination* to prevent the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including conventional arms, in order to promote stability and strengthen regional or international peace and security, taking into account the legitimate security needs of States and the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments;

3. *Reaffirms* the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves;

4. *Reiterates its conviction*, as expressed in its resolution 43/75 I, that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, *inter alia*, because of:

(*a*) Their potential effects in further destabilizing areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security;

(*b*) Their potentially negative effects on the progress of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

(*c*) The danger of increasing illicit and covert arms trafficking;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to exercise due restraint in exports and imports of conventional arms, particularly in situations of tension or conflict, and to ensure that they have in place an adequate body of laws and administrative procedures regarding the transfer of arms and to adopt strict measures for their enforcement;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms, which also addressed the problem of the illicit arms trade;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and maintain at United Nations Headquarters in New York a universal and non-discriminatory Register of Conventional Arms, to include data on international arms transfers as well as information provided by Member States on military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, as set out in paragraph 10 below and in accordance with procedures and input requirements initially comprising those set out in the annex to the present resolution and subsequently incorporating any adjustments to the annex decided upon by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in the light of the recommendations of the panel referred to in paragraph 8 below;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a panel of governmental technical experts to be nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical

representation, to elaborate the technical procedures and to make any adjustments to the annex to the present resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register, and to prepare a report on the modalities for early expansion of the scope of the Register by the addition of further categories of equipment and inclusion of data on military holdings and procurement through national production, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide annually for the Register data on imports and exports of arms in accordance with the procedures established by paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

10. *Invites* Member States, pending the expansion of the Register, also to provide to the Secretary-General, with their annual report on imports and exports of arms, available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requests the Secretary-General to record this material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request;

11. *Decides*, with a view to future expansion, to keep the scope of and the participation in the Register under review, and, to this end:

(*a*) *Invites* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views, not later than 30 April 1994, on:

(i) The operation of the Register during its first two years;

(ii) The addition of further categories of equipment and the elaboration of the Register to include military holdings and procurement through national production;

(*b*) *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament as set forth in paragraphs 12 to 15 below and the views expressed by Member States, for submission to the General Assembly with a view to a decision at its forty-ninth session;

12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to address, as soon as possible, the question of the interrelated aspects of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including military holdings and procurement through national production, and to elaborate universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in this field;

13. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to address the problems of, and the elaboration of practical means to increase, openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications and to weapons of mass destruction, in accordance with existing legal instruments;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant information, including, *inter alia*, views submitted to him by Member States and information provided under the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, as well as on the work of the Disarmament Commission under its agenda item entitled "Objective information on military matters";

15. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its annual report to the General Assembly a report on its work on this issue;

16. *Invites* all Member States, in the meantime, to take measures on a national, regional and global basis, including within the appropriate forums, to promote openness and transparency in armaments;

17. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

18. *Also invites* all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, as regards both authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution, including relevant information provided by Member States;

20. *Notes* that effective implementation of the present resolution will require an up-to-date database system in the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

ANNEX

Register of Conventional Arms

1. The Register of Conventional Arms ("the Register") shall be established, with effect from 1 January 1992, and maintained at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

2. Concerning international arms transfers:

(*a*) Member States are requested to provide data for the Register, addressed to the Secretary-General, on the number of items in the following categories of equipment imported into or exported from their territory:

I. *Battle tanks*

A tracked or wheeled self-propelled armoured fighting vehicle with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tonnes unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre.

II. *Armoured combat vehicles*

A tracked or wheeled self-propelled vehicle, with armoured protection and cross-country capability, either: (*a*) designed and equipped to transport a squad of four or more infantrymen, or (*b*) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 20 millimetres calibre or an anti-tank missile launcher.

III. *Large calibre artillery systems*

A gun, howitzer, artillery piece combining the characteristics of a gun and a howitzer, mortar or multiple-launch rocket system, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primarily indirect fire, with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above.

IV. *Combat aircraft*

A fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction.

V. *Attack helicopters*

A rotary-wing aircraft equipped to employ anti-armour, air-to-ground, or air-to-air guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons.

VI. *Warships*

A vessel or submarine with a standard displacement of 850 metric tonnes or above, armed or equipped for military use.

VII. *Missiles or missile systems*

A guided rocket, ballistic or cruise missile capable of delivering a payload to a range of at least 25 kilometres, or a vehicle, apparatus or device designed or modified for launching such munitions.

(*b*) Data on imports provided under the present paragraph shall also specify the supplying State; data on exports shall also specify the recipient State and the State of origin if not the exporting State;

(*c*) Each Member State is requested to provide data on an annual basis by 30 April each year in respect of imports into and exports from their territory in the previous calendar year;

(*d*) The first such registration shall take place by 30 April 1993 in respect of the calendar year 1992;

(*e*) The data so provided shall be recorded in respect of each Member State;

(*f*) Arms "exports and imports" represent in the present resolution, including its annex, all forms of arms transfers under terms of grant, credit, barter or cash.

3. Concerning other interrelated information:

(*a*) Member States are invited also to provide to the Secretary-General available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production, and relevant policies;

(*b*) The information so provided shall be recorded in respect of each Member State.

4. The Register shall be open for consultation by representatives of Member States at any time.

5. In addition, the Secretary-General shall provide annually a consolidated report to the General Assembly of the data registered, together with an index of the other interrelated information.

46/37. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/59 C of 4 December 1990,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1991 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,[52] and of 30 August 1991 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,[53] as well as the Final Act of the Ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[54] held on 29 October 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1991 on the World Disarmament Campaign;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. *Recommends* that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts:

(*a*) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(*b*) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(*c*) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund;

6. *Decides* that at its forty-seventh session there should be a tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1992 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1993;

8. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

REGIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the final document adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States on confidence-building measures, security, disarmament and development in their subregion,[55] at the seminar-workshop held at Yaoundé from 17 to 21 June 1991,

1. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa;

2. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States with a view to developing confidence-building measures, disarmament and development in their subregion, by, in particular, the creation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;

3. *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his contribution to the Yaoundé seminar-workshop and requests him to continue providing assistance to the Central African States in implementing the recommendations and conclusions set forth in the final document of the seminar-workshop, by, in particular, establishing the standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

C

NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[56] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming further the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced further that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests once again* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

D

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991,

Welcoming also the announcements by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race, and expressing the hope that these will be followed by agreements at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1991 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 45/59 B of 4 December 1990,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of these negotiations.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at ____________ on the _____ day of _______ one thousand nine hundred and ____________ .

E

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme,[57]

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex

IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[56] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A of 4 December 1990,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[58] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting the 1991 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, within the framework of the programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa in April 1989 at Lagos, for Asia and the Pacific in January 1991 at Bandung, Indonesia, and for Latin America and the Caribbean in July 1991 at Mexico City;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, as well as to the Governments of Norway and New Zealand for making financial contributions;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

F

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 on regional disarmament,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the regional centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres,[59] and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres, which are an integral part of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat,

1. *Encourages* the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating the development of ef-

fective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres;

3. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

4. *Decides* that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the regional centres, the administrative costs of the centres shall be financed from the regular budget;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/38. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,[60]

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on substantive items on its agenda, pursuant to the "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" adopted at its 1990 substantive session;[61]

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

5. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1991 organizational session, adopted the following items for consideration at its 1992 substantive session:

(1) Objective information on military matters;

(2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

(4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

7. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1992 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament,[31] together with all the official records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, *inter alia*, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, *inter alia*, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 E of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament,

Bearing in mind the conclusions reached by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament in its report of 1989 to the effect that "it should resume work with the view to resolving the outstanding issues in the near future, when circumstances are more conducive to making progress in this regard",[62]

Convinced that a comprehensive programme of disarmament would provide an appropriate framework for the various multilateral, bilateral and unilateral initiatives and proposals put forward recently,

Considering that the present international situation is conducive to a renewed effort towards the conclusion of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering also that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1992 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament;

2. *Recommends* that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament resume its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

C

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 45/62 D of 4 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[31]

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should have the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1991 to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current process in some fields of disarmament, will be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that in the present international climate it is more than ever imperative to give additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels,

Taking note with satisfaction of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on the progress towards improved and effective functioning of the Conference,[63] and expressing the hope that the process will continue in all aspects of its work,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention in 1992;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[2]

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

D

THE TRANSFER OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY WITH MILITARY APPLICATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,[60]

Taking note of the report of Working Group IV of the Disarmament Commission on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",[64]

Considering, in this connection, the interest expressed in the Working Group in continuing the consideration of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines to regulate such transfer,

Recognizing that norms or guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

1. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration, within the scope of its agenda, of all relevant aspects of the question of the transfer of high

technology with military applications at its 1992 session, with a view to concluding its work on this matter at its 1993 session;

2. *Invites* all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General pertinent information and comments on this subject, taking into account arrangements, laws and regulations related to international transfers of high technology with military applications, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the information and comments transmitted by Member States.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/39. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking note of resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/570, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[26]

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[17] and in particular its paragraph 12, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, thus threatening the peace and security of the region, and equally alarmed by reports of Israel's placing on alert its nuclear arsenal during conflicts in the Middle East,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa in developing their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Expresses grave concern* at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

6. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/40. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988 and 45/64 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[65] together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),[65] the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)[65] and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[65]

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,[66]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Stresses* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Notes*, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/41. Question of Antarctica

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989 and 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[17] the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990,[67] the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990,[68] and the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991,[69]

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B and 45/78 A,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on the global environment expressed at the first, second and third substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Welcoming the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties on 3 October 1991 at Madrid, which among other things banned prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years,

Welcoming also the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions, including tourism, in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations–sponsored station in Antarctica[70] and decides to keep the matter under review;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica,[71] and requests the Secretary-General to monitor and gather information within existing resources on the state of the envi-

ronment in Antarctica and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly;

3. *Expresses its regret* that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

4. *Reiterates its call* upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Expresses its disappointment*, while welcoming the recent signing at Madrid of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties, that the Protocol was not negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

6. *Expresses its concern* that the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection lacks the monitoring and implementation mechanisms to comply with the provisions of the Protocol and has not taken into consideration the call of the international community to ban permanently prospecting and mining in Antarctica;

7. *Underlines its call* that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to promote public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing the relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

9. *Calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica;

10. *Urges* all members of the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

11. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/78 B of 12 December 1990,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the apartheid minority regime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[48]

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[17]

Recalling also declaration AHG/Decl.4 (XXVII) on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991,[72]

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[73] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the system of apartheid existing in South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[74]

2. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

3. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the apartheid minority regime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date until such time that the abhorrent system and practices of apartheid minority domination are totally eliminated in South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/42. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 45/79 of 12 December 1990,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension and continuing military operations and activities in parts of the

Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that the positive developments taking place worldwide, particularly in Europe, would contribute to enhancing prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[75]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,[76]

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses satisfaction* at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean States to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for a just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region, for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Welcomes* the decision announced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America no longer to deploy tactical nuclear weapons on naval vessels and the positive effect that this will have on the process of confidence- and security-building and disarmament in the Mediterranean;

5. *Notes* the adoption in December 1990 of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe[77] by the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which, *inter alia*, underlined their wish to promote favourable conditions for a harmonious development and diversification of relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States;

6. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991, which, *inter alia*, welcomed the continuing efforts of the non-aligned countries in the region to promote the process of an open and constructive dialogue for peace, stability, security, development and cooperation in the region and supported the initiatives being undertaken by Mediterranean countries in this respect;

7. *Welcomes* in this context the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries, to be held at Tunis in early 1992;

8. *Notes also* the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

9. *Encourages* the non-aligned Mediterranean countries and the European Mediterranean countries to redouble their efforts to promote and implement confidence- and security-building measures in the disarmament field and to eliminate the economic and social disparities in levels of development in the Mediterranean region, thus enhancing peace, security and cooperation in the region;

10. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of cooperation in various fields, with a view to reducing tension, promoting peace and security and ensuring stability, prosperity and support for democratic processes, economic reforms and development in the countries of the region, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

11. *Invites* all Member States, as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings, to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

46/49. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988, 44/120 of 15 December 1989, 45/77 of 12 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,[78]

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[17]

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived initially in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps in the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and expressing the hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be reflected in the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, in 1993,

Considering that the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean should work in close cooperation with the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to ensure the success of the Conference and play their part in the achievement of its objectives,

Considering also that the creation of the zone of peace requires cooperation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has agreed, *inter alia*, on the provisional agenda for the Conference,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;[79]

2. *Reaffirms* full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Reiterates and emphasizes* its decision to convene the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the preparatory work done by the Ad Hoc Committee in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to it for the convening of the Conference;

5. *Decides* that the Conference should be structured in more than one stage;

6. *Also decides* to convene the first stage of the Conference at Colombo in 1993, or as soon as possible, in accordance with the present resolution and in consultation with the host country;

7. *Recommends* that the participation at the Conference should be at an appropriately high political level;

8. *Calls* for the full and active participation in the Conference of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, whose cooperation and participation are essential for the success of the Conference;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference at an appropriate time and to make all necessary arrangements, including the provision of financial resources for convening the Conference at Colombo, in consultation with the host country;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference, and other relevant bodies and organizations to attend as observers;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference all relevant documentation in accordance with paragraphs 48 and 49 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

12. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee will hold a session of five working days in 1992 to perform its preparatory functions for the various stages envisaged for the Conference;

13. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee, see sect. X.B.2.

[2] Resolution S-10/2.

[3] A/46/506.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[5] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[6] PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1.

[7] Ibid., para. 26.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

[9] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[11] A/46/291 and Add.1 and 2.

[12] A/45/435, annex.

[13] A/46/425.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[15] Ibid., *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

[16] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/46/27), sect. III.F.

[17] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[18] See A/46/486-S/23055, annex I.

[19] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/46/27), para. 91.

[21] Ibid., para. 60 of quoted text.

[22] A/46/572.

[23] A/46/357 and Add.1.

[24] A/C.1/46/9, annex.

[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

[26] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-fifth Regular Session*, 16-20 September 1991.

[27] See A/46/390, annex I.

[28] BWC/CONF.III/23/II.

[29] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[30] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[31] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/46/27).

[32] Ibid., para. 89.

[33] Ibid., para. 89 (para. 2 of the quoted text).

[34] A/46/463, annex.

[35] See *First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, Final Document* (ENMOD/CONF.1/13) (Geneva, 1984), part II.

[36] A/46/364.

[37] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

[38] A/46/527.

[39] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

[40] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/46/27), para. 6.

[41] Ibid., sect. III. A and B.

[42] Ibid., *Supplement No. 27* (A/46/27), para. 95.

[43] Ibid., *Supplement No. 42* (A/46/42), paras. 39 and 41.

[44] A/46/301, annex.

[45] Ibid., paras. 161-165.

[46] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

[47] See A/43/398, annex I.

[48] See A/44/603, annex I.

[49] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session*, 25-29 September 1989.

[50] Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Regular Session*, 17-21 September 1990.

[51] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/46/27), para. 95.

[52] A/46/498.

[53] A/46/400.

[54] A/CONF.159/1.

[55] A/46/307-S/22805, annex.

[56] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

[57] A/46/530.

[58] A/33/305.

[59] A/46/365.

[60] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/46/42).

[61] A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

[62] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 100 (para. 7 of the quoted text).

[63] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/46/27), paras. 14-17.

[64] Ibid., *Supplement No. 42* (A/46/42), para. 42.

[65] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[66] A/44/569.

[67] See A/45/474, annex.

[68] A/45/421-S/21797, annex IV, resolution 17/19-E.

[69] A/46/708, annex, para. 44.

[70] A/46/583.

[71] A/46/590.

[72] See A/46/390, annex II.

[73] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[74] A/46/512.

[75] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[76] A/46/523 and Corr.1.

[77] A/45/859, annex.

[78] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

[79] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 29* and corrigendum (A/46/29 and Corr.1).

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE[1]

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46/43. Protection and security of small States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/51 of 8 December 1989, in which it recognized that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[2]

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Concerned about the danger that mercenaries and terrorists, as well as drug traffickers, can represent for small States,

Condemning all acts of aggression, including those against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[3] on the implementation of resolution 44/51,

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the implementation of resolution 44/51;

2. *Recognizes* that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

3. *Stresses* the vital importance for all States of the unconditional respect by all States of all the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their consistent application;

4. *Stresses also* the importance of strengthening the regional security arrangements by increasing interaction, cooperation and consultation;

5. *Appeals* to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the members of the Security Council and other interested Governments, taking into account the changing international climate and the emergence of new States, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/44. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/71 of 11 December 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,[4]

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[5]

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-six years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/45. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/72 of 11 December 1990,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point, *Reaffirming* the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned about the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the people of developing countries,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, which contribute to international cooperation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[6] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[7]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-fourth session,[8]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;[8]

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[9] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that, at its thirtieth session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 45/72;[10]

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Continue, through its working group, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles at its next session;

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitations of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;

6. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its twenty-eighth session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/72;[11]

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its twenty-ninth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;[7]

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1992 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: "Space technology and the protection of the Earth's environment: development of endogenous capabilities, in particular in the developing countries and in the context of International Space Year"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

8. Considers, in the context of paragraph 7 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its twenty-ninth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to continue its work;

10. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[12]

11. *Decides* that, during the twenty-ninth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened;

12. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1992, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications,[13] and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to the Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

13. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

14. *Takes note with interest* of the offer of the Government of Chile to host a space conference, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in the context of the peaceful uses of outer space, including the applications of space science and technology;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Urges* Member States, international organizations and other funding sources to support the activities of the United Nations as part of International Space Year, 1992;

21. *Reiterates* its recommendation that Member States, in planning their activities for International Space Year, consider ways in which those activities could complement the efforts under way for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development planned for 1992;

22. *Recommends* that in 1992 the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should dedicate at least one meeting of their regular sessions to International Space Year;

23. *Also recommends* that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

24. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions with space debris and other aspects of space debris and calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, and that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee in order to allow it to follow this area more closely;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide information on their national research on space debris to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

26. *Also considers* that space debris could be an appropriate subject for in-depth discussion by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future;

27. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

28. *Takes note* of the views expressed during the thirty-fourth session of the Committee and during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

29. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

30. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-fifth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

31. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

32. *Further requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-

seventh session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

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9 December 1991

46/46. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/73 A of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III),[15] and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1992;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

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9 December 1991

B

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 45/73 B of 11 December 1990 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[16] and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group,[17]

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out esssential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

C

ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF THE JUNE 1967 AND SUBSEQUENT HOSTILITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/73 C of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14] *Concerned* about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 45/73 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses,* bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

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9 December 1991

D

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 D of 11 December 1990,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[18]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D and 45/73 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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9 December 1991

E

PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988, 44/47 E of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 E of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[19]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of the obligation of Israel under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Strongly reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 1 above.

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9 December 1991

F

RESUMPTION OF THE RATION DISTRIBUTION TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988, 44/47 F of 8 December 1989, 45/73 F of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[20]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

Deeply concerned about the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F, 44/47 F and 45/73 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

G

RETURN OF POPULATION AND REFUGEES DISPLACED SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December 1988, 44/47 G of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 G of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[21]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(*b*) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 4 above.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

H

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PALESTINE REFUGEES' PROPERTIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988, 44/47 H of 8 December 1989, 45/73 H of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[22]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991,[15]

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[23] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[24] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* the refusal of Israel to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

I

PROTECTION OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling in particular recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990 and 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991,

Also recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/47 I of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 I of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[25] the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[26] and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),[27]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[28]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[29] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[30]

Deeply distressed that, notwithstanding the improved security situation owing to the deployment of the Lebanese army, the Palestinian and Lebanese population are still suffering from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and from other hostile acts,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[29]

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the re-

ports of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988,[25] 31 October 1990[26] and 9 April 1991;[27]

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue their efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

6. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the responsibility of the latter for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

J

UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM "AL-QUDS" FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 J of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[31]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

K

PROTECTION OF PALESTINIAN STUDENTS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SAFEGUARDING OF THE SECURITY OF THE FACILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/47 K of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 K of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[25] the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[26] and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),[27]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[32]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[14]

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 100 of that report, in which it is stated that during the reporting period "there were 251 incursions into Agency installations by members of the Israeli security forces in the West Bank and 367 such incursions in the Gaza Strip" and that "the Agency recorded 201 incidents in which health clinic premises were entered, including 153 in the Gaza Strip alone" and that "on 27 December 1990, members of the Israeli security forces entered the Agency's health centre in Jabalia camp, passing through the emergency section and the maternity ward where several women were about to give birth and fired shots from within the health centre compound at stone-throwers on the roof of a nearby mosque",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. *Deplores* the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational and vocational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/47. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[23]

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned about the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of their continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[29] as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991,

Recalling specifically Security Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

Recalling also all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 A of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 A of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 A of 11 December 1990,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,[33] 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,[34] 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,[35] 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,[36] 1987/1, 1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987,[37] 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988,[38] 1989/1 and 1989/2 of 17 February 1989 and 1989/19 of 6 March 1989,[39] 1990/1, 1990/2 and 1990/3 of 16 February 1990 and 1990/6 of 19 February 1990[40] and 1991/1 A and B, 1991/3 and 1991/6 of 15 February 1991,[41]

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,[42] which contain, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[25] 31 October 1990,[26] 9 April 1991[27] and 4 October 1991,[43]

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[29] and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Annexation of parts of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

(*b*) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing ones on private and public Palestinian and other Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians and other Arabs from the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Palestinian and other Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land by Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Palestinian and other Arab houses;

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*k*) Torture of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic development and health of the Palestinians and other Arabs in the occupied territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and labour of the occupied territories;

9. *Also strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron-fist" policy against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

(*b*) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (*intifadah*) on 9 December 1987;

(*c*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(*d*) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment of their leaders, including through expulsion, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(*e*) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(*f*) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(*g*) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(*h*) House and/or town arrests;

(*i*) Use of toxic gas, which has resulted, *inter alia*, in the killing of many Palestinians;

10. *Condemns* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly prohibiting Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, preventing Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, denying the right of return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, forcing Hebrew on Syrian students, imposing courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance and dismissing teachers, all in clear violation of the Convention;[29]

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs, causing deaths and injuries;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

17. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

18. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 thereof, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, that might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

20. *Urges* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to respond to the inquiry submitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 681 (1990);

21. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early ter-

mination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

22. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

23. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

24. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

25. *Condemns* Israel's latest attack against the Sharia Islamic Court in occupied Jerusalem on 18 November 1991, when Israeli forces took away important documents and papers;

26. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, return immediately all documents and papers that were taken away from the Sharia Islamic Court in occupied Jerusalem, to the officials of the said Court;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 21 above to Member States;

(*d*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[29] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling further its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987, 43/58 B of 6 December 1988, 44/48 B of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 B of 11 December 1990,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[25] and 31 October 1990,[26] and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991[27] and 11 September 1991,[44]

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention,[29]

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention and comply with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987, 43/58 C of 6 December 1988, 44/48 C of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 C of 11 December 1990,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern about the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[25] and 31 October 1990,[26] and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991[27] and 11 September 1991,[45]

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[29] is applicable to all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the said Convention;[29]

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 D of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 D of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,[42]

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[25] and 31 October 1990,[26] and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 September 1991,[46]

1. *Deplores* the arbitrary detention or imprisonment by Israel of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance to occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990 and 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[25] and 31 October 1990,[26] and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991[27] and 11 September 1991,[47]

Alarmed by the continuing deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[29] in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

"*Article 1*

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

> "*Article 49*
>
> "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . . ",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by its authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 F of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 F of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 September 1991,[48]

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[29]

Reaffirming the applicability of that Convention to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts forcibly to impose Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. *Deplores* the violations by Israel of the Convention;

6. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[29]

Deeply concerned about the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, directed against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 G of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 G of 11 December 1990,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[25] and 31 October 1990,[26] and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991[27] and 11 September 1991,[49]

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty members in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Also condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures taken against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/48. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 44/49 of 8 December 1989 and 45/75 of 11 December 1990,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its sessions in 1990 and 1991 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that the peace-making activities of the Secretary-General, which are his good offices, mediation, conciliation and other diplomatic efforts, conducted with due respect for the sovereignty of Member States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and resolution of disputes and for maintaining international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,[50]

Having examined the report of the Special Committee,[51]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations[52] and invites the Secretary-General to continue to consider using civilian personnel in the peace-keeping tasks whenever he deems it appropriate, taking into account the operational and other relevant needs, as well as the requirement of cost-effectiveness of the peace-keeping operations;

3. *Also welcomes* the training guidelines issued by the Secretariat in 1991 and urges the Secretariat to keep the guidelines updated;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat to consider in due course the utility of similar guidelines for the training of civilian specialized units, including civilian police;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of peace-keeping training and considers it useful for the Secretariat to designate a focal point for all such related activities;

6. *Again encourages* those Member States with national or regional training programmes to provide access to those programmes, as appropriate, to other interested Member States;

7. *Also encourages* all Member States conducting training in peace-keeping to include cross-cultural education in existing training programmes;

8. *Further encourages* all Member States to organize their own national training programmes and consider the establishment of regional and national training centres, and urges all Member States to promote cooperation between them;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and further requests him to issue a list based upon national submissions and to bring it up to date regularly;

11. *Notes* that only forty-five Member States have to date responded to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990 pursuant to General Assem-

bly resolution 44/49 to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which Member States would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations, and urges Member States which have not replied to do so;

12. *Encourages* studies on the possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency;

13. *Recalls* that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

14. *Emphasizes again* the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly with reference to the resources needed for the start-up phases of such operations;

15. *Reiterates its call* upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages again those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

16. *Stresses* the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States;

17. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations, as distinct from the provision of technical and other assistance to States upon their request, in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner;

18. *Considers it important* that in establishing future peace-keeping operations, financial questions should continue to be studied seriously, particularly at the planning stage, in order to ensure the effectiveness of such operations and strict control of their expenditures;

19. *Calls upon* States directly concerned to take all necessary measures to facilitate the launching of peace-keeping operations, with a view to creating the necessary conditions for ensuring that they are conducted in a cost-effective manner;

20. *Encourages* regional and subregional organizations to contribute, in the context of cooperation with the United Nations, to the effective conduct of peace-keeping operations;

21. *Welcomes* the factual report on the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations[53] and welcomes as well the elaboration on it by the Secretariat;

22. *Fully recognizes* the complexity of the Secretariat functions in support of peace-keeping activities, and takes note of the dispersed nature of the various offices reporting to different Under-Secretaries-General;

23. *Notes* that, as a result of the launching of at least four new operations, the workload of the offices concerned has continued to increase, recognizes the efforts made by the Secretariat to cope with the challenge, and further notes that the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new operations and manage ongoing ones is dependent on sufficient human resources to meet the increased demands;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General, given the need to improve the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new and ongoing peace-keeping operations, to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions are directly related to peace-keeping;

25. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations;

26. *Notes* that informal consultations among Member States contributing personnel and other interested States held in accordance with resolution 45/75 were considered useful;

27. *Takes note* of the possibility for the Special Committee of holding inter-sessional open-ended informal consultations, as required, in order to have an exchange of views on operational and technical matters relating to the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations, and to receive briefings from the Secretariat and other briefings as may be appropriate;

28. *Recognizes* that peace-keeping operations are an evolving concept calling for increased attention and ongoing evaluation by Member States, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

29. *Considers* that the growing demands on the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping make it essential to continue to secure the greatest possible support from Member States;

30. *Considers it useful* that the Special Committee continue discussion on different aspects of the question of prevention of conflicts;

31. *Also considers it useful* for the United Nations to monitor global developments which eventually may be transformed into a crisis and, in this connection, takes note of the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

32. *Further considers it useful* that the Special Committee pursue its exchange of views on the role of United Nations personnel in, *inter alia*, electoral activities when they are an integral part of peace-keeping operations, and on the role of the United Nations civilian police;

33. *Considers* that the composition of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in these operations;

34. *Considers it advisable* that the Special Committee continue the discussion of the idea of a generally acceptable text of a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include fundamental organizational and practical aspects involved in the conduct of peace-keeping operations and would contain recommendations on ways to improve the effectiveness of such operations;

35. *Urges* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

36. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

37. *Invites* Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1992, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular em-

phasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1992;

39. *Requests* the Special Committee to consider authorizing its Bureau to prepare, in advance of the commencement of the session in 1992, a draft working document based on the submissions of Member States to the Secretary-General, containing specific items and elements for possible consideration by the Special Committee;

40. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

41. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/73. Questions relating to information

A

INFORMATION IN SERVICE OF HUMANITY

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,[54]

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,[55]

Urges that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources of and their free access to information, recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process", should:

(*a*) Cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(*b*) Ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(*c*) Provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(*d*) Enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(*e*) Aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in the developing countries, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

- (i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;
- (ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;
- (iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;
- (iv) The facilitation, as appropriate, of access by the developing countries to advanced communication technology available on the open market;

(*f*) Provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[56] which should support both public and private media.

69th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

B

UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,[54]

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,[55]

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of

United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations adopted by the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions:

(*a*) The United Nations system as a whole should cooperate in a concerted manner, through its information services and the coordination of the Joint United Nations Information Committee, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(*b*) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work; the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(i) Cooperates more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of the organization and expresses interest in the continuation of the practice of a comprehensive statement by a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at each substantive session of the Committee on Information;

(ii) Enhances its cooperation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular, the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;

(iii) Continues to disseminate, in coordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, *inter alia*, to:

a. International peace and security;

b. Disarmament;

c. Peace-keeping operations;

d. Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;

e. The elimination of foreign occupation;

f. Human rights;

g. The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

h. The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;

i. Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic cooperation aimed at resolving external debt problems;

j. The least developed countries;

k. The environment and development;

l. The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;

m. The international fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

(iv) Does its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[57] and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(v) Enhances the effectiveness of its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of apartheid, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue;

(vi) Continues to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means, as highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;

(vii) Continues to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments in that region, and reports thereon to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992;

(viii) Provides, in situations requiring immediate and special response, the necessary level of information support for the activities of the United Nations;

(*c*) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole and, in this connection, it is recommended that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:

(i) Continues to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all the material that it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(ii) Continues to apply, in the context of the review of its role, performance and methods of work, appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;

(iii) Considers expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;

(iv) Continues its cooperation with those countries which have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and encourages expansion of such a type of cooperation with those developed and developing countries having recognized capabilities in this field;

(v) Takes adequate measures to resume taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;

(vi) Continues its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations–related issues;

(vii) Provides, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of cooperation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructure of developing countries;

(viii) Cooperates with educational institutions of Member States and with educators and education policy makers, informing them about United Nations activities;

(ix) Considers, as of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the publication in the Arabic and Spanish languages, after each annual session of the General Assembly, of the press release containing the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the results of the voting;

(x) Ensures adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity; the Department should also continue to cooperate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;

(xi) Uses the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its written and audiovisual materials and makes balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(xii) Ensures timely distribution of its material to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

(*d*) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner:

(i) The improvement in format and printing of the *UN Chronicle* is welcome; the Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interests of specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies and take action to expand its circulation in order to make it easily accessible;

(ii) The Committee notes the report of the Secretary-General on the *Yearbook of the United Nations*[58] and shares the assessment of the Secretary-General regarding unacceptable delays in the publication of the *Yearbook*; it recommends continuation of the *Yearbook* and stresses the continuing importance of maintaining the strict editorial independence, objectivity and comprehensiveness of the *Yearbook*, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the report, particularly as regards paragraphs 66 and 67;

(*e*) Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1991,[59] and recalling his report on assistance to those front-line States broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa, requests the Secretary-General to assist to the greatest extent possible those front-line States in pursuing their concerns, in the light of paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1991;

(*f*) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications *Development Forum* and *Africa Recovery*;

(*g*) It is recognized that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world; therefore, the Department should conduct periodic evaluation of the efficiency of each centre in disseminating information about the United Nations through the national media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations; the evaluation should be used by the Committee to develop a broad framework in relation to the range of functions of the centres, taking into account the United Nations resources and the requirements of the regions;

(*h*) The Department should coordinate closely with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have; in this respect, in countries where no local United Nations information centre exists, the Department should ensure that adequate information about the United Nations is provided; in addition, the Department should develop a framework for coordinating the information work carried out by the United Nations offices and officers serving in those countries where no United Nations information centre exists;

(*i*) Recognizing that the United Nations information centres have been called upon to undertake tasks beyond their specific mandate upon the request of other organizations in the system, the Department should make every effort, where this is felt necessary, to seek reimbursement so that it can carry out the tasks without impairing its effectiveness in its specific duties;

(*j*) Requests the Secretary-General to study ways of ensuring a qualitative balance among United Nations information centres all over the world with respect to the discharge of their responsibilities, budget allocations for such centres, the deployment of resources, and services of specialists in the field of information and to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session;

(*k*) Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at all sessions of the Committee on the budget of each of the United Nations information centres, including detailed information on the level of assistance being provided by the host countries;

(*l*) The Committee on Information, having taken note of the request for the enhancing of United Nations information centres in Tehran, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka and Bujumbura, recommends that the Department of Public Information provide the necessary professionals and equipment where necessary;

(*m*) The Committee on Information recommends that, pending final discussions with the Secretariat, the General Assembly should consider approval of the establishment of a new United Nations information centre in San'a; the Committee takes note of the requests of Costa Rica and Bulgaria to have information components in their countries;

(*n*) Stressing the need for coordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of the Committee;

(*o*) Taking into account the conclusion reached at the sixteenth session of the Joint United Nations Information Committee that the environment would presently constitute the highest priority issue suitable for inter-agency cooperation, the Department of Public Information should further pursue discussion of the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992;

(*p*) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations; however, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(*q*) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-Apartheid Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(*r*) All reports of the Secretary-General, as well as reports by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(i) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(ii) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;

(iii) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the products of the Department and analysis of feedback data received by it;

(iv) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(v) Evaluation by the Department of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(*s*) In order to facilitate continued contact between the Department of Public Information and the Committee on Information between sessions, it is recommended that the Bureau of the Committee on Information, together with representatives of each regional group and of China, in close contact with members of the Committee on Information, should meet, as required, and consult at periodic intervals with the Department of Public Information;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988, 44/200 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/254 A to C of 21 December 1990 and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992, on the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992, on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

5. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 February 1992, observations and suggestions on ways and means of furthering the development of communications infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with a view to consolidating recent experience in the field of international cooperation aimed at enabling the developing countries to develop their own information and communication capacities, freely and independently, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session;

6. *Urges* the Committee on Information, through its Bureau and the representatives of each regional group and of China, to work in close contact with the Joint United Nations Information Committee in order to facilitate United Nations information system cooperation and coordination in informing the peoples of the world of the aims and activities of the Organization and requests the Secretary-General to submit the reports of the Joint United

Nations Information Committee to the Committee on Information at its consecutive sessions;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

69th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee, see sect. X.B.3.

[2] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[3] A/46/339.

[4] A/46/218.

[5] A/38/142, para. 5.

[6] A/46/389.

[7] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/46/20).

[9] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/46/20), sect. II.C.

[11] Ibid., sect. II.B.

[12] A/AC.105/483, annex II.

[13] A/AC.105/478, sects. I and III.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13* and corrigendum and addendum (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

[15] A/46/373, annex.

[16] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

[17] A/46/622.

[18] A/46/535.

[19] A/46/536.

[20] A/46/537.

[21] A/46/538.

[22] A/46/399.

[23] Resolution 217 A (III).

[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.

[25] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[26] S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

[27] S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

[28] A/46/539.

[29] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[30] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

[31] A/46/540.

[32] A/46/541.

[33] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[34] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[35] Ibid., *1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[36] Ibid., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[37] Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[38] Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2* (E/1988/12), chap. II, sect. A.

[39] Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[40] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigenda (E/1990/22 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[41] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[42] A/46/65, A/46/282 and A/46/522.

[43] A/46/521.

[44] A/46/440.

[45] A/46/441.

[46] A/46/442.

[47] A/46/443.

[48] A/46/444.

[49] A/46/445.

[50] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1).

[51] A/46/254.

[52] A/45/502.

[53] A/46/169 and Add.1.

[54] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/46/21).

[55] A/46/449.

[56] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4, resolution 4/21.

[57] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[58] A/AC.198/1991/6.

[59] A/AC.198/1991/5.

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE[1]

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46/17. International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] and 45/129 of 14 December 1990, in which it reaffirmed the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated into concrete action by Governments, as well as by organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing the importance of an integrated approach to the health of women in developing countries and the crucial role of women in health and development,

Recognizing also the effects of poor health on women and their socio-economic development, and emphasizing the need to accelerate the economic empowerment of women in economic development,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the Government of Ghana and the World Health Organization to hold an International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, to be hosted by the First Lady of Ghana, Mrs. Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, at Accra from 4 to 6 December 1991,

1. *Welcomes* the support provided by the World Health Organization in preparation for the International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, and requests it to continue to provide all the necessary input and to contribute to the Forum, in cooperation and coordination with appropriate United Nations organizations;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and support the Forum, at which special consideration will be given to improving the health status and economic situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women in developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make

efforts to enable participants from the least developed countries to attend the Forum;

4. *Requests* the Director-General of the World Health Organization to share the results of the Forum with all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other interested parties.

48th plenary meeting
18 November 1991

46/22. Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 3404 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, concerning the establishment and continuation of the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Food Programme,

Also recalling its decision 44/414 of 22 November 1989, its resolution 45/218 of 21 December 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/79 of 27 July 1990, on the governance of the World Food Programme,

Having considered Economic and Social Council decision 1991/298 of 26 July 1991, adopted on the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the governance of the Programme and its relationship with the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the membership of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall be increased from thirty to forty-two by the addition of twelve States Members of the United Nations or States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations shall elect six additional members each;

2. *Also decides*, taking into account the membership criteria laid down in its resolution 3404 (XXX), that the enlarged Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall comprise twenty-seven members from developing countries and fifteen from more economically developed countries, to be elected from the States listed in appendix A to the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its first special session[3] and in accordance with the following distribution of seats:

(*a*) Eleven members from the States included in list A of appendix A, five members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(*b*) Nine members from the States included in list B of appendix A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and five by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[4]

(*c*) Seven members from the States included in list C of appendix A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(*d*) Thirteen members from the States included in list D of appendix A, seven members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(*e*) Two members from the States included in list E of appendix A, one member to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and one by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1992, to elect six additional members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in accordance with the following distribution and terms of office:

(*a*) Two members from the States included in list A of appendix A, one member for a term of three years and one for a term of one year;

(*b*) Two members from the States included in list B of appendix A, one member for a term of three years and one for a term of two years;

(*c*) Two members from the States included in list C of appendix A, one member for a term of two years and one for a term of one year;

4. *Also requests* that, thereafter, the Economic and Social Council elect, for a term of three years, all members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes for whose election it is responsible;

5. *Decides* to approve the revised General Regulations of the World Food Programme contained in appendix B to the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its first special session,[3] as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1991/298 and by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the 18th plenary meeting of its ninety-ninth session, on 20 June 1991;

6. *Also decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the revised General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 1992.

64th plenary meeting
5 December 1991

46/141. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989 and 45/213 of 21 December 1990,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries has become a top-priority development objective for the 1990s,

Stressing that effective national policies supported by a favourable international economic environment can promote growth and development in developing countries, thus increasing their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes to eradicate poverty,

Noting that efforts made so far nationally and internationally to eradicate poverty have not had a significant impact on the problem of increasing poverty,

Aware that achieving the objective of eradicating poverty requires more concerted action at all levels,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;[5]

2. *Stresses* the importance of domestic policies, including effective budgetary policies, to mobilize and allocate domestic resources for the eradication of poverty through, *inter alia*, the implementation of food, health, education, housing and population programmes;

3. *Reiterates* that a supportive international economic environment is crucial to the success of efforts of developing countries to deal with the eradication of poverty;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the international community to adopt specific and effective measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, including attainment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, as well as of the targets for the least developed countries adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[6] in order to strengthen the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to implement technical cooperation programmes in order to improve the situation in the areas of food, health, education, population and housing and meet other basic needs of the populations of developing countries, in particular the poorest groups among them, and, in this context, reaffirms that, with respect to the transfer of technology on concessional and preferential terms, in particular to developing countries, effective modalities should be examined with a view to implementing and enhancing that transfer as much as possible;

6. *Encourages* the international community, as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to support the programmes of developing countries, including human resources development programmes, in order to strengthen endogenous technical capacities and generate opportunities for production and employment;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in coordinating actions, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries, within the framework of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

76th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/142. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/233 of 21 December 1990, on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and other resolutions of the Council regarding international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, in which, *inter alia*, the international community was requested to render assistance to Angola,

Deeply concerned about the serious economic situation in Angola,

Concerned that the drought which ravaged the central and southern portions of the country has taken thousands of human lives and caused great suffering, which is still being felt,

Taking into consideration the determined efforts that have been made by all parties concerned, which, with the signing of the Peace Accords for Angola,[7] pave the way for the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola,

Conscious of the need for greater engagement on the part of the international community in rendering assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,[8] and welcomes with appreciation the support given up until now;

2. *Welcomes* the signing of the Peace Accords for Angola,[7] which have created political conditions for the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community for the emergency humanitarian assistance rendered to Angola through the Special Relief Programme for Angola, and appeals for generous contributions for the continuation of the Programme in 1992;

4. *Reiterates its appeal* to the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to increase the level of economic assistance for Angola;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

76th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/143. Developing human resources for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/191 of 21 December 1990, on developing human resources for development, and earlier resolutions on the same subject, *Reaffirming* its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming also that people are central to all development activities and that human resources development is an essential means of achieving economic, social and development goals,

Reaffirming further that human resources development should contribute to total human development, which enlarges the choices available to people in developing their lives and fulfilling their aspirations,

Recognizing that the promotion of more equitable economic growth and more participatory development will result in qualitatively higher levels of human resources development,

Emphasizing the need to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies for human development,

Noting that, while stabilization and structural adjustment programmes are intended to promote economic growth and development, elements of such programmes can have a possible adverse impact on human resources development,

Stressing that Governments of developing countries have the primary responsibility to define and implement appropriate policies for human resources development,

Stressing also that a favourable international economic environment is crucial to enhancing human development in developing countries,

Stressing further the importance of international cooperation in supporting national efforts in human resources development in developing countries, and emphasizing that both North-South and South-South cooperation, including economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, have vital roles to play in this regard,

Emphasizing the need for organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[9]

2. *Emphasizes* that in the development of human resources an overall, well-conceived and integrated approach should be adopted, taking into account such vital areas as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications, education and training, as well as the need to create more opportunities for employment, in an environment which guarantees opportunities for political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equity, all of which are essential for enhancing human capacities to meet the challenge of development;

3. *Emphasizes also* the vital importance of national capacity-building for human resources development in developing countries, and encourages organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to intensify activities in support of national efforts in that regard;

4. *Emphasizes further* the vital importance of appropriate national policies and their implementation to promote human resources development through the optimal use of resources, taking due account of the importance of primary education and primary health care programmes;

5. *Stresses* the importance of international support for national efforts and regional programmes for human resources development in developing countries and the need to increase the flow of resources to those countries for such activities through, *inter alia*, the improvement of the international economic environment;

6. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate their activities in support of national and regional programmes, priorities and activities in the area of human resources development through, *inter alia*, dialogue on policy, resource allocation and strengthening the database for planning and monitoring, as well as through appropriate, measurable, qualitative and quantitative goals for human resources development;

7. *Decides* to keep under constant review the progress made in human resources development, in particular during its review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and, in that regard, requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Strategy an analysis of human resources development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including specific proposals for action to enhance inter-agency coordination of the United Nations system on issues relating to human resources development, and to monitor the activities of the United Nations system in support of human resources development objectives;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant bodies, to include in his report recommendations to help mitigate the possible adverse effects of stabilization and structural adjustment programmes on human resources development, with a view to making national policies more supportive for human resources development;

10. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Human resources development".

76th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/144. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling its resolution 45/234 of 21 December 1990,

1. *Calls once again upon* States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies

agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[10] and, while emphasizing the importance of steps to be taken individually or collectively to fulfil the commitments and policies of the Declaration, urges all Member States to endeavour to respond to the request of the Secretary-General for information;

3. *Decides* to keep the implementation of the Declaration under political review at its forty-seventh session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an analytical report, including his assessment of the steps taken by Governments of developed and developing countries, individually and collectively, as well as by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, towards implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development: (*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; (*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade".

76th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/145. Regional economic integration among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, proclaiming the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind that regional economic integration is important in expanding trade and investments, particularly in developing countries, and that regional economic integration everywhere has the potential to strengthen global economic growth, especially if accompanied by openness to the outside world,

Recalling further its resolution 45/203 of 21 December 1990, on the Trade and Development Board, in which it invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Trade and Development Board, as appropriate, to continue to follow closely and analyse developments that have a major impact on international trade relations, including economic integration and policy reform in the world economy, technological change and the growing linkage between flows of investment and trade,

Bearing in mind decision 91/10 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[11] in which it was decided that regional economic integration between developing countries should be included among the specific areas of analysis of regional programmes,

Bearing in mind also the relevant provisions of decision 90/34 of 23 June 1990 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[12]

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/76 of 26 July 1991, which encourages interregional cooperation in order to facilitate international trade,

Reaffirming that an open multilateral trading system is essential for the promotion of economic growth and development,

Convinced of the link between regional economic integration among developing countries and the promotion of growth and development and of the need to promote more economic cooperation between the members of the international community,

Noting the economic policy measures adopted by the developing countries to facilitate their efficient and competitive participation in the contemporary world economy,

Recalling that regional initiatives have been agreed upon to set the process of economic integration in motion within specific time-frames and with clearly defined objectives,

Aware of the need to coordinate measures at the international level to guarantee the effective and efficient promotion of activities that encourage regional economic integration and, thus, economic integration among developing countries,

Recognizing the need to support, *inter alia*, the preparation of studies and implementation of measures to facilitate trade, as well as harmonization of the macroeconomic policies and legal systems of the countries concerned, and to explore the technological aspects of such industrial reconversion processes as might be economically necessary during the process of integration,

1. *Points* to the substantive importance of integration among developing countries, both for the international community in general and, in particular, for the strengthening of growth and socio-economic development in the developing countries;

2. *Decides* that in the context of the next revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to be held in 1992, activities promoting regional economic integration among developing countries should be given special attention, and recommends that these activities be included as separate subprogrammes under the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, where appropriate, in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, taking into account the need for coordination and the avoidance of duplication;

3. *Requests* the regional commissions, together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to contribute to the identification, preparation and implementation of specific projects to facilitate economic integration and to submit them to bilateral donors, regional development banks and financial institutions for their consideration;

4. *Invites* all States and regional economic integration organizations to support these initiatives;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

76th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/146. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/196 of 21 December 1990, as well as other resolutions in the field of industrial development cooperation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[13] in particular paragraphs 2 and 4 thereof,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with interest* the proposal of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization[14] for a study on the structure of world industrialization from the long-term perspective as a contribution to the overall assessment of and needs for industrial development in developing countries, and recommends that the Industrial Development Board should consider the proposal at its next session and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

3. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Coordination to submit the reports referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 45/196 in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. *Decides* that the item entitled "Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries" should, from the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, be considered on a biennial basis.

76th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/147. Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/232 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling also the statement of the Security Council of 22 January 1991 on the situation in Liberia, in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the regional initiative of the Economic Community of West African States and called for international support for the efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia,[15]

Noting that, despite the efforts made to provide assistance for the Liberian refugees, the situation with regard to the displaced persons and the returnees remains precarious,

Noting with deep concern the devastating effects of the conflict on the Liberian economy and the urgent need to rehabilitate basic sectors of society in order to restore normalcy,

Welcoming the recent agreement reached at the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five and other members of the Standing Mediation Committee of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on the immediate encampment and disarmament of combatants and for the holding of democratic elections,[16]

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to the appeals by the Government of Liberia and the Secretary-General for emergency assistance;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued, as necessary;

3. *Calls upon* the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide Liberia with technical, financial and material assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants and their families, as provided for in the national action plans, which constitute important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

4. *Also calls upon* the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General;[15]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and material assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(*b*) To undertake, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding as soon as possible a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia, as a basis for the earliest resumption of the process of development;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

76th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/148. International debt crisis and development: enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988, 44/205 of 22 December 1989 and 45/214 of 21 December 1990,

Also reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development

Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[6]

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 396 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991,[17]

Welcoming the progress made in the context of recent developments in the evolving international debt strategy, which includes debt and debt-service reduction as central elements,

Also welcoming recent actions taken by the international community to reduce or cancel the official bilateral debt owed by least developed countries and other low-income countries in support of the adjustment efforts made by those countries to stabilize their economies,

Stressing the need to agree to proceed rapidly towards the implementation of recent initiatives and measures to reduce the volume of external debt and debt servicing and to provide debt relief,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts to formulate and implement innovative and bold proposals and initiatives to address the debt problems, such as those taken under the Toronto terms, the Trinidad terms, the Netherlands initiative, the French initiative, the Houston terms and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative,

Also noting with appreciation the recommendations contained in the report of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on Debt,[18]

Noting the proposals made by developing countries and regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity and the Latin American Economic System,

Reiterating the need for an early and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries and for forestalling their proliferation,

Stressing the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries,

Noting with interest the initial implementation of the rights-accumulation approach, addressing the problem of arrears with regard to multilateral debt,

Welcoming the increased cooperation among the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions, and recognizing the need to avoid cross-conditionality,

Emphasizing the importance for debtor developing countries to continue to pursue and intensify their efforts in their stabilization and structural adjustment programmes,

Expressing its concern that in many developing countries the burden of debt and debt service constitutes one of the major obstacles to the acceleration of growth and development and the eradication of poverty despite the often strenuous stabilization and structural adjustment programmes of those countries,

1. *Urges* Member States and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to work towards an early growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the external debt problems, and, in this connection, urges them to intensify their efforts for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/214;

2. *Notes with interest* the measures already taken by the international community, and agrees that there is a need for continuing efforts, through the evolving international debt strategy, in both the short and long term, to achieve an early and durable solution to the external debt problems;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to promote understanding and to improve the relationship among debtor and creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions with a view to contributing towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance for debtor developing countries to continue to pursue and intensify their efforts, in their stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations;

5. *Recognizes* the need of the debtor developing countries for a supportive international economic environment as regards, *inter alia*, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access and trade practices, and, in this connection, stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which would result in the liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

6. *Stresses* the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges the creditor countries and the multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, as appropriate, in order to support the implementation by the developing countries of their stabilization and structural adjustment programmes so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving economic growth and development;

7. *Urges* creditor countries, private banks and, within their prerogatives, multilateral financial institutions to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to developing countries, in particular the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue at great cost to service the debt and meet their international obligations;

8. *Stresses* the urgent need for additional debt-relief measures, including further cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official development assistance, as well as other official bilateral debt and debt service, in particular that of low-income countries, and welcomes, in this regard, the call made at the Economic Summit Conference, held in London from 15 to 17 July 1991, by the seven major industrialized nations for additional debt-relief measures in favour of the poorest, most indebted countries that go well beyond the Toronto terms;

9. *Also stresses* the need for more urgent action with regard to the commercial debt owed by developing countries through increased efforts and improved access to and expanded use of existing facilities and arrangements, and encourages the continued consideration and,

where appropriate, wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity swaps, debt swaps for the protection of nature and debt-for-development swaps, as contributions towards addressing the external debt problems of all indebted developing countries concerned;

10. *Notes* the substantial debt relief and debt reduction agreed to by the Paris Club in favour of two middle-income countries;

11. *Further stresses* the need for the continued examination, in the relevant forum, of appropriate debt-relief measures in favour of indebted low-income and lower-middle-income countries;

12. *Urges* the multilateral financial institutions to continue to provide support for debt and debt-service reduction packages with the necessary flexibility under their established guidelines, and also urges that earnest attention be given to continuing to work towards a growth-oriented solution to the problems of developing countries that are having serious debt-servicing difficulties, including those countries whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral financial institutions;

13. *Recognizes* the urgent need to continue to provide a social safety net to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups, in order to ensure social and political stability;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

77th plenary meeting
18 December 1991

46/149. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987, 43/202 of 20 December 1988, 44/236 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, and 45/185 of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/58 of 26 July 1991,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind, in particular, the needs of developing countries,

Welcoming the positive steps taken by approximately one hundred Governments in establishing national committees or focal points to stimulate and coordinate disaster mitigation activities for the purpose of attaining the objective and goals set for the Decade,

Reconfirming the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international cooperation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and coordinate relief, preparedness and prevention,

Welcoming the establishment of the Special High-Level Council, which completes the organizational arrangements for the Decade called for in General Assembly resolution 44/236, and the inaugural session of the Council, held in New York on 9 and 10 October 1991, on the occasion of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that have provided generous support to the activities of the Decade through voluntary contributions, including staff secondments, the development and implementation of disaster reduction projects and the hosting of activities or meetings related to the Decade,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade, the addendum to which contains the New York Declaration of the Special High-Level Council and the first annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade,[19]

1. *Endorses* the New York Declaration of the Special High-Level Council and encourages the members of the Council to embark actively on the implementation of their tasks, with particular attention to increasing public awareness of the potential for disaster reduction and raising support for the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction from Governments, funding organizations and the business community;

2. *Also endorses* the recommendations contained in the first annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade,[20] while recognizing that implementation by disaster-vulnerable countries of the targets set by the Committee would constitute significant progress in reducing the impact of disasters during the Decade;

3. *Further endorses* the proposal of the Scientific and Technical Committee concerning the convening in 1994 of a world conference of representatives of national committees for the Decade,[21] which would bring together participants from a broad range of sectors of activity, including the scientific and technological sector, the business sector and the industrial sector, as well as non-governmental groups, and which would serve as a substantive contribution to the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade called for in resolution 44/236;

4. *Commends* the initiatives already taken by countries exposed to disasters to reduce their vulnerability, and encourages them to continue with the adoption of national disaster mitigation policies and their implementation during the Decade in the context of their socio-economic development, taking into account the targets proposed by the Scientific and Technical Committee as a measure of progress in disaster reduction;

5. *Stresses* the benefits of regional meetings with heads of national committees, such as that organized at Guatemala City from 9 to 13 September 1991 by the Pan American Health Organization, the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Americas, the Organization of American States and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;

6. *Invites* Governments to accelerate communication and cooperation globally and at the regional level in order to share valuable experience and to transfer scientific and technical knowledge for disaster mitigation;

7. *Reiterates* its appeals to the international community, in particular to donor countries, for adequate funding, including contributions to the Trust Fund, for carrying out the activities of the Decade;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the Decade.

77th plenary meeting
18 December 1991

46/150. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/190 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, and taking note of Council resolution 1991/51 of 26 July 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190, and the decisions of other international organs and organizations,

Taking note of International Atomic Energy Agency resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/553 of 20 September 1991,

Expressing continuing concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, first and foremost in the affected regions of Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Aware of the need to strengthen further the coordination of active efforts to carefully study, mitigate and minimize the radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of that disaster, as well as its possible long-term effects, including those resulting from transboundary contamination,

Stressing the importance of providing extensive information on all aspects of the unprecedented disaster for the purpose of avoiding similar calamities in the future,

Welcoming the growing international solidarity with the victims of Chernobyl and the large-scale efforts made by the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the contribution made by Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals, in the development of cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

Noting the various assessments of the radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident, in particular the report of the International Advisory Committee[22] that was presented and discussed at the conference held at Vienna from 21 to 24 May 1991, and recognizing the need for further study,

Stressing that it is essential to achieve and maintain the highest available standards of safety of nuclear power generation, including radiologial protection, and to encourage cooperation to this end throughout the world and, in particular, in Central and Eastern Europe,

Noting with appreciation the activities recently initiated with the purpose of bringing forward the shutting down of the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl, and stressing the need for technical assistance from the international community to that end,

Noting with interest the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference on the Safety of Nuclear Power, held at Vienna from 2 to 6 September 1991,[23]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190;[24]

2. *Welcomes* the practical measures that have been taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation for Chernobyl to strengthen coordination of international efforts in that area, *inter alia*, in the setting up of the corresponding Inter-Agency Task Force and the preparation of the Joint Plan of international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the results of the United Nations Pledging Conference to mobilize support for extending international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

4. *Appeals* to all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals to provide cooperation in various forms and special and other assistance, taking into account the nature of the radiation and environmental disaster and the emergency situation that has developed in the areas most affected, particularly in Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, as described in the conclusions and recommendations of the International Chernobyl Project[22] in its assessment of radiological consequences and evaluation of protective measures and other relevant studies;

5. *Requests* the organs, specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue the consideration of possible technical and other specialized assistance and specific actions in the areas most affected by the accident, particularly in Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, in close cooperation with the United Nations Coordinator, taking into account the Joint Plan, as introduced by the Secretary-General at the Chernobyl Pledging Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the coordination of efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in accordance with resolution 45/190;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster".

77th plenary meeting
18 December 1991

46/154. Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/194 of 21 December 1990, on economic stabilization programmes in developing countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[25]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive and analytical report containing an evaluation of the extent to which the efforts made by developing countries to stabilize their economies are being supported by the current international economic environment.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/155. Report of the South Commission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/195 of 21 December 1990,

Recognizing the relevance of the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*[26] in addressing the challenges of the South in the 1990s, especially the North-South dialogue, trade, finance, technology, regional cooperation and integration among developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the South Commission,[27]

1. *Urges* Member States, international organizations and other relevant institutions to study the report of the South Commission with a view to putting into effect its recommendations, as appropriate;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme to provide support for the distribution of the report of the South Commission in the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in order to enhance economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries;

3. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and other developmental bodies of the United Nations to support developing countries in implementing the relevant recommendations of the report of the South Commission, with special emphasis on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions to follow, within their respective spheres of competence, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission by the parties concerned, as appropriate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/156. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Deeply concerned about the continuing deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries as a whole and the adverse impact of the recent unforeseen external developments and other emergencies on their overall socio-economic situation,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[28] in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that it would be essential to stem the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries and to reactivate their growth and development through comprehensive national action and international support measures,

Reaffirming the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[29] in which Member States stressed, *inter alia*, the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[6]

Recalling that the prime objective of the Programme of Action is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of those countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and, in the process, to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

Reaffirming the basic principles outlined in the Programme of Action as the basis for action by the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations, financial institutions and development funds, to promote fundamental, growth-oriented transformation of the economies of those countries,

Recalling the solemn commitment of the international community, as contained in the Paris Declaration, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[6] to implement the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s,

Stressing that successful implementation of the Programme of Action will depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[30]

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take concrete measures to implement fully the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s as a matter of urgency;

3. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development and should continue to implement the commitments they undertook at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in 1990, and, in that context, welcomes the fundamental and far-reaching changes that have been or are being initiated in the least developed countries;

4. *Stresses* that the implementation of growth and development-oriented domestic policy initiatives by the least developed countries deserves the increased support of all their development partners;

5. *Strongly urges* the international community, in particular the donor countries, to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries, and to keep under review the possibility of implementing further new steps in specific areas of importance to the least developed countries;

6. *Welcomes* the decision to upgrade to a division the unit of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that deals, *inter alia*, with the least developed countries, and expresses the hope that the division will concentrate more fully on the problems and requirements of the least developed countries;

7. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation of and follow-up to the Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and according to their mandates;

8. *Invites* the preparatory bodies of all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action,[6] to continue to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups;

10. *Calls upon* all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries, if they have not already been established, and to strengthen the existing ones in order to involve them actively in the implementation of the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s, and also calls upon those organs, organizations and programmes to take steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action that fall within their area of competence;

11. *Urges* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, regional economic integration organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations to continue to pay special attention to the problems of the least developed countries, and, in this regard, deeply appreciates the Tokyo Forum on the development problems of the least developed countries, organized in Tokyo from 13 to 15 May 1991 by the Government of Japan in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

12. *Deeply appreciates* the contributions of individual countries to specific United Nations programmes for the least developed countries;

13. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of economic and technical cooperation between the least developed countries and other developing countries, and, in that regard, highly recommends mechanisms of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries to strengthen the development efforts of the least developed countries, and urges the development partners to assist in such activities;

14. *Stresses* the importance of effective follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for the Programme of Action, and, in that context, requests the Secretary-General to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to ensure the participation of at least one representative of each least developed country at the spring session of the Trade and Development Board, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/206, will undertake the annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to assist the land-locked and island least developed countries in addressing their special problems, in line with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to report, on a continuing basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/157. World Decade for Cultural Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/65 of 26 July 1991,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the progress made by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in implementing the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development,[31] and encouraging them to pursue their efforts in this respect, especially in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[29]

Taking into account resolution 26 C/3.2 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-sixth session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991;[32]

2. *Approves* the recommendation contained in paragraph 89 (*d*) of the report, aimed at focusing the mid-term review on preparing a provisional evaluation of the implementation of the Decade, reviewing some of its goals, selecting a more limited number of priorities and defining specific tasks for the second phase of the Decade, so as to give greater impetus to the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake the preparation of a global mid-term review of the Decade, to be carried out by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994; the preparation should include the following:

(*a*) Written consultations with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to be carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1992, with the aim of evaluating the implementation of the Decade, including an evaluation of the cultural factors influencing the development of the cultural sector as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income, to be carried out by the regional commissions in 1993, as specified by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of its resolution 45/189 of 21 December 1990;

(*b*) The elaboration of a summary evaluation report based on the results obtained from the written consultations with Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as on the contributions from the regional commissions; the summary evaluation report would serve as the main working document for the mid-term review and would be prepared by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(*c*) An examination of the summary evaluation report by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, established by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in resolution 24 C/11.13 adopted at its twenty-fourth session;

4. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to contribute actively to the mid-term review of the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/158. World Commission on Culture and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/65 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council noted the suggestion made at the 11th meeting of the First (Economic) Committee, on 18 July 1991, that the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization jointly establish an international commission to prepare a report on culture and development,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991,[32]

1. *Takes note* of resolution 26 C/3.4 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-sixth session, on the establishment of a World Commission on Culture and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the latter proceeds in:

(*a*) Establishing an independent World Commission on Culture and Development, comprising women and men drawn from all regions and eminent in diverse disciplines, to prepare a world report on culture and development and proposals for both urgent and long-term action to meet cultural needs in the context of development;

(*b*) Appointing, after such consultations as they deem necessary, the Chairperson of the Commission and, in cooperation with the Chairperson, selecting the other twelve members of the Commission;

3. *Expects* the World Commission to submit its final report to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the United Nations General Assembly no later than three years after it begins its work, and to direct its report to intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental forums, to individuals and to the general public in order to promote wide dissemination and follow-up;

4. *Decides* to consider the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development at an appropriate future session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/159. Technical cooperation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[28] and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[29]

Recalling its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[33] and 44/222 of 22 December 1989, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Stressing that technical cooperation among developing countries is an indispensable and integral part of their efforts to accelerate development and should act as a springboard for enhancing the integration of the developing countries into the international economy based on equity and mutual benefit,

Also stressing that technical cooperation among developing countries remains a key element in global economic cooperation, its purpose being not to displace North-South cooperation with South-South cooperation but to complement the former within a cooperative framework that is truly universal,

Reaffirming that, while developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical cooperation among themselves, developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities and that the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical cooperation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries;

2. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at its seventh session;[34]

3. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to give high priority in their particular fields of activity to the support, including financial support, of activities in technical cooperation among developing countries;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to take the lead in assisting developing countries in overcoming the problems encountered in their efforts to promote and implement activities in technical cooperation among developing countries;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to take the necessary measures to implement the commitments agreed upon in the context of technical cooperation among developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/160. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference

The General Assembly,

Affirming its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984, 40/195 of 17 December 1985, 42/181 of 11 December 1987 and 44/221 of 22 December 1989, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote cooperation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,[35]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference,[36]

Noting the efforts made by the Conference in implementing its Programme of Action,[37]

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of the development programmes of the Conference can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Welcoming Namibia's membership in the Conference, which brings added impetus for expanding and intensifying economic cooperation in southern Africa,

Noting that the effects of war, loss of life and destruction of economic and social infrastructures in southern Africa demand the continuation and strengthening of rehabilitation programmes to regenerate the economies of the independent countries of the region,

Recognizing the positive developments in South Africa, including prospects for the start of negotiations on a democratic, non-racial constitution,

Deeply concerned about the current violence in South Africa, resulting from actions of forces opposed to democratic transformation,

Welcoming the signing in South Africa on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord, effective implementation of which should strengthen prospects for peace in the entire southern African region,

Noting the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing cooperation with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[36] which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference;[37]

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Conference;

3. *Calls upon* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. *Commends* the Conference for its considerable achievements, since its founding, in implementing projects covering all the sectors of cooperation;

5. *Notes with interest* the reforms under way within the Conference in order better to address the challenges of regional cooperation in the 1990s;

6. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase its financial, technical and material support for the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded Programme of Action, which currently includes the marine fisheries and resources sector and the information and culture sector, and to meet the needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation;

7. *Appeals* to the international community and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend appropriate assistance to the Conference to enable it to advance the process of regional economic integration, including eventual participation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa;

8. *Calls upon* the South African authorities and all parties in a position to do so to redouble efforts to end the violence;

9. *Welcomes* the peace agreements in Angola and the peace process in Mozambique, and calls upon the international community to encourage and support those developments;

10. *Appeals* to the international community to extend assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economies of Angola and Mozambique;

11. *Also appeals* to the international community urgently to extend assistance to the newly independent nation of Namibia to enable it to implement its national development programme;

12. *Invites* the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to be held at Maputo from 29 to 31 January 1992;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/161. Combating desertification and drought

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[38] and all its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

Recalling also its resolutions 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and 45/212 of 21 December 1990, on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind, as well as its decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989, on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa,

Concerned at the seriousness of the problem of drought and desertification in many regions, and noting the relevance of the experiences of various countries in combating land degradation in an integrated manner,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, concerning implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, in which the General Assembly invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through its Preparatory Committee, to accord high priority to desertification control;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in 1989-1990, including its implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region,[39] and requests the Secretary-General to forward that report, as well as the report requested by the Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 44/172 A,[40] to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its fourth session;

3. *Endorses* decisions 16/22 A to E of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme[41] and decision 91/41 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;[11]

4. *Also endorses* decision 3/16 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference,[42] in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Committee at its fourth session a report on the financial, technical and institutional needs to implement effectively and efficiently the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification control;

5. *Welcomes* the priority that will be given to the consideration of desertification by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts to combat desertification and drought undertaken by African subregional organizations, such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification and the Arab Maghreb Union, and the setting up of the Sahel and Sahara observatory;

7. *Also welcomes* the continued and substantial technical and financial assistance by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region at the national and regional level in their preparations for the Conference, and encourages the Office to continue and intensify its assistance in that area;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, within the framework of United Nations Development Programme round tables and/or the World Bank consultative group, to assist the Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in organizing sectoral/thematic round tables in order to mobilize adequate resources for the protection and sound management of natural resources to arrest and reverse the process of desertification;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in light of the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification and drought, to highlight any requirements necessary to implement those decisions in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/162. Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,[43] and the relevant recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,[44]

Recalling also its resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which have been declared illegal and a major obstacle to peace,

1. *Takes note* of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General;[45]

2. *Calls* for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields;

3. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967;

4. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

5. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and, pending the exercise of their right to self-determination, to plan for concerted economic and social actions by the United Nations system;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/163. Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the intergovernmental body for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[46]

Recalling also its resolution 44/173 of 19 December 1989, in which it considered the first report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[47] submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 43/181,

Recognizing that the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 provides a framework for Governments to facilitate adequate shelter for all and that, through shelter and services, the Global Strategy also addresses the issues of alleviation of poverty, improvement of health, participation of women, improvement of the living environment of people and promotion of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the operational focus for promoting the objective of facilitating shelter for all is action at the national level within the framework of national shelter strategies which are integrated with macroeconomic policies for optimum utilization of natural and human resources and are based on standards that are nationally appropriate and socially acceptable,

Emphasizing also that the adoption of enabling shelter strategies can mobilize resources on a sustainable basis and facilitate access to available resources by all population groups,

Noting that such mobilization of national resources through enabling shelter strategies could partially alleviate economic constraints that affect many countries,

Having considered the second report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[48]

Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments have initiated or reformulated national shelter strategies, based on the principle of enabling all actors in the shelter sector, and that many other Governments have initiated action on particular components of a national shelter strategy,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given to the implementation of the Global Strategy by donor Governments, international bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national and international levels for the implementation of the Global Strategy,

1. *Commends* Governments which are revising, consolidating, formulating or implementing their national shelter strategies based on the enabling principles of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

2. *Urges* those Governments which have not already initiated action towards formulation of a national shelter strategy based on the enabling principles, or have taken only tentative steps so far, to increase their efforts, using the Guidelines for National Action contained in the Global Strategy, involving governmental, private sector and non-governmental actors in the shelter sector, assuring the participation of men and women and paying special attention to gender issues, in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national shelter strategies in order to achieve the objective of facilitating shelter for all by the year 2000;

3. *Recommends* that all Governments adopt a cost-effective system for monitoring progress of national shelter strategies and also adopt, as far as is feasible, guidelines prepared by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

4. *Also urges* Governments to integrate fully the environmental dimension in the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies, following, for example, the synopsis of environmental checkpoints contained in the report of the Executive Director on the significance of human settlements and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 to the concept of sustainable development;[49]

5. *Invites* Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to facilitate implementation of the Global Strategy;

6. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide increased financial and other support to Governments for the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy;

7. *Adopts* the Plan of Action for 1992-1993 for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[50] and urges all Governments, appropriate United Nations organizations, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare and implement their specific plans of action.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/164. United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,[51] which form the basis for national action and international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in order, *inter alia*, to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation that the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in line with the objectives and responsibilities set out in resolution 32/162, have succeeded in placing human settlements higher on the agenda for national action and international cooperation and in promoting increased understanding of the links between people, settlements, environment and development,

Noting that the successive work programmes of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) have addressed all the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and, in addition, have provided specific guidance in various fields of human settlements, such as shelter, urban management, the role of women, training, community participation, finance, building materials, environment and sustainable development,

Noting in particular that, since the establishment of the Commission and the Centre, Governments have achieved substantial advances in the planning, development and management of human settlements, thus improving the living conditions of a large number of people,

Noting also that bilateral and multilateral agencies and institutions have gradually increased their emphasis on and level of technical and other assistance in the field of human settlements,

Noting further that non-governmental and community-based organizations and the private sector have increased their contributions towards improving living conditions and building new shelters and settlements,

Recognizing that programmes such as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, observed in 1987, and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, currently being implemented, provide the framework for focusing on the critical issue of shelter and services and have succeeded in substantially increasing awareness and in placing the provision of shelter and services in the broader context of social and economic development,

Noting with concern that in many developing countries achievements in policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse deterioration in the living conditions of people in both urban and rural areas,

Recognizing moreover that past experience as well as current trends and developments and projections in human settlements and related fields of poverty, population, environment and development make it clear that there is a need for an in-depth review and assessment of the strategies that have been put in place,

Convinced that proper planning, development and management of human settlements will lead to economic and social progress and thereby alleviate poverty and promote development that is environmentally sound and sustainable in the long run,

Also convinced that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation can provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements in the context of prevailing and expected social, economic and environmental conditions,

Considering that such a conference should, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, in 1976;

(*b*) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and, if necessary, make recommendations which would ensure the realization by the year 2000 of the objectives of the Global Strategy;

(*c*) Review and determine the substantive role and contribution of the human settlements sector in the light of the experience gained and of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1 to 12 June 1992;

(*d*) Review trends in economic and social development as they affect planning and development of human settlements and make recommendations for future action at national and international levels,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, on the pattern of conferences,

1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) with a view to taking a decision at that session on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to prepare a report on the

objectives, content and scope of such a conference and preparations and other modalities for the conference, and to include a statement on the financial implications of the preparations for and convening of the conference;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/165. Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989, on the end-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization,

Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[28] and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[29] in which the General Assembly stressed in particular the need for developed countries and international organizations to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous capacities in the area of scientific and technological capability,

Recalling that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-seventh session, decided that building and strengthening national capacity for the transfer and adaptation of technology for development should be one of the areas on which the United Nations Development Programme should focus attention,[52]

Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session,[53]

Reaffirming that knowledge is the crucial determinant of progress and that science and technology have a critical role in the reactivation of development, especially in developing countries,

Conscious that new and emerging technologies, such as information technologies and new materials, are radically shifting the comparative advantages between different countries, thereby constituting both an opportunity and a challenge to policy makers and international organizations,

Recognizing that access to and capacity to generate environmentally sound technologies is essential for the full incorporation of environmental concerns into national development strategies,

Recognizing that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of assistance to build the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology and to facilitate their access to technologies on favourable terms,

Reaffirming the role of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat as the focal point, *inter alia*, for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activity in Member States,

Recognizing that the role and relevance of the United Nations in this critically important area needs further enhancement and strengthening to respond more forcefully to the emerging needs of developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and without prejudice to its implementation,

1. *Endorses* resolution 1 (XI) of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;[54]

2. *Urges* that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and on the basis of the discussion by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme of its twelfth session, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive, analytical report on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session, or possible successor arrangements, after reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, submitted to it in response to resolution 1 (XI), to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of developing countries.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/166. Entrepreneurship

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990, as adopted, and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development,[55]

Recalling its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989,

Taking note of decision 91/11 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[11]

1. *Welcomes* the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expresses its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system;[56]

2. *Notes* the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme of a new Division for the Private Sector in Development and the fact that the Governing

Council of the Programme has already allocated some resources, including Special Programme Resources, for promoting the private sector during the fifth programming cycle;

3. *Recognizes* the important role that technical assistance can play in assisting Governments to develop and revitalize their economies through free enterprise, competitive markets and entrepreneurship and by strengthening the efficiency of the public sector in accordance with their national conditions and development priorities, and takes account of the central funding role of the United Nations Development Programme in programming assistance to Governments in response to those conditions and priorities;

4. *Also recognizes* the need for improved collaboration among relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies in order to make the best use of resources in promoting entrepreneurship, in particular at the country level;

5. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to improve further the efficiency of their activities for promoting entrepreneurship, including the provision of technical assistance to interested countries, thereby attracting adequate resources;

6. *Also requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities related to the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, by promoting small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as cooperatives, and by exploring ways and means for supporting the incorporation of informal sectors into the formal economy and the development of more efficient and effective public enterprises through the promotion, where appropriate, of market-oriented approaches to their operation;

7. *Further requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their communication and cooperation, and invites the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to give due attention to and focus on coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in support of formal and informal entrepreneurship activities, as appropriate, in the context of its human resources development efforts, through the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Division for the Private Sector in Development of the United Nations Development Programme;

8. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to include, on a biennial basis, in his annual report on operational activities for development, pertinent information on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship;

9. *Recognizes* the vital role of the public sector in creating a favourable and stable environment for the promotion of entrepreneurship;

10. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to promote entrepreneurship, when requested, by supporting the national efforts of countries and the measures they may adopt through market-oriented approaches to further the development of entrepreneurship and to help overcome the constraints they may face in this regard;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make qualitative improvements in research activities on entrepreneurship, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, in promoting economic growth, and to include relevant findings in the *World Economic Survey*;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the basis of consultations with Member States and appropriate international organizations, recommendations for action by the United Nations system in support of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, taking into account the role of women in entrepreneurship, the environmental aspects of private sector activities and the impact of the international economic environment on efforts to promote entrepreneurship.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/167. Women, environment, population and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] which made specific reference to the linkages between women, natural resources and environment,

Recalling also its resolution 44/171 of 19 December 1989, on the integration of women in development,

Taking note of decision 3/5, entitled "Women in environment and development", adopted on 4 September 1991 by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session,[42] and emphasizing the need for its implementation,

Recognizing the critical role that women play, both in the informal and the formal sectors, in primary environmental care and population programmes and in achieving sustainable development,

Taking note of the important recommendations of the symposium entitled "Women and Children First", organized by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Geneva from 27 to 30 May 1991,

1. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to make the relevant parts of the report on its thirty-sixth session, to be held in 1992, available to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

2. *Calls upon* relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate and strengthen their efforts to contribute substantially to data collection and capacity-building in the field of women, environment, population activities and sustainable development;

3. *Urges* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in their operational activities, to ensure the integration of women as active participants at all levels in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report on effective mobilization and integration of women in

development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/168. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/211 of 21 December 1990, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Having considered the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on its second[57] and third sessions,[58] held at Geneva from 18 March to 5 April and from 12 August to 4 September 1991, respectively,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and calls for its full implementation;

2. *Reiterates* the fundamental interrelationship between environment and development, stresses the need to integrate fully and keep the balance between the developmental and environmental dimensions during the entire preparatory process and during the Conference, and further stresses the importance of the need for cross-sectoral issues to be fully integrated into that work;

3. *Decides* that the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should be held in New York from 2 March to 3 April 1992;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the regional meetings held within the framework of preparations for the Conference, and, in this regard, calls upon the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session to continue to give due attention to the recommendations of all regional meetings, including those held recently;

5. *Urges once again* that representation at the Conference be at the level of head of State or Government;

6. *Takes note* of the reports of the Preparatory Committee on its second and third sessions and endorses the decisions contained therein;

7. *Endorses* section B of Preparatory Committee decision 3/11 of 4 September 1991,[42] in which the Preparatory Committee recommended to the General Assembly that pre-session consultations on the Conference be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 29 and 30 May 1992, and section C of that decision,[42] on participation in the Conference;

8. *Also endorses* Preparatory Committee decision 3/12 of 4 September 1991,[42] on participation in the Conference, stresses the importance of the participation of developing countries in the preparatory process and in the Conference, and requests the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session to review relevant parts of the annex to section E of its decision 3/11,[42] with a view to ensuring adequate and full participation of developing countries in the Conference and in its subsidiary bodies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the following to the Conference:

(*a*) All States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(*b*) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate, in the capacity of observers, in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices; such representatives would participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988;

(*c*) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region; such representatives would participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(*d*) All executive heads of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;

(*e*) All intergovernmental organizations that have been invited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

(*f*) All non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee by the conclusion of its fourth session; those organizations should receive invitations to participate as observers at the Conference;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments and others that have contributed to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for the preparatory process;

11. *Decides* to extend the validity and use of the Voluntary Fund established by its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 in order to assist developing countries in participating fully and effectively in the Conference, requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to ensure the full participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the Conference and its subsidiary organs, and urges Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Voluntary Fund in order to achieve that goal;

12. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the report on the Conference.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/169. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind, and resolution 45/212 of 21 December 1990, by which it established a single intergovernmental negotiating process for the preparation of a framework convention on climate change,

Reiterating the objective that an effective framework convention, containing appropriate commitments, and any related legal instruments as might be agreed upon should be completed prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and opened for signature during the Conference in June 1992,

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted in 1991 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the eleventh session of the World Meteorological Congress, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other intergovernmental bodies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[59] on the progress of the negotiations for a framework convention on climate change,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change at its first, second and third sessions;[60]

2. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to expedite and successfully complete the negotiations as soon as possible and to adopt the framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments and any related legal instruments as may be agreed upon, in time for it to be opened for signature during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. *Decides* that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should hold its fifth session in New York from 18 to 28 February 1992, with the possibility of holding a short resumed session in New York in April 1992 unless the Committee decides otherwise at its fifth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and its ad hoc secretariat for the rest of 1992 in the light of the consideration by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of the report of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on possible future steps in the field of climate change;

5. *Also notes with appreciation* the contributions made to the special voluntary fund, established in accordance with paragraph 10 of its resolution 45/212 to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process, and invites present and potential contributors to provide the additional and timely funding needed to ensure adequate support for the participation of developing countries in the negotiating process in 1992;

6. *Further notes with appreciation* the initial contributions made to the trust fund for the negotiating process, established in accordance with paragraph 20 of its resolution 45/212, and invites present and new contributors to provide additional funding in 1992;

7. *Notes* the arrangements made by the Secretary-General, as well as the welcome support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Meteorological Organization and by Governments, for the operation of the ad hoc secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee during 1991;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, on behalf of the Committee, to submit a report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 on the outcome of the negotiations, as well as on possible future steps in the field of climate change;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the outcome of the negotiations on the framework convention on climate change and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on possible future requirements in relation to climate change;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/170. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/210 of 20 December 1988, 44/182 of 19 December 1989 and 45/231 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling the importance of the efforts made by the Secretary-General with respect to the situation in Central America and the continuous involvement of the United Nations in economic cooperation in the region,

Particularly interested in continuing to address the emergency situation in Central America, and alarmed at the gravity of the economic and social crisis that continues to affect the region,

Recognizing the work being done by the United Nations Development Programme in discharging the responsibilities entrusted to it for the coordination of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,[61]

Recognizing that the Republic of Panama has participated continuously in all of the intraregional coordination and decision-making mechanisms of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America and that the Central American Presidents, in the Declaration of San Salvador of 17 July 1991,[62] welcomed the decision by the Government of Panama to participate fully and actively in the process of integration in Central America,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace, development and democracy are inseparable,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,[63] describing the status of implementation of the Special Plan;

2. *Decides* to approve the inclusion of the Republic of Panama as a full and formal participant in the Special Plan;

3. *Welcomes* decision 91/3 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 22 February 1991,[11] and Council decision 91/54 of 20 September 1991,[64] earmarking 20 million United States

dollars from Special Programme Resources for the Special Plan during the fifth programming cycle;

4. *Again urges* all States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and institutions to continue participating actively in and to take steps for the implementation of activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan, bearing in mind the difficult socio-economic situation facing the Central American countries, and to support projects presented by those countries under the mechanisms of the Special Plan;

5. *Stresses* the urgent need for the international community to increase its technical assistance to the Central American countries and to provide them with adequate additional financial resources on soft and favourable terms, with a view to effectively promoting the development and economic growth of the region;

6. *Welcomes* the Joint Political Declaration and the Joint Economic Communiqué issued by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the member States of the European Community and the Central American countries, including Panama, and the member States of the group of cooperating countries (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela), held at Managua on 18 and 19 March 1991, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to continue to participate in the revitalization and economic and social development of the region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Special Plan;

8. *Decides* to examine and evaluate its implementation of the Special Plan at its forty-eighth session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/171. Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/223 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad and on special economic assistance to that country,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985 in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad,[65] which deals, *inter alia*, with the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the effects of war and recent natural calamities and disasters are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Noting with satisfaction that the third Round-table Conference of Donors to Chad, convened by the Government of Chad in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, was held at Geneva on 19 and 20 June 1990 and that a development orientation plan was submitted to donors on that occasion by the Government of Chad,

Recalling the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990,[6] and the mutual commitments entered into on that occasion,

Also noting with satisfaction that the round table on education, training and employment was convened by the Government of Chad, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, in November 1990,

Noting that sectoral round tables on technical cooperation, promotion of the private sector, health and social affairs, environment and desertification control, urban development and the advancement of women will be organized in 1992 by the Government of Chad in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also that an emergency plan on the restructuring of the army and the administration and the return of former military personnel to productive life was submitted to a conference of friends of Chad held in Paris in 1991,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and organizations that have responded and are continuing to respond favourably to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. *Renews the request* made to all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes, as well as international economic and financial institutions, to continue to contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Chad;

4. *Expresses the wish* that future round tables on Chad will be organized within the framework of the intensified follow-up decided on at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of health and food, of the displaced populations;

6. *Invites* all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes which participated actively in the conference of friends of Chad, held in Paris in 1991, to participate in the different round tables to be held in N'Djamena in 1992;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/172. Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/224 of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States,[66]

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (*e*) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's past acts of aggression and destabilization,

Aware that the existence of the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Recognizing the positive developments in South Africa, including prospects for the start of negotiations on a non-racial, democratic constitution,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to address the problems affecting the region,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization;

4. *Strongly urges* the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with those effects;

5. *Welcomes* the signing in South Africa on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord, the effective implementation of which would strengthen prospects for peace in South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

7. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

8. *Appeals* to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration, including the eventual participation of a non-racial, democratic South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/173. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/225 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/61 of 26 July 1991 and other relevant resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[67] and of the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services, in his capacity as coordinator of system-wide assistance to Lebanon,[68]

Acknowledging the efforts of the international community, and in particular those of the Arab Tripartite Committee on Lebanon and of Mr. Bettino Craxi in his capacity as Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, towards the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Noting with deep concern the grave economic situation in Lebanon caused by the tragic events of the last sixteen years and, in particular, the severe destruction of its infrastructure and the near collapse of basic services,

Reaffirming the urgent need to initiate international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in rebuilding the country and restoring its human and technical capacities,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report and for his efforts to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. *Commends* the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

3. *Calls upon* Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon and to give it priority in their programmes of assistance for reconstruction whenever possible;

4. *Calls upon* all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to expand their assistance in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon;

(*b*) To consider favourably the nomination of a resident coordinator in Beirut to coordinate all United Nations programmes of assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;

(*c*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/174. Special assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62 of 26 July 1991 and of decisions 91/19 and 91/20 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[11]

Noting the return of approximately one million Yemeni expatriates to their country as the result of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in addition to the flows of tens of thousands of refugees and returnees from the Horn of Africa because of the recent developments in that region,

Deeply concerned about the grave economic and social consequences of the considerable flows of returnees taking place at a time when Yemen is afflicted by severe economic crises,

1. *Calls upon* States, United Nations organizations, governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and financial institutions to extend special assistance to Yemen to enable that country to deal with the effects of the flows of refugees and returnees;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to prepare a comprehensive programme to assist Yemen in finding a solution to the serious situation created by the flows of refugees and returnees;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/175. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/228 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990,[6] as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance to be attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Deeply concerned about the extensive damage and devastation in Djibouti caused by the unprecedented torrential rains and floods in April 1989,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings, particularly in working-class areas, and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure, particularly the road network, the water supply, health centres and hospitals, educational establishments and other public services,

Considering the severe damage to the scarce agricultural resources of Djibouti, including the destruction of its livestock,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are thwarted by the negative effects of the torrential rains and floods that periodically devastate that vulnerable country, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of considerable resources, which exceed the real capacities of the country,

Noting also that the harsh climate and the chronic dryness preclude any agricultural activity of scale and that the persistent effects of a cyclical drought have devastating consequences for the already precarious economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by recent events in the Horn of Africa, and noting the recent influx of over 95,000 persons displaced from their countries, which has placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country,

Noting the extremely critical economic situation of Djibouti resulting from its geographical location and from the number of priority development projects that have been suspended in the light of the new critical international situation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[65]

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations during the floods in 1989 by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Declares its solidarity* with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti resulting in particular from the new critical situation in the Horn of Africa;

2. *Endorses* the evaluations and the recommendations of the various missions dispatched to Djibouti, which are taken into account in the report of the Secretary-General;[65]

3. *Calls anew upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the governmental authorities, to carry out a re-evaluation of the requirements of Djibouti, in the light of its new and pressing needs, with a view to drawing up not only an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, but also a sustained and adequate long-term development programme;

4. *Calls upon* all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank,

to provide Djibouti with substantial and appropriate assistgance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the economic situation of Djibouti and of the progress made in the organization and implementation of the new special programme of economic assistance for that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/176. Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989 and 45/229 of 21 December 1990 and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also the appeal for urgent humanitarian assistance for Somalia and other countries in Africa made by the Secretary-General at the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance to Somalia,

Deeply concerned at the massive displacement of the population in the affected regions of Somalia, the extensive damage and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the infrastructure of the country and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

Stressing the critical need to bring the civil war to an end expeditiously and as soon as possible through the involvement of all parties,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia[69] and of the statement on the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship,[68]

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of Member States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected population,

Noting that many areas and regions are safe and accessible enough to allow immediate and urgent humanitarian assistance to be provided to all of the affected population,

Noting with great satisfaction the humanitarian efforts being deployed by the various entities of the United Nations system and by national and international non-governmental organizations,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending emergency assistance to Somalia;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures taken to mobilize emergency assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. *Appeals* to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to extend emergency assistance to Somalia, taking into account the statement on the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship;[68]

4. *Urges* the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environment Programme, to resume on the most urgent basis their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence in order to alleviate the suffering of all the affected population in accessible areas;

5. *Appeals* to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process which will lead to the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate the relief and rehabilitation efforts;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for Somalia;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation prevailing in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/177. Emergency assistance to the Philippines

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the great loss of life and property caused by the most recent disasters in the Philippines, namely, an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, typhoons, floods and a massive mudflow,

Taking note of decision 91/22 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, on emergency aid to the Philippines,[11]

Acknowledging that the earnest efforts made by the Government of the Philippines to achieve economic growth and development have been hampered by those calamities,

1. *Commends* the organs and organizations of the United Nations system for their prompt action in giving emergency assistance to the Philippines;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within his mandate, to further assist the rehabilitation efforts of the Philippines to the maximum extent possible;

3. *Requests* all States and international organizations to extend further support to the Philippines in ways that would alleviate, for the duration of the emergency and the ensuing rehabilitation process, the economic and financial burden borne by the Philippine people.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/178. Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989 and 45/226 of 21 December 1990, on assistance to the Sudan,

Noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of persistent natural disasters and armed conflict in the Sudan, which have resulted in the destruction of the socio-economic infrastructure of that country and in large numbers of displaced persons, as well as the serious consequences of the most recent drought, namely, crop failures and food shortages,

Recognizing that the Sudan continues to require, as a complement to its own efforts, strong and continued international solidarity and humanitarian support to meet the urgent requirements for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Noting that the food and non-food requirements of emergency assistance to the Sudan are spelt out in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, issued in September 1991,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all those in need;

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are providing assistance to the Government and the people of the Sudan in their relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the context of the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan;

3. *Expresses its full appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system for the successful coordination of and effective resource mobilization and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of the Sudan, to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help the Sudan in its emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes, to mobilize resources for the implementation of those programmes and to keep the international community informed of the needs of that country;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to contribute generously to the relief and rehabilitation requirements of displaced persons;

6. *Also calls upon* the international community to respond generously to the appeal made in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa;

7. *Urges* all parties involved to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation in all parts of the country;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan,[70] and requests him to continue to assess the progress of the evolving emergency situation and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council of, all matters connected with the implementation of emergency and relief operations in the Sudan, and to offer briefings in the appropriate forums during the intervening period.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/179. Emergency assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Concerned that Yemen was struck by an earthquake on 22 November 1991, followed by a cyclone on 25 November 1991,

Expressing grave anxiety at the serious consequences of these natural disasters and, above all, the plight of thousands of persons and the damage caused to a great number of buildings and facilities, in addition to other material damage,

Appreciating the efforts undertaken at the national level,

Calls upon Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend emergency assistance to Yemen to enable it to deal with these disasters.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/180. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986, 42/197 of 11 December 1987, 43/201 of 20 December 1988, 44/175 of 19 December 1989 and 45/219 of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General,[71] the high-level independent consultant,[72] the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research[73] and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[74] and taking into account the statements made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on this issue,[75]

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the interdisciplinary training functions within the United Nations system,

Noting that the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of countries providing financial support to the Institute leaves the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research without the level of resources required to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure,

Deeply concerned that it has not been possible to sell the headquarters property of the Institute,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the high-level independent consultant appointed by the Secretary-General,[72] the comments thereon contained in the report of the Secretary-General[73] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[74]

2. *Decides* that the following interim measures should be taken pending consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary-General to be contained in the report requested in paragraph 5 below:

(*a*) The United Nations Institute for Training and Research should focus on providing training programmes and research activities related to training;

(*b*) The Secretary-General should consider taking appropriate measures related to the post of Director, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the high-level consultant;

(*c*) The Secretary-General is authorized to take the necessary steps with regard to the disposition of the headquarters building of the Institute, including its effective utilization or sale;

3. *Requests* that the budgetary proposals of the Institute continue to be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

4. *Reaffirms* that the activities of the Institute that are not funded from the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research shall continue to be funded through voluntary contributions mobilized as special-purpose grants from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and other non-governmental sources;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the recommendations of the high-level consultant and the comments made thereon before the Second Committee of the General Assembly,[75] and in close consultation with the appropriate United Nations bodies, intergovernmental committees and offices of the Secretariat and in collaboration with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, as well as consultations with interested Governments, to prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, which would, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Contain an analysis of the terms of reference, programmes and budgets and financing of all research and/or training institutes with aims similar to those of the Institute;

(*b*) Indicate the extent to which a system-wide rationalization of research and training can be effected and a consequent role for the Institute defined;

(*c*) Contain an analysis of the various options for the location of the Institute;

(*d*) Provide further analysis and information on the feasibility of utilizing the Institute for training in peace-keeping operations, taking note of the pilot programmes of the Institute;

(*e*) Indicate the results of such consultations as may be held with the Rector of the United Nations University on the proposals of the high-level consultant to associate the Institute with the University;

(*f*) Propose ways and means to resolve the outstanding debt of the Institute to the United Nations;

The report of the Secretary-General should conclude with a set of specific proposals on the future of the Institute, including its future financing, and the number and level of staff;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Institute to consider, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, financial mechanisms in order to finance the General Fund of the Institute;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report requested in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and recommendations on the implementation of the present resolution in good time for action by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991

46/199. Adverse economic effects of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, General Assembly resolution 45/74 of 11 December 1990 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[76] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the ongoing establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the settlement of new immigrants therein,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[77]

2. *Deplores* the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regards those practices as unlawful and therefore without any legal effect;

3. *Recognizes* that the continuing establishment of settlements and their ongoing enlargement in the Palestinian territory and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and the settlement of new immigrants have adverse consequences for the economic and social development of the Arab population of those territories;

4. *Strongly deplores* Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its extensive confiscation of land, its diversion of water resources, its depletion of the natural and economic resources of the occupied territories and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

5. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natu-

ral and economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/200. Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Noting that the Programme was reviewed by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its thirty-first session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/78 of 26 July 1991 and the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,[78]

Recognizing the value of and continuing need for multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme since its inception, both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the period 1993-1994 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of 1.5 billion United States dollars, of which not less that one third should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target is fully attained;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters in 1992.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/201. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/183 of 21 December 1990,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Concerned about the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[79]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis;

4. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

5. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

6. *Further calls* for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. *Reiterates its call* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

8. *Calls* for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/202. Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 45/182 of 21 December 1990, on the convening of a special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation, on 4 and 5 July 1991, to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 adopted on the occasion of their fifteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 30 September 1991, in which the Ministers welcomed the convening of the Special High-level Meeting,[80]

Taking note also of the debate and the views expressed by Member States at the Special High-level Meeting and of the concluding statement of the Chairman of the Special High-level Meeting,[81]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding of the Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation at Geneva on 4 and 5 July 1991;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic and Social Council, in particular as it pertains to the Special High-level Meeting;[81]

3. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the positive aspects of the fundamental transformations in the Central and Eastern European countries and their integration into the world economy;

4. *Notes* the assurances given by the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions that the resources allocated to the Central and Eastern European countries would not reduce or divert official development assistance, including food aid, allocated to the developing countries;

5. *Urges* Member States to continue to consider, where appropriate, triangular arrangements which would also involve or benefit developing countries in the supply of the relevant requirements of the Central and Eastern European countries, taking into account the structural transformation needs and requirements of those countries;

6. *Calls on* the international community to consider assisting developing countries whose economies have been most affected by the recent changes in their economic relations with Central and Eastern European countries to adapt to those changes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in reviewing the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report containing, *inter alia*, an analysis of the impact on developing countries of the measures taken to integrate Central and Eastern European countries into the world economy, and on the full implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/203. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/187 of 21 December 1990 and World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 41.24 of 13 May 1988,[82] WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989[83] and WHA 43.10 of 16 May 1990,[84] and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/66 of 26 July 1991 and of decision 1991/23 of 3 May 1991 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund,[85] as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the established leadership and coordinating role of the World Health Organization and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, and of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in combating the spread of AIDS,

Noting that the World Health Organization estimates that nine to eleven million men, women and children are currently infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), that a further ten to twenty million adults are expected to become infected and that five to ten million children are expected to be born with HIV infection during the 1990s, creating a cumulative total of some thirty to forty million infected persons by the year 2000, 90 per cent of whom will be in developing countries, and that by then ten to fifteen million children will be orphaned by the death of a parent or both parents as a result of AIDS,

Concerned that, although the reported number of HIV cases in some industrial countries is increasing more slowly than projected, there is still a continuous rapid increase in urban areas and that the pandemic is increasing dramatically in developing countries,

Recognizing that the response to the pandemic must be multisectoral in order to mitigate effectively the social and economic consequences of AIDS and that all sectors of society must be mobilized in support of national programmes to provide support, care, education, counselling and resources to combat AIDS,

Emphasizing the need to counter discrimination and to respect the human rights and dignity of all persons, including those affected by HIV and AIDS, their families and those with whom they live, and noting the relevant work carried out by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the results of the International Consultation on AIDS and Human Rights, organized by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat at Geneva from 26 to 28 July 1989,

Recognizing that discriminatory measures related, *inter alia*, to quarantine, mandatory testing and coercive and/or restrictive policies dealing with travel and freedom of movement, including transfrontier movement, more often drive the disease underground, where it is more difficult to combat, but do not stop its spread,

Stressing the need to promote safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, and to detect and treat other sexually transmitted diseases as early as possible,

Stressing, therefore, the importance of information, education and other support particularly targeted to young people to encourage behavioural practices that enable them to remain uninfected,

Also stressing the need to prevent the spread of HIV infection by any and all means of transmission, including intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices, occurring in both specific and general population groups,

Further stressing the need to continue to address the economic and social status of women in society in order to provide them with the means to protect themselves from infection, particularly through sexual transmission,

Noting that scientific research, including social and behavioural research, is making progress in developing improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable price,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization[86] on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

2. *Urges* Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations:

(*a*) To continue to give the AIDS pandemic top priority and to speak openly about AIDS and sexual behaviour within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(*b*) To continue to develop strong national AIDS programmes with priority placed, in particular, on prevention of sexual transmission through the promotion of safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, as well as on measures to prevent transmission through intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices;

(*c*) To develop services, in particular for the young, in regard to information, sex education and counselling on contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as on other aspects of HIV transmission, within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(*d*) To ensure a multisectoral response to the socio-economic consequences of AIDS through the mobilization of all sectors of society;

(*e*) To encourage the private sector, community groups and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the national response to AIDS and HIV infection by providing, *inter alia*, support, care, education, counselling and resources;

(*f*) To reinforce efforts to combat denial and complacency;

3. *Urges* Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected persons, persons with AIDS and members of particular population groups and to avoid discriminatory action against and stigmatization of them in the provision of services and in employment and travel;

4. *Calls upon* the scientific community to continue to undertake the necessary research into social and behavioural aspects of HIV transmission and to develop the vaccines and pharmaceuticals that will provide effective means of prevention or therapy, and encourages it to make its findings available as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the World Health Organization to explore the possibility of further strengthening the exchange of information among States Members of the United Nations both on the AIDS pandemic and on national AIDS-related policies designed to combat it;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to intensify his efforts within the United Nations system, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the heads of the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, and all other relevant United Nations organizations:

(*a*) To continue to advance coordinated multisectoral implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

(*b*) To support and encourage countries in developing plans to meet the economic and social consequences of the AIDS pandemic, paying attention, in particular, to women, uninfected children with HIV-infected parents or orphaned by AIDS, and elderly people left without providers and often responsible for orphaned grandchildren, as well as to those working with persons with AIDS/HIV;

(*c*) To mobilize the necessary resources, both human and financial, in the health and other sectors, particularly for the developing countries, to develop and implement activities and technologies for the prevention of HIV-infection/AIDS and the care of HIV-infected persons;

(*d*) To ensure that, in the search for prevention, cure and palliation, the concerns, needs and experience of persons with AIDS/HIV, as well as the special needs of women and children, are addressed;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the serious socio-economic consequences of the AIDS pandemic and its negative impact on development in many developing countries, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to utilize fully the research, analytical capacity and experience of the United Nations system in the planning of multisectoral activities and the earmarking of funds for countries requesting assistance for those activities;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to use fully the information capacity of the United Nations system to intensify public information activities with respect to HIV and AIDS;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the health aspects and all other dimensions of the pandemic.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/204. Special assistance to Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/198 of 21 December 1990, on the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, in which it decided to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 643 (1989) of 31 October 1989, in which the Council urgently appealed to Member States, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend, in coordination with the Secretary-General, generous financial, material and technical support to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning that the international community adopt special measures in favour of Namibia for a period of years in order to assist it, as a newly independent nation, in mobilizing its considerable economic potential,[87]

Welcoming decision 91/14 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 25 June 1991, in which the Governing Council decided to extend to Namibia during the fifth programming cycle special assistance equivalent to that given to a least developed country,[11]

Also welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/50 of 26 July 1991, on special assistance to Namibia,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

1. *Endorses* the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/50 to invite States, organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to grant Namibia for a number of years assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country;

2. *Requests* States and organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to give special consideration to extending to Namibia, during the period immediately after independence, special assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country;

3. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to review the situation of Namibia, taking into account its need for special assistance, and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/205. Convening of an international conference on the financing of development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 45/234 of 21 December 1990, on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as other resolutions in the field of international economic cooperation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/274 of 26 July 1991, concerning the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

Noting with interest the statement of the Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization, that a reinvigoration of the North/South dialogue has become more urgent than ever,[88]

Also noting with interest the proposal made by the Secretary-General, in the same report, that consideration should be given to the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

Taking note with interest of the note by the Secretary-General on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,[89]

1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session the issue of the convening of such an international conference;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International conference on the financing of development", and requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the multilateral financing institutions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the item.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/206. Report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

Recalling also the recommendation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on the criteria for identifying the least developed among developing countries,[90]

Taking note of paragraph (*b*) of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/275 of 26 July 1991, on chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session,[91]

Recognizing that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with its due consent,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the new criteria for identifying the least developed among the developing countries and the graduation rules recommended by the Committee for Development Planning, and requests the Committee to consider further possible improvements in the criteria and their applications and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session through the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning to undertake every three years a general review of the list of low-income countries, with a view to identifying which

of those countries should qualify for inclusion in, or should be graduated from, the list of least developed countries, and to present this review to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Decides* that the General Assembly will act on the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning for the inclusion of a country in the list of least developed countries, provided the country concerned has signified its consent;

4. *Stresses* that there is need for a smooth transition of the countries graduating out of the group of least developed countries, with a view to avoiding disruption to their development plans, programmes and projects, and invites Governments, international organizations and other concerned parties to take appropriate steps to ensure such a smooth transition;

5. *Decides*, in this context, that the graduation of a country will be completed following a transitional period of three years, which will commence immediately after the General Assembly has taken note of the finding of the Committee for Development Planning to graduate that country;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Cambodia, Madagascar, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia in the list of least developed countries;[92]

7. *Takes note* of the finding of the Committee for Development Planning to graduate Botswana from the list of least developed countries, and decides that its graduation from the list will be completed following a transition period of three years, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the Conference at its eighth session on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to follow his report to the Conference with a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the same subject.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/207. Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 45/201 of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General[93] concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,

1. *Urges* all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an updated report, taking into account the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/208. Environment and international trade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, on environment and international trade,

Welcoming Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991,[17] on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development, in which the Board, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of an integrated perspective of environment and development in order to tackle successfully the root causes of underdevelopment and environmental degradation and achieve the objective of sustainable development in all countries,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to integrate increasingly the concept of sustainable development in its ongoing work, and encourages the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue that process;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to the follow-up to that Conference;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary action to pursue and expedite, where appropriate, the studies and other work requested in paragraph 7 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII),[17] taking into account what is being done by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in this area, so that they may in addition contribute effectively, within the mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its follow-up.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/209. Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[94] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final

Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[95] and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 376 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989,[96] as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

Recalling also its resolution 45/203 of 21 December 1990, on the Trade and Development Board,

Considering that the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Colombia in 1992, provides, with its development-oriented agenda, a timely opportunity to advance the dialogue on major development issues, taking into account the global political, economic and technological changes of the recent past,

Considering Trade and Development Board resolution 396 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, on debt and development problems of developing countries,[17] as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problems of the external indebtedness of developing countries, as well as to the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the Conference,

Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, including areas of particular importance to developing countries,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1991*[97] constitutes a valuable contribution to the debate on the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the understanding of the issues examined within the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session and the first part of its thirty-eighth session,[98] and urges all Member States to give effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Board;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, taking into account the needs of developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for all countries to fulfil their responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the multilateral trading system for the benefit of all countries and, to this end, urges all participants in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to adopt a constructive and comprehensive approach thereto in order to achieve a successful and balanced outcome in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[99]

4. *Reiterates its invitation* to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its eighth session, to assess the outcome of the Uruguay Round, in particular in areas of interest or concern to developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board resolution 394 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991,[17] on economic cooperation among developing countries and problems of trade and trade financing, as a further step in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action,[100] stresses the need for continued support by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the process of economic cooperation among developing countries through studies, extension of expertise and technical assistance and, in this connection, invites the United Nations Development Programme and other funding institutions to continue to provide financial support to this process;

6. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved so far in the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

7. *Stresses* the crucial importance of the eighth session of the Conference in advancing the development dialogue and in giving new impetus to multilateral economic cooperation, and affirms the need to achieve at that session a positive, action-oriented outcome in the interrelated areas of trade, resources for development, technology, commodities and services, which, in particular, will be instrumental in the revitalization of the development process of the developing countries, will strengthen further the impact of the work of the Conference on national and international policy-making and will contribute to the implementation of the commitments and policies contained in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/210. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in the relevant resolutions and rules of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985, 41/165 of 5 December 1986, 42/173 of 11 December 1987 and 44/215 of 22 December 1989, and considering that further work needs to be undertaken in order to implement them,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on the world-wide effort to move towards a non-discriminatory, open trading system, *Taking into account* the note by the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 44/215,[101] and his assessment of how to continue his task,

Concerned that the mandate provided in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215 has not been fully implemented,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries with the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of the countries subject to those measures;

2. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply economic measures and, in some cases, have increased their scope and magnitude, as evidenced by trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, freezing of assets and other economic sanctions incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* developed countries to refrain from making use of their predominant position in the international economy to exercise political or economic coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic, political, commercial and social policies of other countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue fully his mandate as contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215, through the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/211. Adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210

The General Assembly,

Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to the significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries, and the importance to that end of promoting transparency with regard to national trade measures,

Recalling Trade and Development Board decision 354 (XXXIV) of 10 May 1988,[102] in which the Board recognized that the computerized database on trade measures was a valuable source of information on general and product-specific trade measures and authorized the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide, on request, the information contained in that database,

Recalling also paragraph 1 (*b*) of its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, in which it called for the adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor environmental regulations for possible protectionism and to monitor non-tariff measures that have a bearing on the environment, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990,[103]

1. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 395 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991,[104] in which the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was invited to make use of the information collected by and held in the International Trade Centre, as well as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other relevant organizations, for the purpose of facilitating collection by the Conference of data on environmental measures related to trade in the Trade Control Measures Information System, and to continue to make available, on request, information from the System;

2. *Notes* the initial steps taken by the secretariat of the Conference to introduce the adjustments in the System called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210;

3. *Also notes* the measures initiated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to disseminate the information contained in the database, and invites Member States that have not yet done so to designate focal points to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information contained in the System;

4. *Stresses* the need to improve further and strengthen the database, including an expansion of its coverage of countries and measures and more continuous updating of the information contained therein, with a view to enhancing its utility for trade negotiations and export promotion, as well as for analytical purposes, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to take all the additional measures necessary to expedite the work required, in particular the adjustment of the System called for by the Assembly in resolution 45/210, and to promote, where appropriate, and facilitate the dissemination of information from the System and any analysis thereof, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991.[17]

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/212. Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989 and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing also that fifteen of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recalling that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require close cooperation and collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,[105]

Recognizing the important role played by bilateral cooperative arrangements and regional and subregional integration in alleviating the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and improving the transit-transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

Noting the importance of strengthening the existing international support measures with a view to further addressing the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. *Reaffirms also* that transit developing countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for land-locked developing countries should in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

3. *Calls upon* both the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, within the spirit of South/South cooperation, including bilateral cooperation, to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with their transit problems;

4. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in the previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[29] in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly and contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and in the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;[6]

5. *Invites* the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours to intensify further their cooperative arrangements for the development of transit infrastructures, institutions and services to facilitate the movement of goods in transit with financial and technical assistance from donors and international agencies;

6. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transit-transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries;

7. *Urges* donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme, as appropriate, further to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes and to expand its support in the transport and communication sectors to the land-locked and transit developing countries and its technical cooperation for development geared towards promoting national and collective self-reliance among them;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the land-locked developing countries, and urges the Conference, *inter alia*, to keep under constant review the evolution of transit-transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point for cross-regional issues of interest to land-locked developing countries;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1992-1993, specific studies in the following areas, *inter alia*, bearing in mind the need to address the concerns of transit developing countries, and to report on the results of the studies to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session:

(*a*) Implications of high transit costs on the overall development of the land-locked developing countries;

(*b*) Identification of specific areas in the context of subregional and regional cooperation for the promotion and integration of transit infrastructure and services and harmonization of transit-transport policies and legislation and the assessment of regional trade possibilities for the expansion of the trade sector of land-locked developing countries;

(*c*) Improvement of current transit insurance regimes;

(*d*) Application of new information technology to improve transit services;

(*e*) Identification of specific training needs to improve the managerial capacities and the skills of personnel involved in transit operations to ensure effective utilization of transit-transport facilities;

(*f*) Development and expansion of all other alternatives and/or complements to ground transportation in order to improve the access of land-locked countries to foreign markets;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and, where relevant, the executive heads of the subregional economic groupings, to convene in 1992-1993 subregional symposia/workshops of experts of land-locked and transit developing countries on the basis of the studies mentioned in paragraph 10 above and in other relevant studies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene in 1993 a meeting of governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review and propose appropriate concrete action to address the problems of land-locked developing countries, to be forwarded to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session for appropriate action;

13. *Calls on* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures to enhance the capacity of the Conference, within existing resources for the biennium 1992-1993, in the area dealing with land-locked and island developing countries so as to ensure the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution and of existing measures in support of land-locked developing countries;

14. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the progress being made to address the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,[106] and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/213. United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of the subject of maritime liens and mortgages in ship financing and in the development of national merchant fleets,

Emphasizing the need for international uniformity and for the establishment of a widely acceptable international legal instrument governing the subject of maritime liens and mortgages,

Recognizing the desirability of facilitating the harmonious and orderly development of world trade,

1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the International Maritime Organization for the valuable work done in preparing a draft convention on maritime liens and mortgages;

2. *Decides* that a United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages shall be convened at Geneva during the first half of 1993 for a period of three weeks to consider the draft convention and to embody the results of its work in a convention on maritime liens and mortgages;

3. *Decides* that the following shall be invited:

(*a*) All States, to participate in the Conference;

(*b*) All members of the International Maritime Organization, to participate in the Conference;

(*c*) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observers in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices; these representatives would participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(*d*) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region; these representatives would participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(*e*) The specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(*f*) Intergovernmental bodies in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Maritime Organization, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(*g*) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Maritime Organization, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization to make the necessary arrangements, within existing resources, for holding the Conference at Geneva, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation, including the draft rules of procedure of the Conference, and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services that it will require;

5. *Decides* that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/214. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/204 of 21 December 1990, on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1991 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;[107]

2. *Decides* to transmit that report to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the outcome of the consideration of the report by the Conference at its eighth session.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/215. Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which took into account the concerns of the developing countries and were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[105] which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir on 29 and 30 July 1991, the heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing,[108] and in this regard, *inter alia*, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Drift-nets in the South Pacific,

Recalling the Castries Declaration,[109] in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

Welcoming the actions taken that have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (*b*) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General,

Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the significant concerns expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies regarding the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment,

Noting further that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, some members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impact which threatens the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

Noting that the grounds for concerns expressed in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 about the unacceptable impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that the impact can be fully prevented,

Recognizing that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding that it will have adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

1. *Recalls* its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

2. *Commends* the efforts jointly to collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held at Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, held at Tokyo in November 1991 under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission;

3. *Calls upon* all members of the international community to implement resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by, *inter alia*, taking the following actions:

(*a*) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries by, *inter alia*, reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of the nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

(*b*) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with paragraph 3 (*a*) of the present resolution;

(*c*) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, by 31 December 1992;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. *Requests* the members and organizations referred to above to submit to the Secretary-General information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/216. International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere, land and marine life,

Bearing in mind all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular section E of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991,

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait,[110]

Having also taken note of decision 16/11 A adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 31 May 1991,[41]

Profoundly concerned at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the people of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the issue,

Noting with appreciation the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

Also noting with appreciation the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe,

Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme especially for the environmental situation in the region, and the plan of action,

Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments which have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Emphasizing the need to continue to take comprehensive measures to study and mitigate these environmental consequences within a framework of sustained and coordinated international cooperation,

1. *Urgently appeals* to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, *inter alia*, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/217. International cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1991, on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

Also reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Taking note of decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies,[41] and decision 16/9 of 31 May 1991, on a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance,[41] in which the Governing Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the proposal of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to proceed with the development of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and decided to establish such a centre on an experimental basis at the beginning of 1992 for a period of eighteen months,

Recognizing the importance of providing the centre for urgent environmental assistance, to be established on an experimental basis, with information on expertise and appropriate equipment that could be utilized for dealing with environmental emergencies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies[111] and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session,[112]

1. *Stresses* the need to strengthen international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and the rendering of assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and invites the Secretary-General to convey it to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/218. United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, on the capacity of the United Nations development system, 3405 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, on new dimensions in technical cooperation, 44/211 of 22 December 1989, on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Affirming that economic growth is a means to development and a way of enlarging the choices and opportunities of people and of fostering equity, fair income distribution and the development of human resources, as well as increasing productivity,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the United Nations development system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in extending economic and technical assistance to the developing countries in carrying out their development activities, in accordance with the mandate given to the organization,

Welcoming those aspects of the United Nations Development Programme *Human Development Reports* which emphasize the importance of the participation of people in development and contain a broader concept of analysing development progress than the single criterion of per capita income,

Taking note of decision 91/6 of 25 June 1991, on human development, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[11]

Taking into account the divergent views expressed by delegations at the thirty-eighth session of the Governing Council, during the deliberations on the annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for 1990,[113] pertaining to the *Human Development Report 1991*, in particular to the incorporation and elaboration of a human freedom index therein,

Notes the intention of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to inform the Governing Council, at its special session in February 1992, of the outcome of the regional consultations held in the autumn of 1991, in order for the Governing Council to facilitate and decide on the future work in the area of human development, taking fully into account the views expressed by delegations at the special session of the Governing Council, prior to the publication of the *Human Development Report 1992*.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

Notes

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee, see sect. X.B.4.

[2] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[3] E/1991/69.

[4] For this purpose, the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will each elect one member from Group I and three members from Group II. In addition, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will elect one other member from Groups I and II by rotation.

[5] A/46/454.

[6] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

[7] See S/22609, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609.

[8] A/46/396.

[9] A/46/461.

[10] A/46/505.

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13* (E/1991/34), annex I.

[12] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 9* (E/1990/29), annex I.

[13] A/46/455-E/1991/141.

[14] See E/1991/L.30; see also A/46/455-E/1991/141.

[15] A/46/403.

[16] Final communiqué of the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five on the Liberian crisis, held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on 29 and 30 October 1991.

[17] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/46/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

[18] A/45/380 and Corr.1, annex.

[19] A/46/266-E/1991/106 and Add.1.

[20] A/46/266-E/1991/106/Add.1, annex II.

[21] Ibid., para. 6 (*e*).

[22] See *The International Chernobyl Project: An Overview* (Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency, 1991).

[23] See International Atomic Energy Agency publication STI/PUB/880.

[24] A/46/215/Rev.1-E/1991/76/Rev.1.

[25] A/46/385.

[26] New York, Oxford University Press, 1990. For an overview and summary of the report of the South Commission, see A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex.

[27] A/46/448.

[28] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[29] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[30] A/46/566.

[31] E/1986/L.30, annex.

[32] A/46/160-E/1991/66.

[33] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August–12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[34] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/46/39), annex I.

[35] See A/38/493, annex I.

[36] A/46/481.

[37] See A/42/452, sect. II.

[38] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August–9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

[39] A/46/380-E/1991/142.

[40] A/46/157-E/1991/55.

[41] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/46/25), annex.

[42] Ibid., *Supplement No. 48* (A/46/48), vol. II, annex I.

[43] *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May–11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[44] Ibid., chap. II.

[45] A/46/262-E/1991/95.

[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

[47] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/44/8/Add.1).

[48] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum and corrigendum (A/46/8/Add.1 and Corr.1).

[49] HS/C/13/6, annex.

[50] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum and corrigendum (A/46/8/Add.1 and Corr.1), sect. III and appendix.

[51] See *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May–11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

[52] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 9* (E/1990/29), annex I, decision 90/34.

[53] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/46/37).

[54] Ibid., chap. II.

[55] See A/46/206-E/1991/93, annex.

[56] See A/46/206/Add.2-E/1991/93/Add.2, annex.

[57] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48* (A/46/48), vol. I.

[58] Ibid., vol. II.

[59] A/46/602.

[60] See A/AC.237/6 and Corr.1, A/AC.237/9 and A/AC.237/12 and Corr.1.

[61] A/42/949, annex.

[62] A/45/1039-S/22828, annex.

[63] A/46/458.

[64] E/1991/L.27/Add.1

[65] A/46/316.

[66] A/46/369.

[67] A/46/557 and Add.1 and 2.

[68] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Second Committee*, 26th meeting, and corrigendum.

[69] A/46/457.

[70] A/46/452.

[71] A/46/619.

[72] A/46/482, annex.

[73] See A/46/619.

[74] A/46/624.

[75] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Second Committee*, 42nd meeting, and corrigendum.

[76] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[77] A/46/263-E/1991/88.

[78] See E/1991/110, annex III.

[79] A/46/204-E/1991/80 and Add.1 and 2.

[80] A/46/520, annex, para. 4.

[81] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/46/3/Rev.1), chap. II.

[82] See World Health Organization, *Forty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 2-13 May 1988, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA 41/1988/REC/1).

[83] Ibid., *Forty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, 8-19 May 1989, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA 42/1989/REC/1).

[84] Ibid., *Forty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 7-17 May 1990, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA 43/1990/REC/1).

[85] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 12* (E/1991/33), chap. IV.

[86] A/46/171-E/1991/61, annex.

[87] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 11* (E/1991/32), para. 263.

[88] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1).

[89] A/46/594.

[90] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18).

[91] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 11* (E/1991/32).

[92] Ibid., para. 256.

[93] A/46/565.

[94] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[95] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

[96] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

[97] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.D.15.

[98] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/46/15), vols. I and II.

[99] See *GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41*, October 1986.

[100] A/36/333 and Corr.1, annex.

[101] A/46/567.

[102] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/43/15), vol. I, sect. II.A.

[103] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/45/15), sect. III.B.

[104] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/46/15), vol. II, sect. II.B.

[105] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[106] See A/46/496 and Add.1.

[107] A/46/564, annex.

[108] See A/46/344, annex.

[109] A/45/64, annex.

[110] See S/22535 and Corr.1 and 2, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22535.

[111] UNEP/GC.16/17, annex.

[112] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/46/25).

[113] DP/1991/10 and Add.1-4.

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46/83. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its resolutions on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,[3]

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is one of the most widely accepted human rights instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of the system of apartheid in South Africa,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and [illegible]er measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the meetings of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligations under the Convention,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the Committee's current financial crisis,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee,[4]

1. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have still not fulfilled their financial obligations;

2. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation may lead to a further delay in the discharge of the substantive obligations of the Committee under the Convention;

3. *Commends* the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions;[5]

5. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1992 before 1 February 1992, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

6. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities for establishing a more secure basis for the future financing of all the costs of the Committee, taking into account the views and proposals of States parties, submitted in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 45/88 of 14 December 1990;

8. *Calls upon* the States parties, as a matter of priority, to consider all possibilities for establishing a more secure basis for the future financing of all the costs of the Committee;

9. *Notes* that the Secretary-General has proposed in his report that the States parties at their next meeting should consider the question of the establishment of a "contingency reserve fund";[6]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite those States parties that are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

11. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/84. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987, 43/97 of 8 December 1988, 44/69 of 8 December 1989 and 45/90 of 14 December 1990,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid[7] constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8]

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Condemning the abhorrent policy and system of apartheid and the repression it engenders, which continue to aggravate the situation in South Africa,

Emphasizing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is apartheid and the racist regime's policy of destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States,

Deeply concerned at the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist regime of South Africa, particularly in the political, economic, military and other fields, as an encouragement of its odious policy of apartheid,

Convinced that universal ratification of or accession to the Convention and the immediate implementation of its provisions will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;[9]

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Calls upon* all States whose transnational corporations continue to do business with South Africa to take appropriate steps to terminate their dealings with South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in cooperation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile and update periodically the list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate that list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of apartheid, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist regime with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

8. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;

9. *Appeals once again* to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/85. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,[7] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[10]

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Bearing in mind the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*,[11]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration[12] and an operational Programme of Action[12] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 45/105 of 14 December 1990,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General[13] and his report[14] submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa,

Regretting that certain activities of the Second Decade scheduled for the period 1985-1989 have not been implemented owing to a lack of financial resources,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening, where necessary, national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[15]

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[16] unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid,

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the latter part of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid, especially in South Africa and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[14] containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

5. *Notes and commends* the efforts made to coordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and encourages the Coordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. *Welcomes* the publication of the global compilation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination[17] and requests the Secretary-General to transmit it to Governments as soon as possible;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

8. *Welcomes* the progress made in preparing model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, and requests the Secretary-General to finalize the text of the model legislation and the handbook of recourse proce-

dures for victims of racial discrimination and to publish and distribute those texts as soon as possible;

9. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the results achieved and obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade,[18] and to distribute it on as wide a scale as possible;

11. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

12. *Regrets* that part of the programme for the period 1983-1989 has not yet been implemented because of lack of adequate resources, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;[14]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement immediately those activities scheduled for the period 1985-1989 which have not yet been carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the biennium 1990-1991;

14. *Affirms once again* the need for the implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 42/47, 44/52 and 45/105, to ensure that the necessary and additional resources are included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of the steps taken in regard to the provisions of paragraph 15 above;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid;

18. *Calls upon* Governments to encourage further positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[16] in particular by maintaining effective and sustained international pressure against South Africa;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

20. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the activities scheduled for the period 1990-1993 which have not yet been carried out, by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

21. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

22. *Notes with regret* that the present situation of the Trust Fund is not encouraging;

23. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[14] on the activities of the Second Decade and reiterates its request to him and to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, *inter alia*:

(*a*) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(*c*) Suggestions and recommendations;

25. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-seventh session.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/87. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, *Considering* the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa[19] and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[20] as well as the report of the Monitoring Group of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa,[21] and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[16] adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989,

Taking note of the Abuja Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,[22]

Reaffirming that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a threat to regional peace and security,

Deeply concerned that in spite of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,[23] acts of assassination of members and leaders of national liberation movements in South Africa are still continuing,

Recalling its resolution 44/244, adopted by consensus on 17 September 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon the South African regime to abide fully by the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Noting that, while some significant legal and political measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the apartheid regime, apartheid is still in place,

Noting with concern that political trials and the detention of opponents of apartheid continue in South Africa and in total disregard of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Welcoming the decisions by the national liberation movements to work towards unity, as evidenced in the agreement to convene the patriotic front conference,

Deeply concerned about the current wave of violence in South Africa resulting from the continued existence of apartheid policies, practices and structures as well as from actions of those forces opposed to the democratic transformation of the country,

Gravely concerned that a number of South African patriots remain on death row,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts by the Government towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Mozambique, there continues to be a senseless war, which has claimed a high toll in human lives and destruction of property,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[24]

Considering that the continuation of the Israeli oppressive measures and the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon and its practices in and its continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, as well as its refusal to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Calls upon* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from the constant deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and the ongoing efforts towards comprehensive peace in the region;

6. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urgently appeals* to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to assist in the reconstruction and economic development of Namibia;

8. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "tri-cameral constitution" of 1983 as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

9. *Strongly urges* the apartheid regime to respond positively to the provisions of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa,[19] and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;[16]

10. *Determines* that the South African racist regime

must take additional steps to implement fully the profound and irreversible changes called for in the Declaration on Apartheid;

11. *Welcomes* the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991 by the African National Congress of South Africa, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the South African regime[23] as a significant contribution towards the ending of political violence in South Africa;

12. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and calls upon the South African regime to take urgent action to end it through, *inter alia*, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord;

13. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

14. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the racist Pretoria regime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

15. *Expresses its deep concern* about the actions by certain countries whose premature relaxation of existing measures against the South African regime in flagrant violation of the United Nations consensus declaration encourages the regime to persist in its oppression of the black majority with regard to their right to self-determination;

16. *Strongly urges* the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/130 of 14 December 1990, to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

17. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

18. *Demands* that the Pretoria regime continue to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

19. *Demands* that the racist regime of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

20. *Commends* the efforts by the Government of Mozambique towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict in that country, and calls for immediate cessation of the massacres of defenceless people and the destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated by externally supported armed terrorists;

21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, approving the Secretary-General's report on the holding of a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara[25] and fully supports the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

22. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

23. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

24. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

25. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

26. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

27. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

28. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

29. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

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46/88. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[26] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[27] thirty-seventh,[28] thirty-eighth,[29] thirty-ninth,[30] fortieth,[31] forty-first,[32] forty-second,[33] forty-third,[34] forty-fourth,[35] forty-fifth,[36] forty-sixth[37] and forty-seventh[38] sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989 and 45/131 of 14 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[39]

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

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46/89. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/34 of 4 December 1989 on the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and 45/132 of 14 December 1990 on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Urging strict respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[40]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Convinced that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African and other developing States,

Profoundly alarmed at the continued international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as well as of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression, *Convinced* that it is necessary to develop international cooperation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,[41] and welcoming the fulfilment of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/29 of 5 March 1991,[38] as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission,[42]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

2. *Condemns* the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries, for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of African States and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Notes with serious concern* the use by the racist South African regime of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

5. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

6. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

7. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

8. *Reaffirms* that to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

9. *Calls upon* all States which have not yet done so to consider taking early action to accede to or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;

10. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the use of mercenaries, especially in view of the additional elements highlighted in his report.[42]

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46/90. Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future[43] and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of, and follow-up action to, the Guiding Principles,

Reaffirming the continued importance and value of strategies and plans of action in different social policy areas directly related to the Guiding Principles, notably those concerning the status of women, the ageing, youth and disabled persons, as well as crime prevention and drug abuse, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[26] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[44]

Recalling its resolution 44/65 of 8 December 1989, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that social issues as conceived in the Guiding Principles should become a major part of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Stressing the validity of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987 on the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to redeploy resources to ensure appropriate follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation,

Concerned about the lack of appropriate follow-up action to the comprehensive programme of the Guiding Principles in the regions of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future as a major framework for action at the local, national, regional and interregional levels in the field of social welfare and development;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on major issues and programme activities of the Secretariat and the regional commissions relating to social development and welfare and specific social groups;[45]

3. *Stresses* the interrelationship between economic growth and human welfare as one of the principal themes of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;[46]

4. *Appeals* to Governments to make use of the Guiding Principles and to apply the recommendations therein, as appropriate and in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives, to inform the Secretary-General of problems in implementation and to accelerate the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

5. *Welcomes* the fact that provision was made for the implementation of the Guiding Principles in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997[47] and the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991,[48] as requested in its resolution 44/65;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to continue to in-

clude the implementation of the Guiding Principles in their programmes of work and to assist Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, in formulating appropriate social welfare policies so that effective programmes can be set up according to their needs;

7. *Urges* the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to give adequate attention to the recommendations for action at the regional level contained in the Guiding Principles;

8. *Stresses* the role of non-governmental and voluntary organizations in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Guiding Principles, particularly in social crisis management, as reflected in the proceedings of the international expert meeting on the role of voluntary organizations in crisis management: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), drug abuse and mass migration as cases in point, held at Berlin from 18 to 22 November 1990;

9. *Urges* Member States in all regions to initiate regional expert group meetings devoted to issues raised in the Guiding Principles and to translate their recommendations into specific social policy activities;

10. *Welcomes* the idea of holding regional conferences such as the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Affairs, to be held in Czechoslovakia in 1992, and the Fourth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held in the Philippines from 7 to 11 October 1991;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To strengthen the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation by, *inter alia*, appropriately reflecting the Guiding Principles in global programmes and events, including the preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family in 1994;[49]

(*b*) To strengthen advisory services to Governments, especially those of developing countries, focusing on the policy, institution-building capacity, planning, administration and training aspects of developmental social welfare;

(*c*) To ensure that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, which is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Guiding Principles, is provided with sufficient resources, without incurring additional expenses, through the regular budget of the United Nations, for an effective follow-up to the Interregional Consultation;

(*d*) To reflect appropriately resource and programme requirements for monitoring the implementation of the Guiding Principles in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of and follow-up action to the Guiding Principles and the present resolution;

12. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in the section II, paragraph 3, of his report entitled "Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future",[50] and emphasizes the need for activities in this field to be carried out within existing resources;

13. *Decides* to consider the question of the implementation of the Guiding Principles at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Social development".

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46/91. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council endorsed a draft programme of United Nations activities relating to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, in 1992,

Pursuant to its resolution 45/106 of 14 December 1990, in which it endorsed the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the question of ageing,[51] invited Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to consider innovative and effective ways of cooperating on the selection of targets in the field of ageing during 1991 and 1992, and urged Member States, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to participate in the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond, especially in selecting targets in the field of ageing, in organizing community-wide activities and in launching an information and fund-raising campaign to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing at the local, national, regional and global levels,

Recalling that in resolution 45/106 it endorsed also the convening of an ad hoc working group of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second session to monitor the activities for the tenth anniversary, especially the launching of a global information campaign, and the selection of targets that might form the basis of the third review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing to be made by the Commission at its thirty-third session, in 1993, and recommended that the Commission should give consideration to the desirability of convening, subject to the availability of funds, regional and sectoral meetings on the selection of targets in the field of ageing during 1991 and 1992 and global consultations in 1993 and 1997,

Recalling also that in resolution 45/106, it recognized the complexity and rapidity of the ageing of the world's population and the need to have a common basis and frame of reference for the protection and promotion of the rights of the elderly, including the contribution that the elderly can and should make to society,

Aware of the plight of the elderly in developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, as well as those in difficult circumstances, such as refugees, migrant workers and victims of conflict,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1751 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 on the aged and social security,

1. *Recommends* that the United Nations define, on the basis of the recommendations of a small expert group meeting to be held in 1992 within existing resources, targets on ageing to provide a pragmatic focus for the broad and ideal goals of the International Plan of Action on Age-

ing, and issue them as "Targets on ageing: programme recommendations at the national level for the year 2001";

2. *Urges* Member States to identify their specific national targets on ageing for the year 2001, on the basis of the proposed targets on ageing;

3. *Invites* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to develop, in consultation with United Nations organizations and bodies and international non-governmental organizations, a set of suggested global targets designed to support implementation of the national targets on ageing;

4. *Decides* to devote four plenary meetings, that is, two working days, at its forty-seventh session to an international conference on ageing to consolidate a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001 and to celebrate on an appropriate global scale the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

5. *Urges* the United Nations to give special attention to implementing the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to give all possible support, in the form of both regular and extrabudgetary resources, to the Ageing Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, to enable it to fulfil its mandate as lead agency for the action programme on ageing;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna as coordinator for the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and for the implementation of the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of appointing an interregional adviser on ageing to assist developing countries in expanding their ability to respond effectively to the ageing of their populations;

9. *Invites* the United Nations to examine the feasibility of launching a service composed of experts who are elderly, modelled on the United Nations Volunteers;

10. *Urges* the United Nations Postal Administration, as called upon in General Assembly resolution 44/67 of 8 December 1989, to issue a stamp to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

11. *Also urges* the United Nations Postal Administration to consider, on an exceptional basis, issuing a medal on ageing bearing the emblem of the World Assembly on Ageing to mark activities planned for the decade 1992-2001;

12. *Decides* to launch a global information campaign on the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond, and welcomes the cooperation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and other United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in this endeavour;

13. *Recommends* that the United Nations provide further advisory services to countries in the process of development, change and transition, at their request, to ensure that the issue of ageing remains an important part of their social development programmes;

14. *Adopts* the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, based on the International Plan of Action on Ageing, annexed to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

United Nations Principles for Older Persons[52]

TO ADD LIFE TO THE YEARS THAT HAVE BEEN ADDED TO LIFE

The General Assembly,

Appreciating the contribution that older persons make to their societies,

Recognizing that, in the Charter of the United Nations, the peoples of the United Nations declare, *inter alia*, their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Noting the elaboration of those rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[26] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[26] and other declarations to ensure the application of universal standards to particular groups,

In pursuance of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted by the World Assembly on Ageing and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982,

Appreciating the tremendous diversity in the situation of older persons, not only between countries but within countries and between individuals, which requires a variety of policy responses,

Aware that in all countries, individuals are reaching an advanced age in greater numbers and in better health than ever before,

Aware of the scientific research disproving many stereotypes about inevitable and irreversible declines with age,

Convinced that in a world characterized by an increasing number and proportion of older persons, opportunities must be provided for willing and capable older persons to participate in and contribute to the ongoing activities of society,

Mindful that the strains on family life in both developed and developing countries require support for those providing care to frail older persons,

Bearing in mind the standards already set by the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the conventions, recommendations and resolutions of the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and other United Nations entities,

Encourages Governments to incorporate the following principles into their national programmes whenever possible:

Independence

1. Older persons should have access to adequate food, water, shelter, clothing and health care through the provision of income, family and community support and self-help.

2. Older persons should have the opportunity to work or to have access to other income-generating opportunities.

3. Older persons should be able to participate in determining when and at what pace withdrawal from the labour force takes place.

4. Older persons should have access to appropriate educational and training programmes.

5. Older persons should be able to live in environments that are safe and adaptable to personal preferences and changing capacities.

6. Older persons should be able to reside at home for as long as possible.

Participation

7. Older persons should remain integrated in society, participate actively in the formulation and implementation of policies that directly affect their well-being and share their knowledge and skills with younger generations.

8. Older persons should be able to seek and develop opportunities for service to the community and to serve as volunteers in positions appropriate to their interests and capabilities.

9. Older persons should be able to form movements or associations of older persons.

Care

10. Older persons should benefit from family and community care and protection in accordance with each society's system of cultural values.

11. Older persons should have access to health care to help them to maintain or regain the optimum level of physical, mental and emotional well-being and to prevent or delay the onset of illness.

12. Older persons should have access to social and legal services to enhance their autonomy, protection and care.

13. Older persons should be able to utilize appropriate levels of institutional care providing protection, rehabilitation and social and mental stimulation in a humane and secure environment.

14. Older persons should be able to enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms when residing in any shelter, care or treatment facility, including full respect for their dignity, beliefs, needs and privacy and for the right to make decisions about their care and the quality of their lives.

Self-fulfilment

15. Older persons should be able to pursue opportunities for the full development of their potential.

16. Older persons should have access to the educational, cultural, spiritual and recreational resources of society.

Dignity

17. Older persons should be able to live in dignity and security and be free of exploitation and physical or mental abuse.

18. Older persons should be treated fairly regardless of age, gender, racial or ethnic background, disability or other status, and be valued independently of their economic contribution.

46/92. Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, in which it proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family, designated the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the coordinating body for the Year, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with Member States, concerned specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year,

Recalling also its resolution 45/133 of 14 December 1990, in which it invited all Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year, and requested the Secretary-General to finalize a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year and to submit it for consideration by the Commission for Social Development at its session in 1991 and by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Conscious of the existence of various concepts of the family in different socio-political and cultural systems,

Noting with satisfaction that the unanimous proclamation by the General Assembly of 1994 as International Year of the Family has increased the awareness and highlighted the importance of family issues among Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as interested national organizations and, consequently, has promoted a better knowledge of the economic, social and demographic processes affecting families and their members and has focused attention on the equal rights and responsibilities of all family members,

Expressing its appreciation to Governments, specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned for the activities they have already undertaken in support of the objectives of the International Year of the Family, thereby increasing awareness of family issues at local and national levels,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family".[53]

1. *Approves* for implementation the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report;

2. *Invites* all Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to step up all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Voluntary Trust Fund for the International Year of the Family;

4. *Reaffirms its invitation* to all States to take prompt action to establish national mechanisms, such as coordinating committees, to prepare for, observe and follow up the Year, in particular for the purpose of planning, stimulating and harmonizing the activities of the governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations concerned with the preparation for and observance of the Year;

5. *Requests* the relevant United Nations preparatory and coordinating bodies for the Year to keep preparations for the Year under constant review;

6. *Invites* Governments, as far as possible, to contribute resources, including staff, to the secretariat of the Year;

7. *Invites* all Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

8. *Requests* that in the planning and executing of programmes and activities for the Year, special attention should be given to socio-economic and cultural conditions in developing countries as they affect the approaches taken to family issues;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide effective means of coordination between the secretariat of the Year and the relevant non-governmental organizations, in support of the Year;

10. *Urges* the Secretary-General to provide adequate staff to the secretariat of the Year and to reflect its strengthening in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session on the state of preparations for the Year;

12. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to ensure that all plans, programmes and activities related to the family are in accordance with the concept of equality between women and men as expressed in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[54] and to ensure that the principle relating to policies aimed at fostering equality between women and men, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,[55] is reflected in the programme of the year;

13. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to keep the Commission on the Status of Women informed of the preparations for the Year;

14. *Decides* to consider the question of the International Year of the Family, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Social development".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/93. International Literacy Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987, by which it proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year,

Recalling also its resolution 45/126 of 14 December 1990,

Recalling further that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[26] the inalienable right of every individual to education is recognized,

Bearing in mind the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[56] adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990,

Mindful of the fact that eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[46]

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and the cultural and spiritual advancement of society,

Convinced that literacy, especially functional literacy and adequate education, represents an indispensable element for the development and harnessing of science, technology and human resources for economic and social progress,

Confident that International Literacy Year and the World Conference on Education for All held at Jomtien, Thailand, from 5-9 March 1990, resulted in increased awareness and support for literacy efforts and became a turning point in the struggle for a literate world,

Appreciating the exemplary spirit of partnership and cooperation among the sponsors of the Jomtien Conference and underlining the importance of follow-up activities that are necessary on the international, regional and national levels in order to realize the objectives set forth in the World Declaration on Education for All,[57]

Noting that the heads of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other sponsors of the Jomtien Conference, in the Statement of Solidarity to Achieve Education for All, called upon all countries and the international community to join hands and to do all within their power and resources to achieve the full letter and spirit of the goal of ensuring basic education for all by the year 2000,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the commendable work done in implementing the programme for International Literacy Year by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

2. *Commends* those Governments which have launched national literacy programmes and attained notable progress in meeting the objectives of the Year;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the firm commitment and active involvement of many non-governmental organizations, mass media and the private sector in support of the Year;

4. *Invites* Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further intensify their efforts to increase literacy and achieve education for all;

5. *Appeals anew* to Governments, economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend financial and material support to the efforts to promote literacy;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue assuming the role of lead organization in ensuring the follow-up to International Literacy Year and the World Conference on Education for All;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, in 1995, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made and problems encountered in the quest to achieve a literate world;

8. *Decides* to undertake, at its fiftieth session, a mid-decade review of progress made and problems encountered in the struggle against illiteracy, under the item entitled "Social Development".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/94. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of the elderly in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society,

Recalling also its resolution 45/106 of 14 December 1990, in which it endorsed the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond[51] and urged wide participation in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/38 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council noted that women constituted a larger part of the older population and that in the years to come the number of elderly women would increase more rapidly in the developing countries than in the developed ones,

Noting with satisfaction the observance of the first International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1991,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the Expert Group Meeting on Integration of Ageing and Elderly

Women into Development at Vienna from 7 to 11 October 1991 by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in collaboration with the American Association of Retired Persons,

Noting with concern that the contributions to the Trust Fund for Ageing have steadily declined since 1982 and that if this trend continues the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing will be compromised,

Mindful of the need for innovative and effective international cooperation in the field of ageing if countries are to achieve self-reliance in responding to the ageing of their populations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation on ageing for 1992 and beyond;[58]

2. *Recommends* wide multisectoral cooperation in setting global targets on ageing to be reached by the year 2001 and invites wide participation in a proposed interregional symposium and other meetings on target-setting;

3. *Requests* Member States to consider setting appropriate and, where feasible, quantifiable, national targets on ageing for the year 2001;

4. *Requests* all participants in target-setting to pay special attention to practical strategies, identifying in detail the key agencies and the necessary means for reaching the targets;

5. *Urges* Member States to participate, at the highest level, in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session to be devoted, *inter alia*, to launching a set of global targets on ageing to be reached by the year 2001;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to participate in the inquiry for the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, in the first half of 1992, and to take the occasion of the review to plan ahead, setting national targets on ageing for the year 2001;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of appointing eminent personalities as good will ambassadors for ageing during the decade 1992-2001;

8. *Invites* Member States, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to disseminate widely the United Nations Principles for Older Persons[59] at the local, national, regional and global levels, especially in the year 1992, the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing;

9. *Urges* Member States and non-governmental organizations of the elderly to second experts and administrative personnel to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in 1992-1993 to help in selected priority activities, including the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the support given by the United Nations Population Fund to the applied research and training project entitled "Developmental Implications of Demographic Change: Global Population Ageing" being implemented by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and in view of the importance of the subject matter, encourages the United Nations Population Fund to continue its support;

11. *Invites* the United Nations Population Fund to support a senior adviser on population ageing at the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in view of the importance of the ageing in future population changes and the role of the Centre as focal point in the United Nations system for ageing;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Population Fund and all other bodies of the United Nations system involved in preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, to utilize the results of the project mentioned in paragraph 10 above as a major input to the Conference;

13. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to give recognition to the contribution of the elderly to social and economic development in the context of major events and conferences of the 1990s, such as those dealing with the environment, human rights, the family, population and the advancement of women;

14. *Notes with satisfaction* the recent establishment, under the patronage of the United Nations, of the Banyan Fund Association: A World Fund for Ageing, whose main goal is to secure or broker funds for activities that would support implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

15. *Also notes with satisfaction* the leading role of the International Institute on Ageing in Malta in global training initiatives on ageing and its increasing involvement in other countries in the execution of projects funded by the United Nations Population Fund;

16. *Urges* the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing;

17. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue close collaboration with the United Nations system in the field of ageing;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in celebrating the International Year of the Family in 1994, to draw attention to the contributions that the elderly make to the family;

19. *Invites* special observance of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1992, to mark the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing;

20. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations system and bilateral and multilateral development agencies to include the elderly in their development efforts, with particular focus on the mainstreaming approach;

21. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme to include the elderly in the programmes of their social funds that aim, *inter alia*, to alleviate poverty;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/95. World social situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 40/98 and 40/100 of 13 December 1985, 42/49 of 30 November 1987, 43/113 of 8 December 1988, 44/56 of 8 December 1989 and 45/87 of 14 December 1990,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/39, 1987/40, 1987/46 and 1987/52 of 28 May 1987, 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and 1990/28 of 24 May 1990, and taking note of Council resolution 1991/4 of 30 May 1991,

Having considered the interim report of the Secretary-General,[60]

Bearing in mind the objective of improving the well-being of the world's population on the basis of the full and equal participation of all members of society in the process of development and the fair distribution to them of the benefits therefrom,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has the primary responsibility of ensuring the social progress and well-being of the people,

Deeply concerned about the continued worsening of the economic and social situation in many developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, as evidenced by the significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of those countries and the decline in their main social and economic indicators,

Bearing in mind that certain developing countries have achieved some economic and social progress,

Convinced that the pace of development in the developing countries should be accelerated substantially in order to enable them to achieve their social objectives, especially in meeting the basic needs for food, housing, education, employment and health care and to struggle against scourges which endanger the health and well-being of their population,

Recognizing that progress in the social and economic fields constitutes an essential priority for national policies, the United Nations and the international community, as well as a prerequisite for international development and peace,

Believing that there is a need for greater effort by the United Nations system to study and disseminate accurate and balanced data and material on the existing world social situation, particularly with regard to emerging trends and institutional structures that have an impact on social development,

Mindful of the need to reflect objectively on the sensitivity and importance of the social problems of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Secretary-General;[60]

2. *Notes with concern* that the interim report of the Secretary-General did not adequately focus on the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation in many developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, which is the prevailing problem in many of those countries;

3. *Notes* the increasing awareness of the importance of formulating policy measures at all levels based on the interrelationship between economic growth and social progress in the achievement of overall development;

4. *Notes with deep concern* that despite efforts made at national levels, the economic and social situation in many developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries, continues to deteriorate;

5. *Notes also with deep concern* the substantial weakening of the overall position of the majority of developing countries in international trade and finance, which has been made worse by a downward trend in commodity prices, a serious deterioration in the terms of trade, the net transfer of resources from developing countries, protectionism and the serious debt burden, combined with high real interest rates;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to accord particular attention to the deteriorating economic and social situation in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, and to ensure that emerging tendencies in global international relations do not impact negatively on the plight of those countries;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to promote economic development and social progress by pursuing an interrelated set of policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives established within the framework of national plans and priorities for employment, education, health, nutrition, housing facilities, crime prevention, the well-being of children, equal opportunities for the disabled and the ageing, full participation of youth in the development process and full integration and participation of women in development;

8. *Reaffirms* the commitments and policies for international development cooperation as set out in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[61] adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session;

9. *Reaffirms* the validity of the principles and objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development[44] as well as the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future[43] and calls for their effective implementation as a means of attaining a more equitable world social situation;

10. *Endorses* the request of the Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1991/4, that the Secretary-General should reorient the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation so that it would be in consonance with the requests set forth in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the 1993 report, to take into account the intrinsic relationship between economic growth and social development and to analyse in depth the economic problems of the developing countries and the impact of those problems on the world social situation;

12. *Recommends* that the draft of the 1993 report be reviewed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure that an integrated interdisciplinary focus is given and to provide a source of information for the report;

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living";[62]

14. *Invites* all appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the preparation of future reports

by making available all relevant information pertaining to their respective areas of competence;

15. *Decides* to consider the issue of the world social situation under the item entitled "Social development" at its forty-seventh session.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/96. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[63] and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which, *inter alia,* it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action,

Recalling also its resolution 43/98 of 8 December 1988, in which it urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the Decade, such as those set forth in the annex to the resolution,

Recalling further the request to the Secretary-General made in its resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, to shift the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness-raising to action, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010, and considering that appropriate means will be required to achieve this,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/9 of 30 May 1991, in which the Council invited Member States to review their policies and programmes with the aim of designing national annual priorities until the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons in 1992 and concrete long-term strategies to ensure the full implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade,

Welcoming the progress made by the ad hoc open-ended working group established by the Commission for Social Development by its resolution 32/2 of 20 February 1991,[64] to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities,

Noting with concern the deteriorating economic and social situation of many developing countries, which adversely affect vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities,

Aware of the need for new and concerted efforts, more vigorous and broader action, and measures at all levels to fulfil the objectives of the Decade,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of a number of Member States during the Decade to improve the conditions and well-being of persons with disabilities and the willingness of those States to involve persons with disabilities and their organizations in all matters of concern to them,

Noting with appreciation the generous support to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons provided by some Governments through voluntary contributions,

Aware of the important role national committees are playing in furthering the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the International Meeting on the Roles and Functions of National Coordinating Committees on Disability in Developing Countries at Beijing from 5 to 11 November 1990, and the adoption of the Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies,[65]

Encouraged by the emergence of organizations of persons with disabilities in all regions and their positive influence on the image and condition of persons with disabilities,

Noting the important contributions being made by other non-governmental organizations in improving the status of persons with disabilities,

Recognizing the World Congress of Rehabilitation International, the World Congress of Disabled Peoples' International, the General Assembly of the World Blind Union, Independence '92, and other such important events to be held in 1992 as important activities helping both to mark the end of the Decade and to launch future efforts for persons with disabilities,

Commending the work done by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point in the United Nations system for issues of disabilities,

Commending the work being done by the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and welcoming its publication of the *Disability Statistics Compendium,*[66]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[67]

Desirous of encouraging the continued and practical implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade,

1. *Reiterates* the need to achieve the objectives set out in the agenda for action until the end of the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons and beyond, and the preliminary outline of a long-term strategy to the year 2000 and beyond: a society for all, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility study on alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade;[68]

2. *Affirms* that, in implementing the agenda for action, special attention should be given to persons with disabilities in developing countries;

3. *Invites* Member States, all organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to review and evaluate, with the active participation of persons with disabilities, their current disability-related policies, programmes and available services with a view to identifying areas in which major progress has been achieved, as well as obstacles encountered in the prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities;

4. *Invites* all organizations of the United Nations system to incorporate the needs and concerns of persons with disabilities in their programmes and activities, including these persons both as active agents and as beneficiaries;

5. *Stresses* the need, within existing resources, for priority to be given to action-oriented programmes that will

renew international consensus on and elicit a sustained political commitment by Member States to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons beyond the Decade and will ensure the continued improvement of the situation of persons with disabilities;

6. *Endorses* the Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies,[65] adopted at Beijing;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Guidelines are disseminated as widely as possible and to assist Member States in undertaking follow-up measures, especially training seminars, to promote their implementation;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to finalize during the next year the review of the translation into the official languages of the United Nations of the World Programme of Action, in particular the terms "impairment", "disability", "handicap" and "disabled person";

9. *Endorses* the Guidelines for the Development of Organizations of Disabled Persons,[69] and encourages Governments to consider these Guidelines in their national programmes;

10. *Calls upon* Governments and bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the elaboration of standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities and in this regard to pay attention to the particular needs of women with disabilities;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take due note of the recommendation of the expert group meetings held at Stockholm in 1987[70] and at Järvenpää, Finland in 1990,[68] that organizations of persons with disabilities should be fully represented in all United Nations activities related to the Decade and beyond and, in particular, expert group meetings;

12. *Welcomes* the announcement by the Government of Canada to host a United Nations expert group meeting to be held in conjunction with Independence '92 at Vancouver, Canada, in April 1992 with the objective of drawing up a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action to the year 2000 and beyond, with particular focus on recommending practical and action-oriented measures that could be implemented in such fields as legislation and governing mechanisms, community-based rehabilitation, independent living, human rights aspects and economic independence and the creation of an effective international mechanism to coordinate and monitor activities for 1992 and beyond;

13. *Welcomes also* the offer of the Government of the United States of America to host an international conference on disability, entitled "Setting National Disability Policies—An Agenda for Action";

14. *Decides* to devote four plenary meetings at its forty-seventh session to mark, at the appropriate global level, the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

15. *Emphasizes* the need to rationalize the work of and strengthen the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in order to enable it to carry out its role in the implementation, within existing resources, of the objectives of the Decade in an effective and efficient manner;

16. *Reiterates its appeal* to Governments for further voluntary contributions to enable the Disabled Persons Unit to strengthen its focal-point function on issues related to disabilities;

17. *Reaffirms* that the resources of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade and beyond, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

18. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Voluntary Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

19. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its next session to give its views on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund, with new terms of reference, in response to General Assembly resolution 45/91, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

20. *Invites* Member States to submit updated national reports to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the agenda for action;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/97. United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, in which it decided to establish the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming that the Fund has an important role in contributing to an increase in opportunities and options for women in developing countries,

Emphasizing the position of the Fund as a specialized resource base for development cooperation, serving as a bridge between the needs and aspirations of women and the resources, programmes and policies for their economic development,

Bearing in mind that socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels have a detrimental effect on the situation of women in developing countries,

Noting that environmental degradation severely affects the situation of women, particularly in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General[71] transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. *Commends* the Fund for its support of catalytic and innovative projects that strengthen national capacity to improve the situation of women;

3. *Encourages* the Fund to continue to promote initiatives that will incorporate the dimension of women's issues in the mainstream development efforts of Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

4. *Endorses* the role of the Fund in promoting the strategic importance of the economic empowerment of women in the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in 1995;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the steady increase in contributions to the Fund and urges Governments and public and private donors to continue to extend their support of the Fund through voluntary contributions and pledges to its programmes;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women in policy and programme directions relating to the activities of the Fund;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing conference services in the relevant working languages to the Consultative Committee, bearing in mind the importance of its work;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund, to be submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/125.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/98. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[72] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 45/129 of 14 December 1990,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society and that, consequently, elderly women should be considered contributors to as well as beneficiaries of development,

Reaffirming also its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, cooperation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Concerned that the resources available to the programme on the advancement of women of the Secretariat are insufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in 1995,

Regretting that the high-level inter-regional consultation on women in public life did not take place in 1991 as scheduled,

Recognizing the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1990-1991,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[73]

2. *Reaffirms* paragraph 2 of section I of the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, which called for an improved pace in the implementation of the Strategies in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century, since the cost to societies of failing to implement the Strategies would be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, misuse of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole;

3. *Urges* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

4. *Calls again upon* Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy, for the empowerment of women, especially those in the rural areas, to meet their own needs through self-reliance and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment and information;

5. *Reaffirms* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon it to continue promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000, based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, health and education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. *Requests* the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development during its thirty-sixth and subsequent sessions, to ensure its early contribution to the work of forthcoming major international conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1993, and the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, and to address the impact of technologies on women;

7. *Also requests* the Commission to give special attention to women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of the global economic cri-

sis and the heavy external debt burden, and to recommend further measures for the equalization of opportunity and for integration of these women into the development process when considering the priority theme relating to development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate staff from the secretariats of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women participate in the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights, as well as in the Conference itself, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985;

9. *Endorses anew* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12 of 24 May 1990, in which the Council recommended that a world conference on women should be held in 1995 and requested that the Commission act as the preparatory body for the world conference;

10. *Requests* the Commission to decide on the venue of the Fourth World Conference on Women not later than at its thirty-sixth session, in accordance with Commission decision 35/102 of 8 March 1991,[74] bearing in mind that preference should be given to the region that has not yet hosted a world conference on women;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint not later than 1992 the Secretary-General of the Conference;

12. *Requests* the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority theme relating to development;

13. *Notes with satisfaction* the publication of *The World's Women 1970-1990*[75] through the cooperative efforts of various United Nations organizations;

14. *Recommends* the further development of methods of compilation and data collection in areas of concern identified by the Commission, with a view to preparing in all official languages, as a background document for the Fourth World Conference on Women, an updated edition of the publication mentioned in paragraph 13 above;

15. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

16. *Emphasizes once again* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

17. *Welcomes* the creation of the ad hoc open-ended working group to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities;

18. *Urges* that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of women with disabilities and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities for these women in the economic, social and political fields;

19. *Takes note* of the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[76] which provide practical means of ensuring the protection of refugee women, and which are in keeping with decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women on this issue;

20. *Recommends* that all organizations of the United Nations system include in the policy analyses of development issues, as well as in proposals for major international conferences and in development projects, the potential contribution of ageing and elderly women, as relevant;

21. *Notes* the relevance of the interregional consultation on women in public life to the preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, and requests that the Commission at its thirty-sixth session make recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council for the convening of the consultation not later than 1993;

22. *Urges* the Commission, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and Governments to give particular attention to refugee women and children and migrant women, taking into account their contribution in the social, economic and political fields and the urgent need to avoid any kind of discrimination against them;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making;

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[77] bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, in particular on the condition of women, and giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

25. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries and to assist those countries in identifying suitable women candidates to fill vacancies at the decision-making level;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

28. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

29. *Requests* the Fifth Committee, in reviewing the programme on the advancement of women contained in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, to ensure that established staffing levels, temporary assistance and other objects of expenditure are sufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, and, if proposed resources are found to be insufficient, to determine the appropriate resource levels;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

31. *Decides* to consider the question of the forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/99. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/60 of 8 December 1989, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/24 of 30 May 1991,

Taking note of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,[78]

Recognizing the catalytic and advocatory role of the Institute in facilitating the inclusion of women as partners in development through research, training and information activities on issues affecting women and development,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the Institute in the areas of research, training and information related to women and development as a prerequisite for bringing about changes in development that benefit women and society,

Increasingly aware that the population of the world is rapidly ageing and that women constitute a majority of the older population,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Institute maintains its dual approach as both an agent for sensitization on the role of women in the mainstream of development and as a centre for specialized research, training and information, particularly in new areas of interest affecting women and development;

3. *Commends* the Institute for its continued efforts in interlinking closely its research and training activities, especially in the field of enhanced statistics on women, with special focus on the informal sector, the environment and communication;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the effort of the Institute to collaborate with the Statistical Office of the Secretariat to improve concepts and methods for statistics and indicators on the situation of elderly women,[79] and urges the Institute to pursue this pioneering work;

5. *Requests* the Institute to strengthen its activities related to the question of the undervaluation of women, both urban and rural, in economic activities, the monitoring, evaluation and impact analysis of projects and programmes concerning women and development and the feedback of results into the operational system;

6. *Also requests* the Institute to continue to strengthen its collaboration with institutions and organizations of the United Nations system, particularly those involved with women and development issues, and with research and training centres and institutes at the international, regional and national levels;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and organizations that have contributed to or supported the activities of the Institute;

8. *Renews its appeal* to States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in order to enable the Institute to carry out its mandate to meet new challenges and anticipate, where possible, emerging areas of concern related to women and development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the activities of the Institute under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/100. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[72] especially paragraphs 79, 315, 356 and 358, *Recalling* its resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which it first addressed the question of the employment of women in the Professional category, and all relevant resolutions that have continued to focus on this area since then,

Noting with concern that the goal of a 30 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by the end of 1990 was not achieved,

Recalling the goal set in its resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990 and 45/239 C of 21 December 1990 of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling also the goal set in resolution 45/239 C of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[80]

Noting the efforts of the Secretary-General with regard to increasing the promotion and appointment of women to Professional posts subject to geographical distribution,

Welcoming the undertaking by the Secretary-General of a comprehensive evaluation and analysis of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Organization,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve the goals set in resolutions 45/125 and 45/239 C of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and, to the extent possible, 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995;

2. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries and other countries that have a low representation of women;

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by nominating more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, including a senior-level official devoted to the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, is maintained and, to the extent possible, strengthened during the course of the programme for the period 1991-1995;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a comprehensive study of the barriers to the advancement of women and the action programme for the period 1991-1995 are submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and that a progress report is given to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/101. Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the adoption of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action[81] at its seventeenth special session, devoted to the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was an important step in the harmonization of the efforts of all to combat this scourge of mankind,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Convinced that the intensification of international co-operation and concerted action among States is the fundamental basis for confronting the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recognizing that the international fight against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and the principles of international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations,

1. *Reaffirms* that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes;

3. *Affirms* that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in carrying out the activities of the Programme, to give due consideration to the principles set out in the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/102. Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/16 of 1 November 1989, 44/141 of 15 December 1989 and 45/148 of 18 December 1990, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/84 of 27 July 1990,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, demand, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that States need to work at the international level as well as individually to deal with this scourge,

Stressing the important role of the United Nations, its relevant bodies and the specialized agencies in the fight against drug abuse at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,[81]

Emphasizing the continuing importance and validity of the Declaration[82] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[83] as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and the Declaration adopted at the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,[84]

1. *Reaffirms* the commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

2. *Calls upon* States to take all possible steps to promote and implement individually and in cooperation with other States the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its relevant bodies, the specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend their cooperation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/103. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to pose a serious threat to mankind, to have a negative impact on the socio-economic and political systems and to threaten the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States,

Reaffirming the principle of shared responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming also that the Declaration[82] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[83] adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[81] and the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,[84] together with the international drug control treaties, provide a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control,

Recognizing the efforts made to date by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement the mandates and courses of action contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action,

Emphasizing the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policy-making body for drug control issues within the United Nations system,

Considering that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 2 (XXXIV),[85] selected seven priority themes around which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is requested, in consultation with Governments, to develop proposals for a five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action, in the context of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000,

Noting with satisfaction that the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are sources of very useful recommendations for law enforcement action at the regional level oriented towards solving specific problems of the various regions,

Reiterating that the transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that an ever-growing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,

Recognizing the efforts of countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reiterating its condemnation of criminal activities that involve children in the use, production and illicit distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and appealing to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other competent international agencies to give high priority to measures designed to address this problem,

Noting the increasing number of States acceding to or ratifying the international drug control treaties, including those that have become States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[86]

Taking note of United Nations Development Programme decision 91/13[87] concerning the allocation of resources for drug abuse control and crop substitution,

Reaffirming that all efforts to combat problems related to the consumption, production, manufacture and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the flow of money related to these activities should be accompanied by effective measures to promote the economic and social development of affected States,

Recalling its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and section II of its resolution 45/149 of 18 December 1990, in which it invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs,[88]

Regretting that, owing to its heavy workload, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session could not undertake a thorough and extensive examination of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group,

Bearing in mind that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has decided to consider the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group, together with the comments of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to report on its consideration to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Noting with interest the reports of the Secretary-General,[89]

I

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[89]

2. *Strongly condemns* the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges continued commitment and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;

3. *Urges* Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[82] and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[81] and to implement the recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control[83] and in the Global Programme of Action;[81]

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement the mandates and recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action, particularly those pertaining to demand reduction, treatment and social reintegration of drug addicts, reduction in supply, eradication and substitution of illicit crops, integrated rural development, educational programmes, expanded opportunities for trade and investment, including international cooperation to facilitate the marketing of substitute crops, elimination of illicit trafficking, interdiction, supervision and control of precursors and essential chemicals, money-laundering and problems of licit producers;

5. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme aimed at promoting and supporting subregional programmes, as envisaged in the Global Programme of Action, and urges concerned Governments to cooperate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and among themselves in implementing subregional strategies;

6. *Welcomes also* the new arrangements for inter-agency cooperation, including the designation of focal points throughout the United Nations system, which should enhance the implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control;[90]

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has already allocated some resources under Special Programme Resources for the promotion of drug abuse control during the fifth programming cycle;

8. *Supports* the master-plan approach to drug control programmes at the national and regional levels that is being promoted by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

9. *Notes with satisfaction* increased international action for demand reduction, including the development by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, and requests that appropriate attention be given to treatment and rehabilitation in all related activities;

10. *Endorses* the proposal of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme should develop proposals for a five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action, in the context of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, giving priority to the themes selected by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session;

11. *Welcomes* the appointment of a Coordinator for the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, invites the Coordinator to promote and monitor international efforts for the Decade, and requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Economic and Social Council, to keep the General Assembly informed of developments in this area;

12. *Expresses its satisfaction* with initiatives to improve the functioning and impact of the network of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, which, together with the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, constitute effective mechanisms against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

13. *Considers* that analyses should be made of the methods and routes used for transit traffic of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with a view to establishing a system that would enhance the interdiction capability of States along such routes;

14. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production and supply of, demand for, sale of and traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected and that solutions to these problems must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical cooperation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development and alternative development programmes that respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

16. *Encourages* all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers;

17. *Welcomes* the trend towards ratification and implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[91] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[92] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[93] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[86]

18. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in its activities to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and in its work generally, to deal specifically with all aspects of money-laundering and recommend measures that would facilitate regional and international cooperation in this area;

19. *Stresses* the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursors and other chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

20. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and for implementing its additional responsibilities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

21. *Urges* Member States to increase substantially their voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand further its programmes;

22. *Requests* that adequate financial and human resources be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to discharge its mandate;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of topics raised in the present section to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs".

II

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[94] on action taken to date to implement section II of General Assembly resolution 45/149;

2. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and takes note of the decision of the Commission to consider, at its thirty-fifth session in 1992, the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, together with the comments of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up activity;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/104. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, by which it requested the Secretary-General to create a single drug control programme to be called the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to integrate fully therein the structures and the functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field,

Recalling also the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted on 23 February 1990 at its seventeenth special session,[81]

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking has to be considered within the broader economic and social context,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, and endorsing paragraph 1 (*c*) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991,

Reaffirming the importance of the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board in accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[91] and endorsing Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/48 of 21 June 1991 approving administrative arrangements between the

Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to ensure this independence,

Recognizing that international cooperation against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement resolution 45/179 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control,[95]

Noting that in the consideration of the programme budget proposals submitted by the Secretary-General for the biennium 1992-1993[96] full account should be taken of the measures proposed pursuant to resolution 45/179,

Commending the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the activities undertaken so far in the performance of the functions entrusted to it,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement resolution 45/179 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control;[95]

2. *Welcomes* the integration of the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control into a single international drug control programme based at Vienna;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to have the necessary degree of managerial flexibility to discharge effectively and expeditiously the functions of the Programme under the terms of United Nations treaties and resolutions relating to international drug control, while recognizing that the Programme is now a part of the United Nations Secretariat;

4. *Requests* that the restructuring process envisaged in resolution 45/179 and in the present resolution be completed as soon as possible so that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme can fulfil its mandates with enhanced effectiveness and efficiency;

5. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38, which calls on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to monitor its activities;

6. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give special emphasis to the implementation of those issues from the Global Programme of Action identified as priorities by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 2 (XXXIV) adopted at its thirty-fourth session;[85]

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the authority delegated to him by the Secretary-General, to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system, and in this context actively to seek cooperation and support for a global approach from other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bilateral programmes and national institutions;

8. *Strongly urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular by increasing the extrabudgetary contributions to the Programme, with a view to expanding and strengthening its operational activities and technical cooperation in particular with developing countries;

9. *Endorses* the proposal of the Secretary-General to place the financial resources of the existing United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities, mainly in developing countries;

10. *Emphasizes* that, in accordance with established United Nations priorities as contained in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997[97] adequate resources should be allocated so as to enable the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to carry out its activities and fulfil the functions assigned to it by resolution 45/179 and by other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on measures taken to implement the present resolution.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/105. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1991/1 of 23 May 1991 and 1991/63 of 26 July 1991 on the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Taking note also of the note verbale dated 27 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations[98] and the note verbale dated 23 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations,[99] addressed to the Secretary-General, regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-four to forty-six States;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to elect the two additional members at its resumed organizational session in 1992.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/106. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner,[100] as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-second session,[101] and taking note of the statement made by the High Commissioner on 7 November 1991,[102]

Recalling its resolutions 45/140 A and B of 14 December 1990,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's international protection function and the need for States to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this primary and essential responsibility,

Welcoming the High Commissioner's commitment to address refugee situations through a threefold strategy consisting of the enhancement of the emergency preparedness and response mechanisms of the Office of the High Commissioner, the concerted pursuit of the preferred durable solution of voluntary repatriation and the promotion of solutions through preventive measures,

Noting with satisfaction that one hundred and nine States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[103] and/or the 1967 Protocol[104] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the Office of the High Commissioner in the discharge of its humanitarian tasks,

Bearing in mind that the relationship between human rights and refugee flows merits further consideration,

Noting with concern that despite developments that offer hope for solutions to refugee problems, the number of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner has increased and their protection continues to be seriously jeopardized in many situations as a result of non-admission, expulsion, *refoulement* and unjustified detention, as well as other threats to their physical security, dignity and well-being, and lack of respect for fundamental human rights,

Welcoming the commitment of the Office of the High Commissioner to improving the situation of refugee women and children, who represent the majority of refugee populations and who, in many cases, are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection, as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Conscious of the link between international protection and resettlement as an instrument of protection and of the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement places for those refugees for whom no other durable solution is in sight,

Commending those States that, despite severe economic and development challenges of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance, including development-oriented assistance,

Commending the Office of the High Commissioner and its staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying special tribute to those staff members who have lost their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to cooperate fully with the Office in fulfilling this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments;

2. *Recognizes* the need to keep issues related to refugees, asylum-seekers and other migratory flows firmly on the international political agenda, especially the question of solution-oriented approaches to deal with today's refugee problems;

3. *Recognizes also* that the current size and complexity of the world refugee situation require vigorous promotion of existing protection principles, as well as full and open debate on new directions for protection and on further development of the law in this area, paying particular attention to the responsibilities of States to resolve refugee situations and, especially with respect to countries of origin, to address and try to eradicate causes of refugee flows;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from taking measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular by returning or expelling refugees and asylum-seekers contrary to the fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urges States to ensure fair and efficient determination procedures and to continue to give humane treatment and to grant asylum to refugees;

5. *Condemns* all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and forced recruitment into armed forces;

6. *Recognizes* that growing misuse of asylum procedures could compromise the institution of asylum and the maintenance of fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures, and endorses the general conclusion on international protection, in particular in relation to refugee status determination, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its forty-second session;[105]

7. *Endorses* the conclusion on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-second session,[106] including the decision to establish a new post of coordinator for refugee children within the Office of the High Commissioner;

8. *Commends* the High Commissioner on the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women,[76] which provide a practical means of ensuring the protection of refugee women, including the delivery of appropriate assistance programmes, and calls upon States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations, whether governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental, to implement the Guidelines;

9. *Stresses* the overriding importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements, and calls upon the High Commissioner actively to explore new options for preventive strategies that are consistent with protection principles, as well as ways in which State responsibility and burden-sharing mechanisms might be strengthened;

10. *Underlines strongly* State responsibility, particularly as it relates to the countries of origin, including addressing root causes, facilitating voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return, in accordance with international practice, of their nationals who are not refugees;

11. *Urges* all States and relevant organizations to support the Office of the High Commissioner in its efforts to search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation;

12. *Acknowledges* that at present there are important opportunities for resolving long-standing refugee situations and welcomes the intention of the High Commissioner to reinforce the efforts of the Office to encourage and promote voluntary repatriation of refugees and their safe reintegration in the countries of origin;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of pursuing resettlement as a last resort where no other durable solutions are available and the need for States to respond rapidly and with flexibility to evolving situations where resettlement is required to ensure the protection of the refugees concerned;

14. *Welcomes* the initiatives taken by the High Commissioner to enhance the capacity of the Office to respond to emergencies and, taking into account current deliberations on a United Nations system-wide response, encourages the High Commissioner to continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies, as well as other organizations, whether governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental, to assure a coordinated and effective response to emergency humanitarian situations of a complex and protracted nature, and calls upon Governments to assist in implementing these initiatives;

15. *Endorses* the decision of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-second session concerning inter-agency cooperation[107] and calls upon the High Commissioner to sustain her efforts in this area so that the multifaceted needs of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and their host communities might be better addressed, in particular through development initiatives by relevant United Nations agencies and programmes;

16. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries that, despite limited resources, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers on a permanent or temporary basis;

17. *Urges* the international community, including non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to continue to assist the countries referred to in paragraph 16 above and the High Commissioner in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

18. *Calls upon* all Governments and other donors to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/107. International Conference on Central American Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/118 of 8 December 1988, 44/139 of 15 December 1989 and 45/141 of 14 December 1990,

Recalling also that the International Conference on Central American Refugees is related to the initiative of the Central American Presidents expressed in the procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting in August 1987,[108] as indicated in the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees, of 9 September 1988,[109]

Recognizing the importance and validity of the Declaration and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons, adopted at the International Conference on Central American Refugees held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989[110] and the Declaration of the First International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference,[111] especially the framework contained in the Concerted Plan of Action,

Noting with satisfaction the concerted efforts being made by the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to find lasting solutions to the problems of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in implementing the aims and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as an integral part of efforts to achieve a stable and lasting peace and democratization of the region,

Welcoming the substantial progress in the peace process in El Salvador, whereby efforts are being made to consult with all national sectors, the peace dialogue in Guatemala and the progress being made in Nicaragua in the implementation of its national reconciliation policy and in assistance to the uprooted populations, which continues to encourage movements of voluntary repatriation and settlement of internally displaced persons,

Recognizing the substantial support that, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the donor community and national and international non-governmental organizations have given the Conference since its inception,

Convinced that peace, liberty, development and democracy are essential in order to solve the problems of uprooted populations in the region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[112] and the relevant sections of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[113]

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the outcome of the meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San José on 2 and 3 April 1991, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, from 17 to 19 June 1991, at Tegucigalpa on 13 and 14 August 1991 and at Managua on 25 and 26 October 1991;

3. *Urges* the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans;

4. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the voluntary repatria-

tion of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin is one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the processes of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the planning, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of the programmes generated through the Conference process;

7. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the progress made in the implementation of the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons, and urges the Central American countries to continue their determined support to ensure that the Programme achieves its aims;

8. *Appeals* to the international community, particularly to the donor community, to continue and to strengthen their support for the Conference and to continue complying with the financing offered so as to be able effectively to achieve the goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and to consolidate the progress made thus far in humanitarian assistance to refugees and repatriated and displaced persons of the region;

9. *Supports* the special attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico are giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values;

10. *Also supports* the decision of the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to convene the second international meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference at San Salvador in March 1992, for the purpose of evaluating the progress made thus far in the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action and to define ways of improving its application;

11. *Supports* the initiative of the Governments of the countries of Central America, Belize and Mexico to extend the duration of the Conference process as long as may be necessary, in the light of the new needs that have emerged following the changes in the region;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/108. Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/139 of 14 December 1990 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons, as well as its resolutions 45/154 on assistance to refugees in Somalia, 45/156 on assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, 45/157 on humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti, 45/159 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi, 45/160 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan, 45/161 on assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia, 45/171 on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa, all of 18 December 1990, and resolution 45/137 on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa of 14 December 1990,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General[114] and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[100]

Bearing in mind that the affected countries are least developed countries,

Convinced of the necessity of strengthening the capacity within the United Nations system for the implementation and the overall coordination of relief programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming the prospects for voluntary repatriation and durable solutions across the continent,

Recognizing the need for States of origin to create conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation,

Noting with appreciation the commitment of the countries concerned to do their utmost to facilitate the provision of assistance to the affected populations and to take the necessary measures in this regard,

Realizing the importance of assisting the host countries, in particular those countries that have been hosting refugees for a longer time, to remedy environmental deterioration and the negative impact on public services and the development process,

Recognizing the catalytic role the High Commissioner plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in the promotion of humanitarian aid and development with a view to finding durable and lasting solutions for refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Deeply concerned about the critical humanitarian situation in countries in the Horn of Africa and other African countries, caused by drought, conflict and population movements,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of an office for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa and its efforts to coordinate needs assessment and to mobilize resources,

Taking into account the consolidated inter-agency appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa,

Bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of humanitarian organizations in the Horn of Africa, in particular in the supply of food, medicine and health care to refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Deeply concerned by the incessant inflow of externally displaced persons and refugees, which has added considerably to the burden already being carried by Djibouti in respect of refugees in the country, whose combined number now stands at over ninety thousand,

Noting that according to the situation report No. 1 of 1 October 1991 issued by the office for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, in Djibouti the ratio of refugees to nationals is nearing one to four, which poses a considerable burden on the country in terms of security, a drain on economic resources and pressure on social services, given the alarming number of externally displaced persons and refugees and the size of the country and its population,

Bearing in mind that the majority of externally displaced persons and refugees in Djibouti are concentrated in the country's main urban centres and aware of all the implications thereof,

Recognizing the influxes of refugees and voluntary returnees and the presence of displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Ethiopia and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and meagre resources,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this situation has entailed for Ethiopia's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought and rebuild the country's economy,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for immediate and adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons and victims of natural disasters,

Aware also of the burden placed on the Government of Kenya because of the recent influx of refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia,

Recognizing the efforts that have been made by the Government of Kenya with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and bilateral donors to deal with this emergency situation, and the need for further assistance to over forty-eight thousand refugees still in Kenya,

Deeply concerned about the tragic impact that the civil war in Somalia has had on the lives of its people, affecting four to five million people who are either refugees in neighbouring countries or internally displaced and are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the High Commissioner's initial repatriation plan and aware that thousands of Somali refugees who are at present in other neighbouring countries, as well as internally displaced persons who wish to return to their homes of origin, require a planned and integrated international assistance programme designed to cover their basic needs,

Equally concerned about the plight of Ethiopian refugees remaining in Somalia who urgently need international assistance for their voluntary repatriation to their country of origin,

Deeply convinced that it is necessary that humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees, returnees and displaced persons be mobilized urgently and delivered without delay in view of the gravity of the situation,

Noting with appreciation that the Sudan has hosted, over an extended period of time, more than seven hundred and eighty thousand refugees, and that the country received an additional influx of nearly one hundred thousand Ethiopian refugees in May 1991,[115] notwithstanding the consequent heavy burden shouldered by the people and the Government of the Sudan and in spite of the prevailing economic difficulties of the country,

Recognizing the efforts of the Government of the Sudan, the Government of Ethiopia and the Office of the High Commissioner to organize the voluntary repatriation of the Ethiopian refugees despite the serious financial and logistical problems,

Emphasizing the need to help refugees by implementing the projects for refugee aid and development in refugee-affected areas of the Sudan in accordance with resolution 45/160,

Considering that the difficulties of repatriation and reintegration of returnees and relocation of displaced persons are aggravated by natural disasters and that the process poses serious humanitarian, social and economic problems to the Government of Chad,

Cognizant of the appeal to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad to alleviate its problems and improve its abilities to implement the programme of repatriation, reintegration and relocation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the continuing mediatory efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to find a peaceful solution to the Liberian crisis and the important decisions reached at the meeting held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on 30 October 1991, which could lead to a final settlement,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons,[116] particularly the need to continue emergency relief operations pending a comprehensive needs-assessment mission to all parts of Liberia, which will result in a unified appeal and a concerted plan of action for the relief and rehabilitation of Liberia,

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees to Liberia and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and fragile economy,

Concerned that despite the efforts made to provide the necessary material and financial assistance for the Liberian refugees and for the relocation of displaced persons, the situation still remains precarious and has serious implications for the long-term development process of Liberia, as well as for those West African countries hosting Liberian refugees,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of these refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's long-term development process,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to Malawi,[117] particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees, as well as the long-term national development needs of the country,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of these persons, *Welcoming with appreciation* the fact that the High Commissioner has continued in 1990 and 1991 to organize and implement programmes for educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees in the southern African region,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe for the cooperation that they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of student refugees,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General[114] and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[109]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

3. *Commends* the Governments concerned for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions;

4. *Expresses deep concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for their long-term socio-economic development;

5. *Expresses the hope* that additional resources will be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in rural and urban areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study and assess the environmental and socio-economic impact of the prolonged presence of refugees in the host countries with a view to rehabilitating those areas;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, under the sub-item entitled "Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons", and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/110. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[118]

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[119]

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Alarmed at the widespread occurrence of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[120]

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, preferably on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments that pledged a contribution to the Fund at the 1991 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

7. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund by carrying out its decisions on an increasing number of projects;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/111. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/85 of 14 December 1990, as well as its other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/20 of 1 March 1991[38] and recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1990/226 of 25 May 1990, by which the Council approved the recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization for computerizing the human rights treaty system,[121]

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts made by the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to United Nations instruments on human rights is indispensable for the full and effective implementation of such instruments,

Expressing concern about the continuing and increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Expressing further concern about the non-fulfilment by many States parties of their financial obligation under the relevant United Nations instruments on human rights,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, further reaffirming the importance of:

(*a*) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments;

(*b*) Securing sufficient financial resources to overcome existing difficulties with the effective functioning of treaty bodies;

(*c*) Addressing the question of reporting obligations and that of financial implications whenever elaborating any further instruments on human rights;

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,[122] and the endorsement of the recommendations aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/135 of 15 December 1989 and the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1989/47 of 6 March 1989,[36]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General[123] on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies, pursuant, *inter alia*, to the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies,

Taking particular note of the conclusions and recommendations of the third meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October 1990,[124]

Welcoming the study[125] on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, prepared by an independent expert, pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions,

Welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General[126] examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, and supports the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. *Once again expresses its satisfaction* with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and which was presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies;

4. *Again urges* States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing coordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

5. *Welcomes* the emphasis placed by the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, further to this end:

(*a*) Endorses the request of the Commission that the Secretary-General report regularly to it on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(*b*) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(*a*) Reiterates its request that the Secretary-General review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies;

(*b*) Requests that the Secretary-General report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

7. *Calls upon* all States parties to meet fully and without delay their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requests the Secretary-

General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning and to report on these measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session;

9. *Emphasizes* that any administrative and budgetary measures shall be provided without prejudice to the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their current and outstanding financial obligations pursuant to such instruments;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a further report examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies;

11. *Invites* the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[2] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[119] to consider, as a matter of priority, all possible measures for meeting the costs of implementing these treaties on a viable, guaranteed basis, including the amendment of the funding provisions of these treaties;

12. *Endorses* the recommendation, made in October 1990, of the third meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, that the General Assembly should take appropriate measures to ensure the financing of each of the committees from the United Nations regular budget;[127]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps in order to finance the biennial meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies from resources available from the regular budget of the United Nations;

14. *Decides* to give priority consideration at its forty-seventh session to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/112. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/104 of 14 December 1990 and 45/217 of 21 December 1990, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/74 of 7 March 1990,[37] and taking note of Commission resolution 1991/52 of 6 March 1991,[38]

Reaffirming that the rights of children require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social and economic conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and of the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, makes a positive contribution to protecting the rights of children and ensuring their well-being,

Bearing in mind the successful conclusion of the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990, in particular the adoption of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children,[56] while emphasizing the need for implementation of the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[56] and stressing the necessity to ensure follow-up to the Summit at the national and international levels,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention,[128]

Bearing in mind that the Committee on the Rights of the Child held its first session from 30 September to 18 October 1991,

Encouraged by the fact that an unprecedented number of States have to date become signatories and parties to the Convention, thereby demonstrating the widespread commitment that exists to strive for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;[128]

2. *Recalls with deep satisfaction* the entry into force of the Convention on 2 September 1990 as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention since it was opened for signature, ratification and accession on 26 January 1990;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the dissemination of information on the Convention and its implementation, with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

7. *Recognizes* the important role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities so that the functions of the Committee may be carried out effectively;

9. *Supports* the organization of the future work of the Committee on the basis of two sessions annually, each for

a duration of two or three weeks, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group for a preliminary review of reports from States parties;

10. *Decides* to take appropriate action at its forty-seventh session on the recommendations of the Committee in its biennial report to be submitted to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to article 44, paragraph 5, of the Convention;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to convene a brief meeting of the States parties to the Convention, preferably during the forty-seventh session, to determine the duration of the future meetings of the Committee, prior to the consideration of the question by the Assembly;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider favourably the possibility of enabling a working group of the whole of the Committee to meet in 1992, as recommended by the Committee;[129]

13. *Invites* United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

15. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/113. International covenants on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/135 of 14 December 1990 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/16 of 22 February 1991,[38]

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights[25] constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Considering that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Covenants on 16 December 1991 provides an appropriate occasion to focus on the fundamental importance and special status of these basic human rights instruments of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[130] on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting the entry into force on 11 July 1991 of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,[131]

Noting, in this regard, that a number of States Members of the United Nations have yet to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[26] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[26] and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto,[132]

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee[133] and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session,[134]

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to improve their methods of work,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions;[133]

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session,[134] including its suggestions and recommendations;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their function;

4. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, taking into consideration their indivisible and interrelated character and the fact that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights;

5. *Urges* those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

6. *Also urges* States parties to fulfil their reporting obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

8. *Again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

9. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

11. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

12. *Appeals* to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservations should be reviewed;

13. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and cooperation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the other treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights, the functional commissions concerned, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and, as appropriate, the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

16. *Again urges* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

17. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", [illegible] report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/114. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[26] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,[54] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[135]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and members of their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, in which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

1. *Recalls with satisfaction* the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Convention;[136]

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

5. *Invites* United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention;

7. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General

at its forty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/115. Non-discrimination and protection of minorities

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that one of the main purposes of the United Nations, as proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, is to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Noting the importance of the effective implementation of international human rights instruments with regard to the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities,

Welcoming the increased attention given by the human rights treaty bodies to the non-discrimination and protection of minorities,

Aware of the provisions of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[26] concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Considering that the United Nations has an important role to play regarding the protection of minorities,

Bearing in mind the work done so far within the United Nations system, in particular by the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Noting the important achievements in this regard in regional, subregional and bilateral frameworks, which can provide a useful source of inspiration for future United Nations activities,

Stressing the need to ensure for all, without discrimination of any kind, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and, in particular, to accomplish the elaboration of a draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Recalling its decision 45/434 of 18 December 1990 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/61 of 6 March 1991,[38] as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/30 of 31 May 1991, in which the Council authorized the holding of an intersessional session of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to enable the working group to complete its second reading of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, with a view to submitting the text to the Commission at its forty-eighth session,

1. *Encourages* the Commission on Human Rights to complete the final text of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities as soon as possible and to transmit it for adoption to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session of the work done by the Commission on Human Rights with regard to the draft declaration;

3. *Decides* to keep the issue of the elaboration of the draft declaration on its agenda under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/116. World Conference on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the goal of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8]

Recognizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of another,

Noting that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to occur,

Bearing in mind that all Member States have pledged themselves to achieve the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with relevant articles of the Charter,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations towards this goal and the fact that there are areas in which further progress should be made,

Recalling its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990 in which it decided, *inter alia*, to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991 entitled "World Conference on Human Rights",[38] and in particular the recommendations contained in the annex to that resolution,

Taking note also of the views and recommendations of Governments, specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights, contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[137]

Welcoming the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights as Secretary-General of the Conference,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights on its first session;[138]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments, United Nations bodies and organs and non-governmental organizations for their contributions to the preparatory meetings;

3. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its second session, will base the elaboration of the provisional agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 on the objectives stated in paragraph 1 of resolution 45/155;

4. *Decides*, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee:

(*a*) (i) That the provisional agenda for the Conference and the documentation related thereto shall be taken up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session;

(ii) That the draft rules of procedure for the Conference shall be taken up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session;

(iii) That the Conference shall be convened at Berlin, for a period of two weeks in 1993;

(iv) That the Secretary-General shall give the Conference and the preparatory process thereto the widest possible publicity and ensure full coordination of public information activities in the area of human rights within the United Nations system;

(*b*) That the Preparatory Committee shall meet for three further sessions at Geneva, twice in 1992 and once in 1993, the next session to last two weeks and the two further sessions one to two weeks each, if necessary, and decides also that no more than two meetings shall take place simultaneously during the sessions of the Preparatory Committee and that no inter-sessional working group shall be established;

(*c*) To reiterate its invitation for contributions of extrabudgetary resources to meet the costs of participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the preparatory meetings, including regional meetings, and the Conference itself, and to request the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts in this regard;

(*d*) That, in accordance with the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/155, regional meetings shall be convened for each region that so desires within the institutional framework or with the assistance of the regional commissions and that these meetings shall be financed as part of the preparatory work for the Conference, as recommended by the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 8 of the annex to its resolution 1991/30;

(*e*) To request the Secretary-General to prepare the following documentation as soon as possible and to report to the Preparatory Committee at its next session on the progress made in this regard:

(i) A limited number of short, analytical and action-oriented studies on issues referred to in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30, in particular, paragraph 2 of the annex thereto, bearing in mind documentation prepared for, as well as statements made at, the first session of the Preparatory Committee;

(ii) Reports of meetings that have been organized under the auspices of the United Nations human rights programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/155;

(iii) A reference guide to all United Nations studies and reports on human rights or related aspects;

(iv) An update of the publication entitled *United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights*;

(v) An update of the publications entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* and *Human Rights: Status of International Instruments*, including also texts of regional instruments on human rights;

and to note that the Preparatory Committee decided that the experts and consultants employed for this purpose should be selected with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(*f*) To encourage the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the chairmen or other designated members of human rights bodies, including the chairmen of bodies established under international human rights instruments or their designated representatives, as well as special rapporteurs and the chairmen or designated members of working groups, to participate as observers, as appropriate, in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference;

5. *Renews its request* to Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights to assist the Preparatory Committee and to undertake reviews and submit recommendations concerning the Conference and the preparations therefor to the Preparatory Committee through the Secretary-General and to participate actively in the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage initiatives at the national, regional and international levels designed to make the Conference process a success;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

8. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress of its work.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/117. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[26] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Noting with concern that many of the principles enunciated in resolution 32/130 have not yet been taken under consideration by the international community with all the necessary dynamism and objectivity,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in the Declaration on the Right to Development, contained in the annex to its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the right to development, and also its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it decided that one of the objectives of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 would be to examine the relation between development and the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy those rights,

Taking into account the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[20]

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Expressing its particular concern about the progressive worsening of living conditions in the developing world and the negative impact thereof on the full enjoyment of human rights, and especially about the very serious economic situation of the African continent and the disastrous effects of the heavy burden of the external debt for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America,

Reiterating its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Deeply convinced that today more than ever, economic and social development and human rights are complementary elements leading to the same goal, that is, the maintenance of peace and justice among nations as the foundation for the ideals of freedom and well-being to which mankind aspires,

Reiterating that cooperation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international cooperation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the provisions and ideas set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/130;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international cooperation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Reaffirms* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (*e*) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

5. *Considers* that the issues mentioned in paragraph 4 above should be approached with due attention in the preparatory work for the World Conference on Human Rights so as to evaluate during the Conference the obstacles to achieving progress in the field of human rights;

6. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

7. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

8. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

9. *Considers it necessary* for all Member States to promote international cooperation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

10. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

11. *Reaffirms once again* that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, entailing a restructuring of existing international economic relations;

12. *Decides* that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

13. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-seventh session.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/118. Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/135 of 15 December 1989 and 45/180 of 21 December 1990,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 of 6 March 1989,[36] 1990/25 of 27 February 1990[37] and 1991/23 of 5 March 1991,[38] as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/47 of 25 May 1990 and 1991/36 of 31 May 1991,

Recalling its resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in particular, section V thereof,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and an issue of the utmost importance for the Organization,

Recalling that the Secretary-General in his report on the work of the Organization for 1991 stated that the protection of human rights had become one of the keystones in the arch of peace,[139]

Recognizing the important role of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in the promotion, protection and implementation of human rights and the need to provide sufficient human resources to the Centre, particularly in view of the fact that its workload has greatly increased, while resources have failed to keep pace with the expansion of its responsibilities,[140]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[141] and noting that, while increased resources were accorded by the General Assembly by its resolution 45/248 B, section V, in response to the critical situation faced by the Centre for Human Rights in 1991, since then, the workload of the Centre, by reason of decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies, *inter alia*, has continued to increase in response to strongly felt international concerns,

Noting that the Centre for Human Rights was requested by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to carry out additional mandates after the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,

1. *Emphasizes* that, when the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 is reviewed, adequate staffing, temporary assistance and other resources should be allocated to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat so as to enable it to respond to its increasing workload and to its needs in order to carry out all the functions assigned to it, including those relating to the preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 and the Conference itself;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are accorded to the Centre for Human Rights to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all the mandates, including the additional ones, resulting from the decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights and on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/119. The protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[26] and other relevant instruments, such as the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons[142] and the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[143]

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Recalling also its resolution 45/92 of 14 December 1990, in which it welcomed the progress made by the working group of the Commission on Human Rights in elaborating a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care on the basis of a draft submitted to the Commission by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/46 of 5 March 1991,[38] in which the Commission endorsed the draft body of principles that had been submitted to it by the working group and decided to transmit it, as well as the report of the working group, to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/29 of 31 May 1991, in which the Council decided to submit the draft body of principles and the report of the working group to the General Assembly,

Taking note further of the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1991/46 and of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/29 that, on the adoption by the General Assembly of the draft body of principles, the full text thereof should be given the widest possible dissemination and that the introduction to the body of principles should at the same time be published as an accompanying document for the benefit of Governments and the public at large,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General,[144] the annex to which contains the draft body of principles and the introduction to the body of principles,

1. *Adopts* the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care, the text of which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the text of the Principles, together with the introduction, in the next edition of the publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Principles the widest possible dissemination and to ensure that the introduction is published at the same time as an accompanying document for the benefit of Governments and the public at large.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

ANNEX

Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care

Application

The present Principles shall be applied without discrimination on any grounds, such as disability, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, legal or social status, age, property or birth.

Definitions

In the present Principles:

(*a*) "Counsel" means a legal or other qualified representative;

(*b*) "Independent authority" means a competent and independent authority prescribed by domestic law;

(*c*) "Mental health care" includes analysis and diagnosis of a person's mental condition, and treatment, care and rehabilitation for a mental illness or suspected mental illness;

(*d*) "Mental health facility" means any establishment, or any unit of an establishment, which as its primary function provides mental health care;

(*e*) "Mental health practitioner" means a medical doctor, clinical psychologist, nurse, social worker or other appropriately trained and qualified person with specific skills relevant to mental health care;

(*f*) "Patient" means a person receiving mental health care and includes all persons who are admitted to a mental health facility;

(*g*) "Personal representative" means a person charged by law with the duty of representing a patient's interests in any specified respect or of exercising specified rights on the patient's behalf, and includes the parent or legal guardian of a minor unless otherwise provided by domestic law;

(*h*) "The review body" means the body established in accordance with principle 17 to review the involuntary admission or retention of a patient in a mental health facility.

General limitation clause

The exercise of the rights set forth in the present Principles may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect the health or safety of the person concerned or of others, or otherwise to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

PRINCIPLE 1

Fundamental freedoms and basic rights

1. All persons have the right to the best available mental health care, which shall be part of the health and social care system.

2. All persons with a mental illness, or who are being treated as such persons, shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

3. All persons with a mental illness, or who are being treated as such persons, have the right to protection from economic, sexual and other forms of exploitation, physical or other abuse and degrading treatment.

4. There shall be no discrimination on the grounds of mental illness. "Discrimination" means any distinction, exclusion or preference that has the effect of nullifying or impairing equal enjoyment of rights. Special measures solely to protect the rights, or secure the advancement, of persons with mental illness shall not be deemed to be discriminatory. Discrimination does not include any distinction, exclusion or preference undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the present Principles and necessary to protect the human rights of a person with a mental illness or of other individuals.

5. Every person with a mental illness shall have the right to exercise all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights as recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[26] and in other relevant instruments, such as the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons[142] and the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.[143]

6. Any decision that, by reason of his or her mental illness, a person lacks legal capacity, and any decision that, in consequence of such incapacity, a personal representative shall be appointed, shall be made only after a fair hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal established by domestic law. The person whose capacity is at issue shall be entitled to be represented by a counsel. If the person whose capacity is at issue does not himself or herself secure such representation, it shall be made available without payment by that person to the extent that he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it. The counsel shall not in the same proceedings represent a mental health facility or its personnel and shall not also represent a member of the family of the person whose capacity is at issue unless the tribunal is satisfied that there is no conflict of interest. Decisions regarding capacity and the need for a personal representative shall be reviewed at reasonable intervals prescribed by domestic law. The person whose capacity is at issue, his or her personal representative, if any, and any other interested person shall have the right to appeal to a higher court against any such decision.

7. Where a court or other competent tribunal finds that a person with mental illness is unable to manage his or her own affairs, measures shall be taken, so far as is necessary and appropriate to that person's condition, to ensure the protection of his or her interests.

PRINCIPLE 2

Protection of minors

Special care should be given within the purposes of the Principles and within the context of domestic law relating to the protection of minors to protect the rights of minors, including, if necessary, the appointment of a personal representative other than a family member.

PRINCIPLE 3

Life in the community

Every person with a mental illness shall have the right to live and work, to the extent possible, in the community.

PRINCIPLE 4

Determination of mental illness

1. A determination that a person has a mental illness shall be made in accordance with internationally accepted medical standards.

2. A determination of mental illness shall never be made on the basis of political, economic or social status, or membership in a cultural, racial or religious group, or for any other reason not directly relevant to mental health status.

3. Family or professional conflict, or non-conformity with moral, social, cultural or political values or religious beliefs prevailing in a person's community, shall never be a determining factor in the diagnosis of mental illness.

4. A background of past treatment or hospitalization as a patient shall not of itself justify any present or future determination of mental illness.

5. No person or authority shall classify a person as having, or otherwise indicate that a person has, a mental illness except for purposes directly relating to mental illness or the consequences of mental illness.

PRINCIPLE 5

Medical examination

No person shall be compelled to undergo medical examination with a view to determining whether or not he or she has a mental illness except in accordance with a procedure authorized by domestic law.

PRINCIPLE 6

Confidentiality

The right of confidentiality of information concerning all persons to whom the present Principles apply shall be respected.

PRINCIPLE 7

Role of community and culture

1. Every patient shall have the right to be treated and cared for, as far as possible, in the community in which he or she lives.

2. Where treatment takes place in a mental health facility, a patient shall have the right, whenever possible, to be treated near his or her home

or the home of his or her relatives or friends and shall have the right to return to the community as soon as possible.

3. Every patient shall have the right to treatment suited to his or her cultural background.

Principle 8

Standards of care

1. Every patient shall have the right to receive such health and social care as is appropriate to his or her health needs, and is entitled to care and treatment in accordance with the same standards as other ill persons.

2. Every patient shall be protected from harm, including unjustified medication, abuse by other patients, staff or others or other acts causing mental distress or physical discomfort.

Principle 9

Treatment

1. Every patient shall have the right to be treated in the least restrictive environment and with the least restrictive or intrusive treatment appropriate to the patient's health needs and the need to protect the physical safety of others.

2. The treatment and care of every patient shall be based on an individually prescribed plan, discussed with the patient, reviewed regularly, revised as necessary and provided by qualified professional staff.

3. Mental health care shall always be provided in accordance with applicable standards of ethics for mental health practitioners, including internationally accepted standards such as the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.[145] Mental health knowledge and skills shall never be abused.

4. The treatment of every patient shall be directed towards preserving and enhancing personal autonomy.

Principle 10

Medication

1. Medication shall meet the best health needs of the patient, shall be given to a patient only for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes and shall never be administered as a punishment or for the convenience of others. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 15 of principle 11 below, mental health practitioners shall only administer medication of known or demonstrated efficacy.

2. All medication shall be prescribed by a mental health practitioner authorized by law and shall be recorded in the patient's records.

Principle 11

Consent to treatment

1. No treatment shall be given to a patient without his or her informed consent, except as provided for in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 13 and 15 of the present principle.

2. Informed consent is consent obtained freely, without threats or improper inducements, after appropriate disclosure to the patient of adequate and understandable information in a form and language understood by the patient on:

(*a*) The diagnostic assessment;

(*b*) The purpose, method, likely duration and expected benefit of the proposed treatment;

(*c*) Alternative modes of treatment, including those less intrusive;

(*d*) Possible pain or discomfort, risks and side-effects of the proposed treatment.

3. A patient may request the presence of a person or persons of the patient's choosing during the procedure for granting consent.

4. A patient has the right to refuse or stop treatment, except as provided for in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 13 and 15 of the present principle. The consequences of refusing or stopping treatment must be explained to the patient.

5. A patient shall never be invited or induced to waive the right to informed consent. If the patient should seek to do so, it shall be explained to the patient that the treatment cannot be given without informed consent.

6. Except as provided in paragraphs 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the present principle, a proposed plan of treatment may be given to a patient without a patient's informed consent if the following conditions are satisfied:

(*a*) The patient is, at the relevant time, held as an involuntary patient;

(*b*) An independent authority, having in its possession all relevant information, including the information specified in paragraph 2 of the present principle, is satisfied that, at the relevant time, the patient lacks the capacity to give or withhold informed consent to the proposed plan of treatment or, if domestic legislation so provides, that, having regard to the patient's own safety or the safety of others, the patient unreasonably withholds such consent;

(*c*) The independent authority is satisfied that the proposed plan of treatment is in the best interest of the patient's health needs.

7. Paragraph 6 above does not apply to a patient with a personal representative empowered by law to consent to treatment for the patient; but, except as provided in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the present principle, treatment may be given to such a patient without his or her informed consent if the personal representative, having been given the information described in paragraph 2 of the present principle, consents on the patient's behalf.

8. Except as provided in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the present principle, treatment may also be given to any patient without the patient's informed consent if a qualified mental health practitioner authorized by law determines that it is urgently necessary in order to prevent immediate or imminent harm to the patient or to other persons. Such treatment shall not be prolonged beyond the period that is strictly necessary for this purpose.

9. Where any treatment is authorized without the patient's informed consent, every effort shall nevertheless be made to inform the patient about the nature of the treatment and any possible alternatives and to involve the patient as far as practicable in the development of the treatment plan.

10. All treatment shall be immediately recorded in the patient's medical records, with an indication of whether involuntary or voluntary.

11. Physical restraint or involuntary seclusion of a patient shall not be employed except in accordance with the officially approved procedures of the mental health facility and only when it is the only means available to prevent immediate or imminent harm to the patient or others. It shall not be prolonged beyond the period which is strictly necessary for this purpose. All instances of physical restraint or involuntary seclusion, the reasons for them and their nature and extent shall be recorded in the patient's medical record. A patient who is restrained or secluded shall be kept under humane conditions and be under the care and close and regular supervision of qualified members of the staff. A personal representative, if any and if relevant, shall be given prompt notice of any physical restraint or involuntary seclusion of the patient.

12. Sterilization shall never be carried out as a treatment for mental illness.

13. A major medical or surgical procedure may be carried out on a person with mental illness only where it is permitted by domestic law, where it is considered that it would best serve the health needs of the patient and where the patient gives informed consent, except that, where the patient is unable to give informed consent, the procedure shall be authorized only after independent review.

14. Psychosurgery and other intrusive and irreversible treatments for mental illness shall never be carried out on a patient who is an involuntary patient in a mental health facility and, to the extent that domestic law permits them to be carried out, they may be carried out on any other patient only where the patient has given informed consent and an independent external body has satisfied itself that there is genuine informed consent and that the treatment best serves the health needs of the patient.

15. Clinical trials and experimental treatment shall never be carried out on any patient without informed consent, except that a patient who is unable to give informed consent may be admitted to a clinical trial or given experimental treatment, but only with the approval of a competent, independent review body specifically constituted for this purpose.

16. In the cases specified in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 15 of the present principle, the patient or his or her personal representative, or any interested person, shall have the right to appeal to a judicial or other independent authority concerning any treatment given to him or her.

Principle 12

Notice of rights

1. A patient in a mental health facility shall be informed as soon as possible after admission, in a form and a language which the patient

understands, of all his or her rights in accordance with the present Principles and under domestic law, and the information shall include an explanation of those rights and how to exercise them.

2. If and for so long as a patient is unable to understand such information, the rights of the patient shall be communicated to the personal representative, if any and if appropriate, and to the person or persons best able to represent the patient's interests and willing to do so.

3. A patient who has the necessary capacity has the right to nominate a person who should be informed on his or her behalf, as well as a person to represent his or her interests to the authorities of the facility.

PRINCIPLE 13

Rights and conditions in mental health facilities

1. Every patient in a mental health facility shall, in particular, have the right to full respect for his or her:

(*a*) Recognition everywhere as a person before the law;

(*b*) Privacy;

(*c*) Freedom of communication, which includes freedom to communicate with other persons in the facility; freedom to send and receive uncensored private communications; freedom to receive, in private, visits from a counsel or personal representative and, at all reasonable times, from other visitors; and freedom of access to postal and telephone services and to newspapers, radio and television;

(*d*) Freedom of religion or belief.

2. The environment and living conditions in mental health facilities shall be as close as possible to those of the normal life of persons of similar age and in particular shall include:

(*a*) Facilities for recreational and leisure activities;

(*b*) Facilities for education;

(*c*) Facilities to purchase or receive items for daily living, recreation and communication;

(*d*) Facilities, and encouragement to use such facilities, for a patient's engagement in active occupation suited to his or her social and cultural background, and for appropriate vocational rehabilitation measures to promote reintegration in the community. These measures should include vocational guidance, vocational training and placement services to enable patients to secure or retain employment in the community.

3. In no circumstances shall a patient be subject to forced labour. Within the limits compatible with the needs of the patient and with the requirements of institutional administration, a patient shall be able to choose the type of work he or she wishes to perform.

4. The labour of a patient in a mental health facility shall not be exploited. Every such patient shall have the right to receive the same remuneration for any work which he or she does as would, according to domestic law or custom, be paid for such work to a non-patient. Every such patient shall, in any event, have the right to receive a fair share of any remuneration which is paid to the mental health facility for his or her work.

PRINCIPLE 14

Resources for mental health facilities

1. A mental health facility shall have access to the same level of resources as any other health establishment, and in particular:

(*a*) Qualified medical and other appropriate professional staff in sufficient numbers and with adequate space to provide each patient with privacy and a programme of appropriate and active therapy;

(*b*) Diagnostic and therapeutic equipment for the patient;

(*c*) Appropriate professional care;

(*d*) Adequate, regular and comprehensive treatment, including supplies of medication.

2. Every mental health facility shall be inspected by the competent authorities with sufficient frequency to ensure that the conditions, treatment and care of patients comply with the present Principles.

PRINCIPLE 15

Admission principles

1. Where a person needs treatment in a mental health facility, every effort shall be made to avoid involuntary admission.

2. Access to a mental health facility shall be administered in the same way as access to any other facility for any other illness.

3. Every patient not admitted involuntarily shall have the right to leave the mental health facility at any time unless the criteria for his or her retention as an involuntary patient, as set forth in principle 16 below, apply, and he or she shall be informed of that right.

PRINCIPLE 16

Involuntary admission

1. A person may be admitted involuntarily to a mental health facility as a patient or, having already been admitted voluntarily as a patient, be retained as an involuntary patient in the mental health facility if, and only if, a qualified mental health practitioner authorized by law for that purpose determines, in accordance with principle 4 above, that that person has a mental illness and considers:

(*a*) That, because of that mental illness, there is a serious likelihood of immediate or imminent harm to that person or to other persons; or

(*b*) That, in the case of a person whose mental illness is severe and whose judgement is impaired, failure to admit or retain that person is likely to lead to a serious deterioration in his or her condition or will prevent the giving of appropriate treatment that can only be given by admission to a mental health facility in accordance with the principle of the least restrictive alternative.

In the case referred to in subparagraph (*b*), a second such mental health practitioner, independent of the first, should be consulted where possible. If such consultation takes place, the involuntary admission or retention may not take place unless the second mental health practitioner concurs.

2. Involuntary admission or retention shall initially be for a short period as specified by domestic law for observation and preliminary treatment pending review of the admission or retention by the review body. The grounds of the admission shall be communicated to the patient without delay and the fact of the admission and the grounds for it shall also be communicated promptly and in detail to the review body, to the patient's personal representative, if any, and, unless the patient objects, to the patient's family.

3. A mental health facility may receive involuntarily admitted patients only if the facility has been designated to do so by a competent authority prescribed by domestic law.

PRINCIPLE 17

Review body

1. The review body shall be a judicial or other independent and impartial body established by domestic law and functioning in accordance with procedures laid down by domestic law. It shall, in formulating its decisions, have the assistance of one or more qualified and independent mental health practitioners and take their advice into account.

2. The initial review of the review body, as required by paragraph 2 of principle 16 above, of a decision to admit or retain a person as an involuntary patient shall take place as soon as possible after that decision and shall be conducted in accordance with simple and expeditious procedures as specified by domestic law.

3. The review body shall periodically review the cases of involuntary patients at reasonable intervals as specified by domestic law.

4. An involuntary patient may apply to the review body for release or voluntary status, at reasonable intervals as specified by domestic law.

5. At each review, the review body shall consider whether the criteria for involuntary admission set out in paragraph 1 of principle 16 above are still satisfied, and, if not, the patient shall be discharged as an involuntary patient.

6. If at any time the mental health practitioner responsible for the case is satisfied that the conditions for the retention of a person as an involuntary patient are no longer satisfied, he or she shall order the discharge of that person as such a patient.

7. A patient or his personal representative or any interested person shall have the right to appeal to a higher court against a decision that the patient be admitted to, or be retained in, a mental health facility.

PRINCIPLE 18

Procedural safeguards

1. The patient shall be entitled to choose and appoint a counsel to represent the patient as such, including representation in any complaint procedure or appeal. If the patient does not secure such services, a counsel shall be made available without payment by the patient to the extent that the patient lacks sufficient means to pay.

2. The patient shall also be entitled to the assistance, if necessary, of

the services of an interpreter. Where such services are necessary and the patient does not secure them, they shall be made available without payment by the patient to the extent that the patient lacks sufficient means to pay.

3. The patient and the patient's counsel may request and produce at any hearing an independent mental health report and any other reports and oral, written and other evidence that are relevant and admissible.

4. Copies of the patient's records and any reports and documents to be submitted shall be given to the patient and to the patient's counsel, except in special cases where it is determined that a specific disclosure to the patient would cause serious harm to the patient's health or put at risk the safety of others. As domestic law may provide, any document not given to the patient should, when this can be done in confidence, be given to the patient's personal representative and counsel. When any part of a document is withheld from a patient, the patient or the patient's counsel, if any, shall receive notice of the withholding and the reasons for it and it shall be subject to judicial review.

5. The patient and the patient's personal representative and counsel shall be entitled to attend, participate and be heard personally in any hearing.

6. If the patient or the patient's personal representative or counsel requests that a particular person be present at a hearing, that person shall be admitted unless it is determined that the person's presence could cause serious harm to the patient's health or put at risk the safety of others.

7. Any decision on whether the hearing or any part of it shall be in public or in private and may be publicly reported shall give full consideration to the patient's own wishes, to the need to respect the privacy of the patient and of other persons and to the need to prevent serious harm to the patient's health or to avoid putting at risk the safety of others.

8. The decision arising out of the hearing and the reasons for it shall be expressed in writing. Copies shall be given to the patient and his or her personal representative and counsel. In deciding whether the decision shall be published in whole or in part, full consideration shall be given to the patient's own wishes, to the need to respect his or her privacy and that of other persons, to the public interest in the open administration of justice and to the need to prevent serious harm to the patient's health or to avoid putting at risk the safety of others.

PRINCIPLE 19

Access to information

1. A patient (which term in the present Principle includes a former patient) shall be entitled to have access to the information concerning the patient in his or her health and personal records maintained by a mental health facility. This right may be subject to restrictions in order to prevent serious harm to the patient's health and avoid putting at risk the safety of others. As domestic law may provide, any such information not given to the patient should, when this can be done in confidence, be given to the patient's personal representative and counsel. When any of the information is withheld from a patient, the patient or the patient's counsel, if any, shall receive notice of the withholding and the reasons for it and it shall be subject to judicial review.

2. Any written comments by the patient or the patient's personal representative or counsel shall, on request, be inserted in the patient's file.

PRINCIPLE 20

Criminal offenders

1. The present Principle applies to persons serving sentences of imprisonment for criminal offences, or who are otherwise detained in the course of criminal proceedings or investigations against them, and who are determined to have a mental illness or who it is believed may have such an illness.

2. All such persons should receive the best available mental health care as provided in principle 1 above. The present Principles shall apply to them to the fullest extent possible, with only such limited modifications and exceptions as are necessary in the circumstances. No such modifications and exceptions shall prejudice the persons' rights under the instruments noted in paragraph 5 of principle 1 above.

3. Domestic law may authorize a court or other competent authority, acting on the basis of competent and independent medical advice, to order that such persons be admitted to a mental health facility.

4. Treatment of persons determined to have a mental illness shall in all circumstances be consistent with principle 11 above.

PRINCIPLE 21

Complaints

Every patient and former patient shall have the right to make a complaint through procedures as specified by domestic law.

PRINCIPLE 22

Monitoring and remedies

States shall ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in force to promote compliance with the present Principles, for the inspection of mental health facilities, for the submission, investigation and resolution of complaints and for the institution of appropriate disciplinary or judicial proceedings for professional misconduct or violation of the rights of a patient.

PRINCIPLE 23

Implementation

1. States should implement the present Principles through appropriate legislative, judicial, administrative, educational and other measures, which they shall review periodically.

2. States shall make the present Principles widely known by appropriate and active means.

PRINCIPLE 24

Scope of principles relating to mental health facilities

The present Principles apply to all persons who are admitted to a mental health facility.

PRINCIPLE 25

Saving of existing rights

There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any existing rights of patients, including rights recognized in applicable international or domestic law, on the pretext that the present Principles do not recognize such rights or that they recognize them to a lesser extent.

46/120. Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/166 of 18 December 1990,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[26] and the Optional Protocols thereto,[132] in particular article 6 of the Covenant, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Bearing in mind also the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[119] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2]

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice, such as the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[143] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[146] and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,[147] as well as the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[148] the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers,[149] the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners,[148] as well as the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[150] the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials[149] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[151]

Recognizing the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in its resolutions 1991/34 of 5 March 1991 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1991/39 of 5 March 1991 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1991/43 of 5 March 1991 on the right to a fair trial and 1991/71 of 6 March 1991 on summary or arbitrary executions,[38]

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1991/31 of 5 March 1991 on human rights and thematic procedures, 1991/42 of 5 March 1991 on the question of arbitrary detention and 1991/70 of 6 March 1991 on cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies,[38]

Also welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/41 of 5 March 1991,[38] establishing an intersessional working group to finalize the draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances, and inviting the Commission to consider the revised draft declaration as a matter of high priority at its forty-eighth session,

Further welcoming the recommendations contained in the first report of Mr. Louis Joinet[152] on strengthening the independence of judges and lawyers and endorsed by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 1991/35 of 29 August 1991,[153] including those on planning and organizing advisory services and technical assistance, and also welcoming the decision of the Subcommission to entrust Mr. Joinet with the preparation of a further report,

Welcoming the further progress achieved by the Subcommission on the subject of compensation for victims of gross violations of human rights and also Subcommission resolution 1991/25 of 29 August 1991,[153]

Recalling the standards unanimously adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the recommendations made with a view to ensuring more effective applications of existing standards, and recalling also its invitation to Governments to respect these standards and to take them into account within the framework of their national legislation and practice,

Recognizing the significant work accomplished in this area under the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programmes,

Reaffirming the importance of the principles contained in its resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on standard-setting in the field of human rights,

Underlining the need for further coordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Once again calls upon* all States to pay due attention to these norms and standards in developing national and regional strategies for their practical implementation and to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as for adequate financial resources to ensure more effective implementation of these norms and standards;

3. *Calls upon* all States to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of international instruments in this field;

4. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/15 of 30 May 1991 concerning the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. *Recalls* its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990 and takes note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991,[38] in which the Commission recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights should pay particular attention to the effective implementation of existing standards and instruments in the field of human rights;

6. *Welcomes* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/42, by which the Commission created a five-member working group to investigate cases of arbitrary detention, and requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources to the working group, taking into account its important and broad mandate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

(*b*) To continue to provide all necessary support to United Nations bodies working on the promotion and protection of human rights and on international standard-setting in this field;

(*c*) To ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of the international instruments in this field, including those adopted unanimously by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to include the respective relevant texts in the next edition of the United Nations publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

(*d*) To continue to coordinate activities in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, including the various technical advisory services carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms;

8. *Emphasizes* the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/121. Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant on Civil and Political

Rights[26] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[26] and other international instruments concerning human rights adopted by the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 44/148 of 15 December 1989 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989 and other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/14 of 22 February 1991,[38] in which the Commission drew the attention of the General Assembly to the contradiction between the existence of situations of extreme poverty and exclusion from society, which must be overcome, and the duty to guarantee full enjoyment of human rights,

Recalling its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, in which it proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, one of the main characteristics of which is the search for a significant reduction in extreme poverty and a shared responsibility of all countries,

Recognizing that extreme poverty is a violation of human dignity and could constitute a threat to the right to life,

Deeply concerned at the steady increase in extreme poverty in the world and at its effect on the most vulnerable groups of society, which are thus prevented from exercising their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware of the need for a better understanding of the causes of extreme poverty,

Recognizing that the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights are interrelated goals,

Recognizing that the grave suffering of the great majority of human beings who live in conditions of extreme poverty demands the immediate attention of the international community and the adoption of concrete measures for the elimination of extreme poverty and social exclusion,

1. *Affirms* that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international measures are therefore required to eliminate them;

2. *Stresses* the need for an in-depth and complete study of the nature of the phenomenon of extreme poverty which affects mankind;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give appropriate consideration, in directing its studies of extreme poverty, to the conditions in which the poorest themselves can convey their experience and so contribute to a better understanding of their situation of social exclusion;

4. *Again requests* States, the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies and other international organizations, including intergovernmental organizations, to give the necessary attention to this problem;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the concrete measures taken by the United Nations Children's Fund to lessen the effects of extreme poverty on children and the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the search for a means of alleviating poverty within the framework of the relevant resolutions;

6. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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46/122. United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, by which it authorized the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to establish a Working Group on Slavery, renamed the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1988/42 of 8 March 1988,[35]

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/58 of 6 March 1991,[38] on the report of the Working Group,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/34 of 31 May 1991, by which it requested the General Assembly to establish a voluntary fund on contemporary forms of slavery,

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade, slavery-like practices and even modern manifestations of this phenomenon still exist, representing some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Convinced that the establishment of a voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery would constitute a significant development for the protection of the human rights of victims of contemporary forms of slavery,

1. *Decides* to establish a voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery in accordance with the following criteria:

(*a*) The name of the fund shall be the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

(*b*) The purposes of the Fund shall be, first, to assist representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and, secondly, to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery;

(*c*) Funding shall be obtained by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities;

(*d*) The only types of activity to be supported by the Fund shall be those described in subparagraph (*b*) above;

(*e*) The only beneficiaries from the Fund shall be:

(i) Representatives from non-governmental organizations dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery:

  a. Who are so considered by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, described in subparagraph (*f*) below;

b. Who would not, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, be able to attend the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery without the assistance provided by the Fund;

c. Who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the Working Group of the problems relating to contemporary forms of slavery;

(ii) Individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery and who are so considered by the Board of Trustees;

(*f*) The Fund shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience in the field of human rights and contemporary forms of slavery in particular, who will serve in their personal capacity; the members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year renewable term, in consultation with the current Chairman of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund.

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46/123. Right to development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[154]

Recalling its resolution 45/97 of 14 December 1990, and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1991/15 of 22 February 1991,[38]

Recalling also the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right,[155]

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Mindful that the Commission on Human Rights has entered a new phase in its consideration of this matter, which is directed towards the implementation and further enhancement of the right to development,

Reaffirming the need for an evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that one of the objectives of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights would be to examine the relation between development and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[26]

Having considered the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General,[156] prepared pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18 of 23 February 1990[37] and General Assembly resolution 45/97,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries;

2. *Takes note with interest* of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General;[156]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals on the effective implementation and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the views expressed on the issue at the forty-seventh session of the Commission as well as any further comments and suggestions that may be submitted on the basis of paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 1990/18;

4. *Reiterates* the need for a continuing evaluating mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration;

6. *Urges* all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application;

7. *Urges also* the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to convene meetings of governmental experts and representative non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreement on arrangements for the implementation of the Declaration through international cooperation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and replies contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[156]

10. *Endorses* the call of the Commission to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights to take fully into account the Declaration in examining the relationship between development and the enjoyment of human rights;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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46/124. National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, notably its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/40 of 10 March 1987,[34] 1988/72 of 10 March 1988,[35] 1989/52 of 7 March 1989[36] and 1990/73 of 7 March 1990,[37] and taking note of Commission resolution 1991/27 of 5 March 1991,[38]

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenants on Human Rights[26] and other international instruments for promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Convinced of the significant role that institutions at the national level can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience,

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

Recalling the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991[38] inviting the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights to examine ways and means by which the World Conference could encourage the establishment or strengthening of national institutions,

Noting the diverse approaches adopted throughout the world for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level, and recognizing the value of such approaches to promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the updated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights,[157] prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/64 of 8 December 1989;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the development, in accordance with national legislation, of effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate those elements in national development plans;

4. *Notes* the progress made in this area in the past few years and the increased number and effectiveness of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in all parts of the world;

5. *Notes also* the efforts of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to increase cooperation with regional and national institutions;

6. *Encourages* initiatives on the part of Governments and regional, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations intended to strengthen existing national institutions and to establish such institutions where they do not exist;

7. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights to continue its efforts in order to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and regional and national institutions, particularly in respect of advisory services and technical assistance, public information and education in the field of human rights;

8. *Also requests* the Centre for Human Rights to establish, upon the request of States concerned, United Nations centres for human rights documentation and training, and to do so on the basis of established procedures for the use of available resources within the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights as part of the programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights, as well as national centres for human rights documentation and training;

10. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;

11. *Affirms* the role of national institutions as agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities, prepared or organized under the auspices of the United Nations;

12. *Recognizes* the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

13. *Welcomes* the convening of a workshop on this subject by the Centre for Human Rights in Paris in October 1991, as was requested in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/73;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the results of that meeting to the Commission on Human Rights;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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46/125. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 45/165 of 18 December 1990 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the practice of enforced disappearances in the world, and about the fact that, in certain cases, the families of disappeared persons have been the target of intimidation and ill-treatment, *Expressing its profound emotion* at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Concerned by the growing number of reports concerning harassment of witnesses of disappearances or relatives of disappeared persons,

Recalling that the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances has referred on several occasions in its reports to the importance of drafting a declaration to enable it to fulfil its task properly,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/41 of 5 March 1991,[38]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the open-ended working group established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/41 has completed its consideration of the draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances,[158] which will be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights for adoption at its forty-eighth session;

2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give this question high priority at its forty-eighth session;

3. *Appeals* to Governments to take appropriate steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances and to take action at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to that end;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and thanks those Governments that have cooperated with it;

5. *Recalls with satisfaction* the decision made by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,[27] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting, and requests the Working Group to continue to fulfil its mandate in a rigorous and constructive fashion;

6. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to cooperate fully with it so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role, and in particular to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them;

7. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling it to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments that have cooperated with the Working Group and replied to its requests for information;

9. *Extends its warm thanks* to those Governments which have invited the Working Group, requests them to give all necessary attention to its recommendations and invites them to inform the Working Group of any follow-up measures taken;

10. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

11. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its forty-eighth session;

12. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

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46/126. Human rights and scientific and technological progress

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[26] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[44]

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind,[159]

Reaffirming the need to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person in the conditions of scientific and technological progress,

Bearing in mind that the main and decisive factor in the acceleration of the social and economic development of society is the development of the human being,

Conscious that modern science and technology give the possibility to create material conditions for the prosperity of society and for the thorough development of the human person,

Being convinced that today the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for the peaceful social, economic and cultural development of all countries, raising the standard of living of all peoples and for better assurance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the need to broaden the access of developing countries to the achievements of scientific and technological progress,

Recognizing also the important contribution of science and technology to the economic and social progress of mankind,

Aware that the exchange of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of all countries, especially of developing countries,

1. *Underlines* the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights[26] and the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and

Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind for the promotion of the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure that the achievements of scientific and technological progress and the intellectual potential of mankind are used for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of science and technology are used only for the benefit of the human being and do not lead to the disturbance of the ecological environment;

4. *Emphasizes* that scientific knowledge and technology in health, education, housing and other social spheres should be readily available to the population as the heritage of humanity;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to take into consideration the relevant provisions of the international instruments listed above in their programmes and activities;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of human rights and scientific and technological progress at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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46/127. Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the increasing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject[160] and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[161]

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international cooperation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Bearing in mind its resolution 45/153 of 18 December 1990 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/73 of 6 March 1991,[38] as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

Noting that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has specifically acknowledged the direct relationship between observance of human rights standards, refugee movements and problems of protection,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. *Again invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation with and assistance to world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early-warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the emphasis placed by the Secretary-General in his annual report on the work of the Organization,[162] on the need to develop the capacity of the United Nations for early warning and preventive diplomacy to help deter humanitarian crises;

6. *Reiterates*, in this regard, its previous resolutions on the question of human rights and mass exoduses and requests the Secretary-General, in the further development of the capacity of the Secretariat for early warning and preventive diplomacy, to pay particular attention to international cooperation to avert new flows of refugees;

7. *Notes* in this connection that mass movements of populations are caused by multiple and complex factors, either man-made or natural, ranging from wars and armed conflicts, invasions and aggressions, violations of human rights, forcible expulsions, economic and social factors, natural disasters, to degradation in the environment, which indicates that early warning requires an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,[163] and reiterates its request that future reports include information concerning the modalities and operations of early-warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees;

9. *Specially encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including the continuous monitoring of all potential outflows, and to implement the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in its report entitled "The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows";[164]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of coordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

11. *Reiterates* the importance of the early-warning function of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

12. *Urges* the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, *inter alia*, the computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened coordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

13. *Welcomes* the information in the report of the Secretary-General that a temporary post is expected to become available in the biennium 1992-1993 in order that a computer specialist can be recruited to further the development of the data system of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary information available to the competent United Nations organs, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on coordination;

15. *Invites* bodies of the United Nations system to consider the most expedient ways and means of following up the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on coordination;

16. *Welcomes* the initiation of close contacts between the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and a large number of United Nations agencies and offices in pursuit of a system-wide network for early warning of potential mass exoduses;

17. *Welcomes also* the establishment by the Administrative Committee on Coordination of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Early Warning regarding New Flows of Refugees and Displaced Persons with a mandate to develop an effective early-warning system related to possible flows of refugees and displaced persons, including practical measures of cooperation and procedures for gathering, analysing and disseminating information in a timely manner to all concerned, and to make recommendations on the need for an inter-agency consultative mechanism;

18. *Urges* the Ad Hoc Working Group to carry out its mandate and submit to the Administrative Committee on Coordination in 1992 its report on the early-warning mechanism to be established;

19. *Emphasizes* the significance of this task of the Ad Hoc Working Group in view of the continuing situation with regard to mass exoduses;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the strengthened role that he is playing in undertaking early-warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the efforts to follow up recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

22. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial, and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such outflows;

23. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-seventh session.

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46/128. International Year for the World's Indigenous People

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990, proclaiming 1993 as the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health,

Taking into account the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/57 of 6 March 1991,[38]

Noting with satisfaction the initiatives taken by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund in its decision 1991/7 of 3 May 1991[165] and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in its decision 91/12 of 25 June 1991[87] in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/57,

Noting the entry into force on 5 September 1991 of the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (No. 169) of the International Labour Organisation,

Welcoming decision 3/7 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development regarding the opportunity afforded by the International Year for the World's Indigenous People as a first step towards mobilizing international technical and financial cooperation for the self-development of indigenous people and their communities,[166]

Having been informed of the endorsement by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-third session[167] of the second working paper[168] submitted by Mr. Asbjørn Eide and Ms. Christy Mbonu,

Mindful of the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[169] regarding the preparations for and the organization of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the forms of social organization of the world's indigenous people,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proclaim, during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the theme "Indigenous people—a new partnership" as the theme for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People;

2. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, in their consideration of the contributions that they can make to the success of the Year, be guided by the ways in which:

(*a*) Their operational activities can most effectively contribute to the solution of problems faced by indigenous people;

(*b*) Indigenous people can play an important role in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects which may affect them;

3. *Encourages* States to consult with indigenous people, and non-governmental organizations working with them, regarding activities for the Year;

4. *Invites* States to inform the Secretary-General of their initiatives;

5. *Adopts* the programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

6. *Recommends* the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights as the Coordinator for the Year with functional duties to be assigned to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in conjunction with the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation of the Secretariat and the International Labour Organisation;

7. *Requests* the Coordinator actively to solicit the cooperation of other elements of the United Nations system, including financial and development institutions;

8. *Decides*:

(*a*) That the Coordinator shall convene early in 1992 a technical meeting of agencies, regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system with representatives of States, indigenous peoples' organizations and other non-governmental organizations having a special interest in indigenous matters:

(i) To identify programme areas or capabilities that are of particular relevance and priority to indigenous people;

(ii) To agree on specific objectives for special projects to be implemented in 1993 as part of the Year and to ensure their consonance with the theme and objectives of the Year;

(iii) To consider existing project guidelines and recommend effective means for including indigenous people in the initiation, design and implementation of the special projects to be undertaken in 1993;

(iv) To suggest appropriate procedures and criteria for the evaluation of projects involving indigenous people, in 1993 and thereafter;

(v) To consider what financial provisions, if any, need to be made to ensure implementation of the foregoing;

and shall report on the outcome of the meeting to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session;

(*b*) To continue to take into account the ongoing work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as that of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations;

(*c*) To conduct the opening ceremonies for the Year at its forty-seventh session in 1992;

9. *Invites* those States that are in a position to do so to consider means by which they could provide resources to assist the United Nations work on the Year, for example, by the secondment of suitable staff;

10. *Urges* States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as indigenous peoples' organizations to contribute to the voluntary fund for the Year opened by the Secretary-General;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all the assistance necessary to permit the implementation of the tasks of the Coordinator;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to convene a meeting of participants in the programmes and projects of the Year, after the Year, to assess what conclusions can be drawn from the activities.

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ANNEX

Programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People

I. ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A. *United Nations observances to set the general tone for activities during the Year*

1. A formal opening-day ceremony presided over by the Secretary-General in New York, during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

2. Messages of support by heads of State or Government, executive heads of United Nations bodies, as well as chairmen of the principal committees;

3. A formal day of observance during the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva;

4. Issuance of slogan cancellations by the United Nations Postal Administration, paraphrasing "Indigenous people—indigenous rights"/International Year for the World's Indigenous People, 1993;

5. Design of a symbol by an indigenous artist for use in connection with activities during the Year.

B. *Projects and activities to be undertaken by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, in cooperation with the Coordinator for the Year and in consultation with indigenous peoples' organizations*

1. Production in all languages and dissemination of a poster highlighting the global diversity of indigenous people, and of a public service announcement using the same design as the poster for placement in international magazines, as space is donated;

2. Publication of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] in local languages;

3. Production and wide distribution of special programmes in the radio series of the Department of Public Information, aimed at general and non-indigenous audiences;

4. Production in all six official languages of an illustrated brochure on the Year, intended for use by United Nations information centres, non-governmental organizations, schools, the media and the general public.

C. *Activities of the United Nations system*

1. Increasing the coordination, cooperation and technical assistance by United Nations agencies and bodies for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health. In this connection, it is recommended that United Nations operational agencies explore possible new areas of cooperation, in particular technical and financial assistance;

2. Funding of concrete projects for indigenous communities, reflecting the wishes of indigenous people, that can have a direct benefit to the communities;

3. Increasing publicity, especially to indigenous communities, on the work of the United Nations in areas related to the objectives of the Year;

4. Increasing awareness of the existence of relevant international legal instruments related to the objectives of the Year, and promoting their widespread ratification and implementation;

5. Establishing networks of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities for the sharing of information and experience in particular fields such as health care, bilingual education, resource and environmental management;

6. Contracting of indigenous peoples' organizations and secondment of indigenous persons with relevant expertise to carry out projects for the benefit of indigenous communities throughout the world;

7. Examining the possibility of holding the next two sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in the western hemisphere and in the Asia/Pacific region;

8. Promoting an international trade fair of products made by indigenous people;

9. Providing technical assistance to Governments wishing to make provisions in their legislation for the protection and promotion of the human rights of indigenous people, in particular on questions of land, environmental protection and strengthening of cultural identity, as well as technical and financial assistance for the implementation of such legislation.

II. ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Member States are invited, in conformity with their right to determine freely their own development objectives in the light of their particular situations, to consider adopting the following measures to ensure the success of the Year:

(*a*) Designating a contact person for the Year in the appropriate ministry and establishing national committees composed of governmental, indigenous and non-governmental representatives to prepare a national programme of activities;

(*b*) Raising public awareness through information and education projects. These might include the publication of books, posters and leaflets by and/or on indigenous people; an educational book about the values, history and aspirations of indigenous people; special programmes on national radio and television; grants and awards for research about indigenous people by indigenous scholars; meetings and conferences;

(*c*) Promoting initiatives by indigenous people in such areas as radio and television and model projects on education, health, employment, housing and the environment;

(*d*) Presenting information, prepared in partnership with indigenous people, about the situation prevailing in the country and the activities initiated during the Year;

(*e*) Encouraging participation of indigenous people in the preparation and implementation of all activities undertaken in connection with the Year;

2. Indigenous peoples' organizations and indigenous communities could be encouraged to prepare their own programmes of activities and to take such measures as:

(*a*) Establishing contact points and committees for the Year, with a view to facilitating participation in the organization and implementation of activities at the national level;

(*b*) Preparing programmes of information activities, including publications, exhibitions, educational material, meetings, cultural events and training courses. Support for such activities should be sought from international organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations;

(*c*) Planning demonstration projects in development, the environment, health, education or other areas. Support for such activities should be sought from international organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations.

46/129. Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and its determination to promote social progress and better standards of living in greater freedom,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Bearing in mind equally that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Reiterating that Member States should continue to act in the human rights field in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenants on Human Rights[26] and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/163 of 18 December 1990,

Recalling its resolutions 32/130 of 16 December 1977, 37/200 of 18 December 1982, 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and 43/155 of 8 December 1988,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

Bearing in mind also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/79 of 6 March 1991,[38]

Taking note of the recommendation made by the Commission on Human Rights in the annex to its resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991,[38] that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, being guided by a spirit of consensus, should make suggestions aimed at ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues in United Nations human rights forums,

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States in cooperation with the Organization to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[26] and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

4. *Considers* that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Affirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends;

6. *Expresses its conviction* that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Underlines*, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, as well as international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard, on the basis of the present resolution and of Commission resolution 1991/79;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, in responding to the request in paragraph 8 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/79, to comment also on the present resolution and on ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard, in time for the transmission of their comments to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights and the regional conferences for their consideration;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights with the United Nations documentation relevant to the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/130. Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Also recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Further recalling the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Also recognizing that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

Recalling its resolutions 44/147 of 15 December 1989 and 45/151 of 18 December 1990,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation;

3. *Also reaffirms* that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Recognizes* that there is no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each individual case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

5. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

6. *Strongly appeals* to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

7. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

8. *Solemnly declares* that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the situation in South Africa;

9. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without interference;

10. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/131. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 45/136 of 14 December 1990, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/27 of 2 March 1990[37] and Economic and Social Council decision 1990/229 of 25 May 1990, by which the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate was extended for two years,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief by, *inter alia*, engaging in the examination of the most effective means to promote the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to occur in many parts of the world and that in some respects the incidence thereof has increased,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling that 1991 marks the tenth anniversary of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the Declaration and that this provides an opportunity to reinforce efforts aimed at the effective implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also that the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the working paper prepared by Mr. Theo van Boven,[170] member of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which contained a compilation of provisions relevant to the elimination of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as the issues and factors to be considered before any drafting of a further binding international instrument, and emphasizing, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights",

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[26] and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. *Urges* all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

4. *Calls upon* all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for these purposes;

5. *Also calls upon* all States in accordance with their national legislation to exert utmost efforts to ensure that religious places and shrines are fully respected and protected;

6. *Urges* all States to consider, in the context of the tenth anniversary in 1991 of the proclamation of the Declaration by the General Assembly, what further measures might be taken at the national and regional levels to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration;

7. *Invites* the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

8. *Considers* it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure, especially in the context of the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration, that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

10. *Encourages* the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. *Recommends* that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, with regard to, *inter alia*, the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration;

12. *Welcomes* the announced intention of the Human Rights Committee to prepare a general comment on article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, dealing with freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

13. *Welcomes also* the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in the dissemination of its text in national and local languages;

15. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

16. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

17. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/132. Situation in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenants on Human Rights[26] and other applicable human rights instruments,

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter, the Organization promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government",

Recalling that the Government of Myanmar has assured the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies of its intention to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the elections held in 1990,

Noting with concern substantive available information indicating a grave human rights situation in Myanmar,

Welcoming the statement by the Secretary-General on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Aung San Suu Kyi and his repeated appeals for her early release from house arrest,

1. *Notes* the assurances of the Government of Myanmar to take firm steps towards the establishment of a democratic State and looks forward to the early implementation of this commitment;

2. *Expresses its concern* at the information on the grave human rights situation and stresses the need for an early improvement of this situation;

3. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-seventh session.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/133. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights,[26] article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[171] and Additional Protocol II to the Conventions, of 1977,[172]

Taking into account the commitments undertaken by the Central American Presidents in various joint statements on the promotion of, respect for and exercise of human rights,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional are pursuing the negotiating process that began on 4 April 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General, with a view to ending the armed conflict through political means as speedily as possible, promoting the democratization of the country, guaranteeing unrestricted respect for human rights and reunifying Salvadorian society,

Taking into account the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, whose initial task, as part of a comprehensive peace-keeping operation, is to verify compliance with the partial agreement on human rights signed at San José on 26 July 1990,[173]

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional have agreed at Mexico City on important constitutional reforms on the issues relating to the armed forces, the judicial system, the electoral system and human rights which, with the exception of the issue relating to the armed forces, have already been ratified by the Legislative Assembly, and on the establishment of the Commission on the Truth for the purpose of investigating serious acts of violence that have occurred in El Salvador since 1980,

Noting with satisfaction the agreement reached by the two parties in New York on 25 September 1991,[174] on the basis of which the negotiating process has continued intensively and without interruption, creating hopes that the set of political agreements necessary for ending the armed conflict can be agreed upon in the shortest possible time,

Concerned that, despite a reduction in their number, serious violations of human rights and of the humanitarian rules of warfare persist,

Noting with satisfaction that, in the present context of the negotiating process, the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional has unilaterally decided to desist from all offensive actions, urban operations and economic sabotage, and the Government of El Salvador has, for its part, decided to stop aerial bombing and the use of heavy artillery, decisions whose implementation is important in terms of increasing mutual trust and creating the necessary conditions for the achievement of a permanent cease-fire and the other objectives set out in the agreement signed at Geneva on 4 April 1990,[175]

1. *Commends* the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his provisional report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador,[176] and endorses the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador which, since 26 July 1991, has been verifying compliance with the partial agreement on human rights, and requests the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to extend all facilities required for the discharge of its functions, ensure its security and comply as promptly as possible with the recommendations made to them;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, as part of their efforts to resolve the armed conflict, have signed agreements and established mechanisms for verification and monitoring in the field of human rights, full respect for which is essential to the attainment of a just and lasting peace;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to

take forthwith the actions and steps required to eradicate serious violations of human rights and of the humanitarian rules of warfare;

5. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue negotiations until the necessary political agreements are arrived at to put an end to the armed conflict as speedily as possible, lay firm foundations for promoting the democratization of the country, guarantee full respect for human rights and bring about the reunification of Salvadorian society;

6. *Recognizes* that it is an important precedent in Salvadorian penal justice to have pronounced guilty, on 25 September 1991, two soldiers, one of them of high rank, involved in the assassination of the Rector and other Jesuit priests of the Central American University, their housekeeper and her daughter, and urges the competent authorities to continue their investigation in order to determine whether other persons may have been involved, with a view to assigning responsibility as appropriate;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in conformity with the New York Agreement,[174] the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace has been set up in its transitory phase, constituting a mechanism for the monitoring of and for the participation of civilian society in the process of the changes resulting from the negotiations between the parties;

8. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to strengthen the confidence-building and security measures adopted unilaterally in order to keep the armed conflicts suspended until political agreements are reached which will definitively put an end to the armed conflict and achieve the other objectives established in the agreement signed at Geneva on 4 April 1990;[175]

9. *Supports fully* the work of mediation being done by the Secretary-General and his personal representative in the search for a political solution to the armed conflict;

10. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-seventh session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in conformity with the course of events in the country.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/134. Situation of human rights in Iraq

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[26]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Mindful that Iraq is a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, in which the Council demanded an end to the repression of the Iraqi civilian population and insisted that Iraq should cooperate with humanitarian organizations and ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected,

Recalling also the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which expressed grave concern at the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq,

Recalling in particular Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991,[38] in which the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, based on all information the special rapporteur may deem relevant, including information provided by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and any comments and material provided by the Government of Iraq, and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session,

Deeply concerned by the volume and extent of allegations of human rights violations by the Government of Iraq, such as arbitrary arrests and detentions, enforced or involuntary disappearances, torture, inhuman or degrading practices, extrajudicial killings, summary or arbitrary executions, hostage-taking and use of persons as "human shields", the lack of freedom of expression and the absence of an independent judiciary,

Noting the view of the Special Rapporteur that these allegations are each day increasing and necessitate considerable and detailed examination,

Deeply concerned by the fact that chemical weapons have been used on the Kurdish civilian population, by the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurds and the destruction of Kurdish towns and villages, as well as by the situation of tens of thousands of displaced Kurds living in camps in the north of Iraq and by the deportation of thousands of Kurdish families,

Also deeply concerned by the repressive measures taken by the Government of Iraq against the Shiah communities in the south of Iraq,

Concerned especially by the alleged use of excessive force by the Government of Iraq against Iraqi civilians, in particular the Kurds and the Shiites,

Noting with interest the message conveyed to the Special Rapporteur by the Government of Iraq of its intention fully to cooperate with him, with such cooperation including acceptance of a visit to Iraq to investigate the allegations of violations of human rights in that country,

Regretting, however, that the Government of Iraq has failed to answer a considerable number of specific questions asked by the Special Rapporteur on acts being committed by the Government of Iraq that are incompatible with international human rights instruments that are binding on that Government,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur[177] and the considerations and observations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the numerous and detailed allegations of grave human rights violations by the Government of Iraq to which the Special Rapporteur has referred in his report, in particular:

(*a*) Arbitrary detention, including that of women, children and the elderly, as well as the systematic practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading practices, and of enforced or involuntary disappearances as a part of a general structured programme of repression aimed at quelling opposition;

(*b*) Extrajudicial killings, including political killings and summary or arbitrary executions throughout the country, particularly in the northern Kurdish autonomous region, in southern Shiah centres and in the southern marshes;

(*c*) Hostage-taking and the use of persons as "human shields", a most grave and blatant violation of Iraq's obligations under international law;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to release all persons arrested and detained without ever being informed of charges against them, and without access to legal counsel or due process of law;

4. *Also calls upon* the Government of Iraq, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[26] to abide by its obligations under this Covenant and under other international instruments on human rights, and particularly to respect and ensure these rights for individuals irrespective of their origin within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including Kurds and Shiites;

5. *Regrets* the failure of the Government of Iraq to provide satisfactory replies to all the allegations of violations of human rights, and calls upon it to reply quickly in a comprehensive and detailed manner to these allegations so as to enable the Special Rapporteur to form an accurate assessment as a basis for his recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights;

6. *Urges*, therefore, the Government of Iraq to accord its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur during his forthcoming visit to Iraq to investigate the allegations of violations of human rights;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate;

8. *Decides* to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Human rights questions", in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/135. Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/170 of 18 December 1990,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenants on Human Rights[26] and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[171]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Expressing its grave concern at the grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms during the occupation of Kuwait,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/67 of 6 March 1991;[38]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation for his preliminary report;[178]

3. *Expresses its deep concern* for Kuwaiti and third-country national detainees and missing persons in Iraq;

4. *Requests* the Government of Iraq to provide information on all Kuwaiti persons and third-country nationals deported from Kuwait between 2 August 1990 and 26 February 1991 who may still be detained and, in accordance with its obligations under article 118 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949[179] and article 134 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,[180] to release these persons without delay;

5. *Also requests* the Government of Iraq to provide, in accordance with its obligations under articles 120 and 121 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and articles 129 and 130 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, detailed information on persons arrested in Kuwait between 2 August 1990 and 26 February 1991 who may have died during or after that period while in detention, as well as on the site of their graves;

6. *Further requests* the Government of Iraq to search for the persons still missing and to cooperate with international humanitarian organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, in this regard;

7. *Requests* that the Government of Iraq cooperate with and facilitate the work of international humanitarian organizations, notably the International Committee of the Red Cross, in their search for and eventual repatriation of Kuwaiti and third-country national detainees and missing persons.

75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991

46/136. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenants on Human Rights[26] and accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[171] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[181]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also its resolution 45/174 of 18 December 1990 and all its other relevant resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note in particular of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/78 of 6 March 1991,[38] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year, and of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/259 of 31 May 1991, in which the Council confirmed the extension and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the relevance and validity for all parties concerned of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988,[182] which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution,

Underlining the importance of the statement by the Secretary-General of 21 May 1991,[183] in which he provided a five-point peace plan to serve as the basis for a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan, acceptable to the majority of the Afghan people,

Noting with satisfaction the joint statement of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 13 September 1991,[184] on the simultaneous cutoff of weapons deliveries to the Afghan parties by 1 January 1992, and expressing the hope that such agreement will be implemented on a broader basis,

Noting with deep concern that a situation of armed conflict persists in Afghanistan, that acts of terrorism are perpetrated on a wide scale against the civilian population, that the treatment of prisoners detained in connection with the conflict usually does not conform to the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,

Deeply concerned that more than five million refugees are still living outside Afghanistan, that many Afghans are displaced within the country and that despite a slight improvement of the conditions for the return of refugees no massive return has been reported,

Aware that the reasons given by the refugees for not returning to Afghanistan pending the achievement of a comprehensive political solution and the establishment of a broad-based government include the continued fighting in some provinces, the use of very destructive arms in the conflict, the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country, the lack of an effective authority in many areas, the destruction of the economy and other obstacles that would be encountered by refugees in returning to the country,

Commending the activity carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in cooperation with the Afghan authorities, as well as non-governmental organizations, in favour of the people of Afghanistan,

Taking note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan[185] and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation of the Afghan authorities with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. *Welcomes* the cooperation that the Afghan authorities have extended, in particular to the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and to international organizations, such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. *Welcomes* the fact that the Special Rapporteur was able to visit areas in Afghanistan not under government control;

4. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Afghan authorities to reform the judicial system in order to conform it to international standards, and encourages them to continue with this process;

5. *Urges* all parties concerned to increase their efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive political solution based on the five points of the Secretary-General's plan[183] on the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of Afghanistan through democratic procedures acceptable to them, including free and fair elections, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of conditions that will permit the free return of refugees to their homeland in safety and honour, whenever they wish, and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all Afghans;

6. *Also urges* all parties to the conflict to respect accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all prisoners from acts of reprisals and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary executions, to transmit to the International Committee of the Red Cross the names of all prisoners, to expedite the exchange of prisoners wherever they may be held and to grant to the Committee unrestricted access to all parts of the country and the right to visit all prisoners in accordance with its established criteria;

7. *Calls upon* all States and parties concerned to render all possible assistance in order to resolve the issue of all prisoners of war detained as a result of the conflict, including those from the forces loyal to the Afghan authorities and opposition groups, as an important humanitarian question;

8. *Also calls upon* all States and parties concerned to render all possible assistance in order to resolve the issue of the Soviet prisoners of war as an important humanitarian question;

9. *Calls upon* the Afghan authorities to investigate thoroughly the fate of those persons who have disappeared, to apply amnesty decrees equally to foreign detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or those in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[151] adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to apply to all convicted persons article 14, para-

graphs 3 (*d*) and 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[26]

10. *Takes note with interest* of the reply of the Soviet authorities concerning the fate of those Afghan children who are in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;[186]

11. *Notes* improvements in the treatment of prisoners and urges all the parties to the conflict to conform fully to the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977;

12. *Notes with concern* the allegations of atrocities that are still committed against Afghan soldiers, civil servants and captured civilians;

13. *Requests* the Afghan authorities to take the proper steps in order to permit activity by the political opponents, and appeals to all conflicting parties to act likewise;

14. *Appeals* to the Afghan authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on the persons who were allegedly involved in the attempted *coup d'état* of March 1991;

15. *Expresses its concern* at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, are becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance;

16. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to cooperate fully, especially on the subject of mine detection and clearance, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and dignity, in conformity with the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan;

17. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to continue to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, especially the pilot projects for the repatriation of refugees;

18. *Urges* all parties concerned to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of humanitarian organizations involved in the implementation of United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

19. *Also urges* all parties concerned to extend their full cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

21. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

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46/137. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/146 of 15 December 1989 and 45/150 of 18 December 1990, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989,[36]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[187]

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[26] provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

Condemning the system of apartheid and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, under the Charter, all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State, in accordance with the will of its people, has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems,

Recognizing that there is no single political system or electoral method that is equally suited to all nations and their people and that the efforts of the international community to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should not call into question each State's sovereign right, in accordance with the will of its people, freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, whether or not they conform to the preferences of other States,

Noting with appreciation the advisory services and technical assistance provided by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat as well as the technical assistance provided by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme to some Member States, including those in transition to democracy, at their request, and inviting those bodies to continue and intensify these efforts as requested,

Noting the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the Organization,

Affirming that electoral verification by the United Nations should remain an exceptional activity of the Organization to be undertaken in well-defined circumstances, primarily in situations with a clear international dimension,

Taking note of the criteria contained in paragraph 79 of the report of the Secretary-General[188] which ought to be met before the Organization agrees to requests for electoral verification,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Underscores* the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

3. *Stresses its conviction* that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, embracing political, economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Declares* that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process that provides an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in cooperation with others, as provided in national constitutions and laws;

5. *Underscores* the duty of each Member State, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to respect the decisions taken by other States, in accordance with the will of their people, in freely choosing and developing their electoral institutions;

6. *Reaffirms* that apartheid must be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

7. *Affirms* the value of the electoral assistance that the United Nations has provided at the request of some Member States, in the context of full respect for their sovereignty;

8. *Believes* that the international community should continue to give serious consideration to ways in which the United Nations can respond to the requests of Member States as they seek to promote and strengthen their electoral institutions and procedures;

9. *Endorses* the view of the Secretary-General that he should designate a senior official in the Offices of the Secretary-General to act as a focal point, in addition to existing duties and in order to ensure consistency in the handling of requests of Member States organizing elections, who would assist the Secretary-General to coordinate and consider requests for electoral verification and to channel requests for electoral assistance to the appropriate office or programme, to ensure careful consideration of requests for electoral verification, to build on experience gained to develop an institutional memory, to develop and maintain a roster of international experts who could provide technical assistance as well as assist in the verification of electoral processes and to maintain contact with regional and other intergovernmental organizations to ensure appropriate working arrangements with them and the avoidance of duplication of efforts, and requests the Secretary-General to designate such an official to take on these tasks;

10. *Determines* that the designation of the senior official would neither pre-empt nor supersede ongoing arrangements regarding electoral assistance nor prejudice the operational arrangements for missions that the Organization may decide to undertake;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate whenever appropriate, and within existing resources, a small number of staff and other resources to support the designated senior official in carrying out his or her functions;

12. *Commends* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat as well as the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme for the advisory services and technical assistance that they have provided and continue to provide to requesting Member States, and requests that they collaborate closely with the senior official designated by the Secretary-General and inform him or her of the assistance provided and activities undertaken by them in the area of electoral assistance;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to notify the competent organ of the United Nations upon receipt of official requests from Member States for electoral verification and, upon the direction of that organ, to provide appropriate assistance;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in accordance with United Nations financial regulations, a voluntary trust fund for cases where the requesting Member State is unable to finance, in whole or in part, the electoral verification mission and to propose guidelines for disbursements therefrom;

15. *Affirms* the effectiveness of and the need for coordination with intergovernmental organizations, including regional organizations having international electoral assistance experience;

16. *Commends* the efforts of non-governmental organizations that have provided electoral assistance at the request of Member States;

17. *Invites* those Member States which have not responded to the Secretary-General's request, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 45/150, to submit views concerning suitable approaches that will permit the Organization to respond to the requests from Member States for electoral assistance, to do so in order to enable the Secretary-General to include those views in his next report to the General Assembly;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, on the experience of the Organization in providing electoral assistance to requesting Member States and on recommendations for providing such assistance, on the detailed guidelines and terms of reference being developed for United Nations electoral involvement and on the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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46/138. Human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[26]

Reaffirming that all Member States are required to promote and protect human rights and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/77 of 6 March 1991 on the situation of human rights in Haiti,[38]

Deeply concerned at the grave events occurring in Haiti since 29 September 1991, which abruptly and violently interrupted the democratic process in that country and have resulted in the violation of human rights and the loss of human lives,

Concerned also at the current mass exodus of Haitian nationals from the country because of the deteriorating political and economic situation since 29 September 1991,

Noting the unanimous declaration on the situation of the displaced Haitians, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States on 22 November 1991,[189] and the subsequent dispatch by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of an investigating team to Haiti on 4 December 1991,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 46/7 of 11 October 1991 concerning the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti;

2. *Strongly condemns* the overthrow of the constitutionally elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the use of violence and military coercion and the subsequent violation of human rights in that country;

3. *Condemns also* the flagrant human rights violations committed under the illegal Government set up following the coup of 29 September 1991, particularly summary executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture, searches without warrant, rape, ransacking of private and public buildings, restrictions on the freedoms of movement, expression, assembly and association and the repression of popular demonstrations calling for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the work it is doing in favour of the Haitian nationals fleeing the country and invites Member States to continue giving financial and material support for these efforts;

5. *Calls the attention* of the international community to the fate of the Haitian nationals who are fleeing the country and requests its support for the efforts undertaken to assist them;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session to consider the report of the independent expert appointed by the Secretary-General to review the situation of human rights in Haiti, and invites the independent expert to submit an updated report to the Commission in the light of the events of 29 September 1991 and subsequent developments.

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46/139. Social development

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991,

Bearing in mind the general debate during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly,

Mindful of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, adopted on 30 September 1991, in which the Ministers reiterated the importance of social matters within the system of the United Nations, stressed the need for a concerted effort by developing countries to coordinate and harmonize their positions in this area and, in this regard, welcomed the possibility of convening a world summit for social development,[190]

Taking into account the debate on the question in the Third Committee and the widespread support expressed for the world summit for social development and for the consultations under way,

Taking note of the statements delivered by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat before the Third Committee at the forty-sixth session,[191]

Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[43]

Recalling also its resolution 44/65 of 8 December 1989, in which it reaffirmed the validity of the Guiding Principles as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development,

Mindful of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Conscious of the increasing international awareness of economic and social factors as important components of peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with all Member States on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development and to report thereon to the Council at its regular session of 1992;

2. *Welcomes also* the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to carry out those consultations on his behalf, and invites the Special Representative to take due note in his report to the Secretary-General of the points of view expressed in the General Assembly and in the Third Committee on the world summit for social development;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative by participating actively in those consultations;

4. *Requests* the concerned organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to assist the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in those consultations, as appropriate;

5. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General requested by Council decision 1991/230, to make an appropriate rec-

ommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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46/140. Rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, including the biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1992-1993

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee;[192]

2. *Reaffirms* the recommendations on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee contained in General Assembly resolution 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and recommends further rationalization measures, as outlined in annex I to the present resolution;

3. *Approves* the biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1992-1993, as contained in annex II to the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw up the provisional agenda for the Third Committee at the forty-seventh session in accordance with the present resolution.

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ANNEX I

Further measures for the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee

A. GUIDELINES CONCERNING TIME-LIMITS AND NUMBER OF STATEMENTS BY DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT OFFICIALS

1. In accordance with rule 106 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and paragraph 22 of decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, at the beginning of each session, the Chairman of the Third Committee should propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers.

2. Further to General Assembly resolution 45/175 of 18 December 1990, on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, statements made by delegations or on behalf of groups of delegations and by Secretariat officials, unless decided otherwise by the Committee at the beginning of the session, should not exceed 15 minutes. This time-limit will have to be applied with a degree of flexibility towards all speakers. With a view to saving time, all speakers are encouraged to exercise self-discipline, in particular delegations associated with group statements. For practical reasons, group statements are encouraged for the first day of the discussion of an item or sub-item. In this connection, it is important to emphasize the timely distribution of documentation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in order to enable delegations to inscribe themselves on the list of speakers at an early stage.

Introductory statements by Secretariat officials

3. In addition to the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 45/175 concerning introductory statements by Secretariat officials, introductory statements should be made at the beginning of the discussion of an item.

Statements under the items entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" and "Right of peoples to self-determination"

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/175, the above items are to be discussed jointly.

5. Delegations wishing to make two separate statements, i.e., one on each of the above items, may do so.

Statements under the item entitled "Social development: (a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family; (b) Crime prevention and criminal justice"

6. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/175, sub-items (*a*) and (*b*) are to be discussed separately.

7. Delegations wishing to make two separate statements under sub-item (*a*) may do so.

Statements under the item entitled "Human rights questions: (a) Implementation of human rights instruments; (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives"

8. In its resolution 45/175, the General Assembly recommended that sub-item (*a*) should be discussed separately and that sub-items (*b*) and (*c*) should be discussed jointly.

9. Delegations wishing to make two statements under this item may do so, but no statement should be made on any of the sub-items twice.

B. INTRODUCTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

10. Statements introducing draft resolutions should be as brief as possible.

C. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON REPORTS OF TREATY BODIES AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE STATUS OF THE TREATIES

11. Reports of all treaty bodies will, in accordance with their respective legislative mandates, be submitted to the General Assembly annually. Substantive resolutions on those reports should be adopted biennially, in accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee. Where possible, it is recommended that separate draft resolutions on the status of the treaties should not be submitted but should be incorporated in the draft resolution relating to the report of the treaty body. In alternate years, the Committee should simply take note of the reports unless more substantive action is deemed appropriate.

D. DRAFT PROPOSALS EMANATING FROM SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

12. The Economic and Social Council, in transmitting draft proposals to the General Assembly should, to the extent possible, bear in mind the programme of work of the Third Committee.

E. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

13. An informal meeting of the Third Committee should be held immediately after the election of the members of its Bureau in order to consider the programme of work of the Committee based on a draft to be prepared by the Secretariat and to consider other organizational aspects relating to the Committee's work, especially the status of documentation.

14. The items allocated to the Third Committee for consideration during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly should be taken up in the following order:

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[193]

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination[193]

Item 4. Social development:
  (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;[194]
  (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice[194]

Item 5. Advancement of women

Item 6. Narcotic drugs

Item 8. Human rights questions:
  (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;[195]
  (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;[196]
  (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives[196]

Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:
  (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[197]
  (*b*) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;[197]
  (*c*) Humanitarian questions[197]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [item 12]

15. This arrangement may be reviewed at the organizational meeting of the Third Committee particularly in the light of the status of documentation at that time.

F. GENERAL GUIDELINES REGARDING THE PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

16. In drawing up draft resolutions, delegations are requested to adhere to the programme of work of the Third Committee agreed to in General Assembly resolution 45/175 and as reproduced below.

17. If a report is deemed necessary, clear indications should be given in the draft resolution regarding the contents, scope and nature of the report requested.

18. Delegations should be urged not to request the inscription of a separate item on the agenda if the subject-matter can be dealt with under the existing agenda items as indicated in resolution 45/175.

19. With a view to ensuring adequate time for the proper consideration by the Third Committee of draft proposals, delegations are encouraged to circulate their draft texts as early as possible.

20. In this connection, delegations are invited to take into account the general guidelines agreed upon in resolution 45/175 regarding the submission of draft proposals and as set out below:[198]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

—Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Annual

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Biennial

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa (even years)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (even years)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Annual

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination (to be considered biennially after the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries)

Item 4. Social development

(*a*) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family*

Annual

World social situation[199]

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (biennially after end of Decade in 1992)

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities (biennially after 1993)

International Literacy Year (1995)

Biennial

Achievement of social justice (even years)

Policies and programmes involving youth (even years)

National experience in promoting the cooperative movement (even years)

Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (odd years)

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (odd years)

International Year of the Family, 1994 (1993 and 1994; thereafter, biennially, if necessary)

Quinquennial

Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (even years)

(*b*) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Biennial

International cooperation in combating organized crime (even years)

Crime prevention and criminal justice (odd years)

Quinquennial

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1995)

Item 5. Advancement of women

Annual

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Biennial

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (even years)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (odd years)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (odd years)

National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (odd years)

Item 6. Narcotic drugs

Annual

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (1992)[200]

United Nations International Drug Control Programme (1992)[200]

Biennial

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (even years)

Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

(*a*) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(*b*) *Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons*

Annual

International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

International Conference on Central American Refugees

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

(*c*) *Humanitarian questions*

Biennial

New international humanitarian order (even years)

Promotion of international cooperation in the humanitarian field (even years)

Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (even years)

Item 8. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Annual

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments of human rights

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (biennially after the entry into force of the Convention)

Biennial

Convention on the Rights of the Child (even years)

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (even years)

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (even years)

International Covenants on Human Rights (odd years)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Annual

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Right to development

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (biennially after the adoption of a declaration thereon)

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

World Conference on Human Rights

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

Non-discrimination and protection of minorities (1992)[200]

Human rights and extreme poverty (1992)[200]

International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1992, 1993 and 1994)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity [to be determined]

Biennial

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (even years)

Summary or arbitrary executions (even years)

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (even years)

International cooperation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (even years)

Human rights and mass exoduses (odd years)

Human rights in the administration of justice (odd years)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (odd years)

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (odd years)

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

ANNEX II

Biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1992-1993

1992[201]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. *Elimination of racism and racial discrimination*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 46/83, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) and 45/89 of 14 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/83, paras. 10 and 11)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa (resolution 45/84 of 14 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities relating to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/85, paras. 16 and 24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 46/84, para. 11)

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (Economic and Social Council decision 1991/237 of 31 May 1991)

Item 3. *Right of peoples to self-determination*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 46/88, para. 6)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 46/89, para. 10)

Item 4. *Social development*[202]

(*a*) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family*[203, 204, 205]

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

In its resolution 46/96, paragraph 19, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council at its next session to give its views on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with new terms of reference in response to General Assembly resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

In its resolution 46/139, paragraph 5, the General Assembly called upon the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General requested by Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991, concerning the possibility of convening a world summit for social development, to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (resolution 44/58 of 8 December 1989, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the policies and programmes involving youth (resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of the elderly in development (resolution 46/94, para. 22)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (resolution 46/96, para. 21)

(*b*) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on, *inter alia*, international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolutions 44/71 of 8 December 1989, para. 3, and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 46/153, para. 3)

Item 5. *Advancement of women*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124 of 14 December 1990, para. 4)

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 46/97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 46/98, para. 30)

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive study of the barriers to the advancement of women and an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995 (resolution 46/100, para. 5)

Item 6. *Narcotic drugs*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on:

—Appointment of a Coordinator for the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000 (resolution 46/103, sect. I, para. 11)

—Economic and social consequences of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 46/103, sect. II, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990, para. 7)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolutions 46/102, para. 5, and 46/101, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 46/103, sect. I, para. 23)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (resolution 46/104, para. 11)

Item 7. *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions*

(*a*) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(*b*) *Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Central American Refugees (resolution 46/107, para. 12)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (resolution 46/108, para. 11)

(*c*) *Humanitarian questions*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (resolution 45/100 of 14 December 1990, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on a new international humanitarian order (resolution 45/101 of 14 December 1990, para. 5)

Item 8. *Human rights questions*

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (decision 46/428)

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (resolution 45/152 of 18 December 1990, para. 5)

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights, to contain the following:

(i) Financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of human rights treaty bodies (resolution 46/111, para. 6 (*b*));

(ii) Financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies (resolution 46/111, para. 10);

(iii) Conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 46/111, para. 14)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (resolutions 44/25 of 20 November 1989 and 46/112, para. 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 46/112, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 46/114, para. 6)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 45/99 of 14 December 1990, para. 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see decision 45/433 of 18 December 1990)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (resolutions 45/155 of 18 December 1990 and 46/116, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 45/167 of 18 December 1990, para. 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the views of Member States on General Assembly resolution 43/124 regarding the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see decision 45/427 of 14 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (resolution 45/168 of 18 December 1990, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (resolution 46/115, para. 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and on the measures to implement General Assembly resolution 46/118 (resolution 46/118, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 46/123, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (resolution 46/127, paras. 20-22)

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (resolution 46/130, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 46/137, on the experience of the Organization in providing electoral assistance to requesting Member States and recommendations for providing such assistance, on the detailed guidelines and terms of reference being developed for United Nations electoral involvement and on the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States (resolution 46/137, para. 18)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (resolution 45/98 of 14 December 1990, para. 6)

International cooperation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 45/169 of 18 December 1990, para. 9)

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 46/117, para. 13)

Human rights and extreme poverty (resolution 46/121, para. 6)

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 46/131, para. 17)

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on:

—Situation of human rights in Iraq (resolution 46/134, para. 8)

—Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (resolution 46/136, para. 21)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Situation in Myanmar (resolution 46/132, para. 4)

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador (resolution 46/133, para. 10)

1993[206]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. *Elimination of racism and racial discrimination*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 46/83, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities relating to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 46/84, para. 11)

Item 3. *Right of peoples to self-determination*

No advance documentation requested.

Item 4. *Social development*

(*a*) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report on the world social situation (resolutions 44/56 of 8 December 1989 and 46/95)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of and follow-up action to the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (resolution 46/90, para. 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Family (resolution 46/92, para. 14)

(*b*) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on, *inter alia*, international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolutions 44/71 of 8 December 1989, para. 3, and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, para. 3)

Item 5. *Advancement of women*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124 of 14 December 1990, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 44/78 of 8 December 1989, para. 4)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on progress and future strategies to implement action programmes on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolution 44/75 of 8 December 1989, para. 6)

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 46/97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 46/99, para. 9)

Item 6. *Narcotic drugs*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990, para. 7)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 46/102, para. 5)

Item 7. *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions*

(*a*) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(*b*) *Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons*

(*c*) *Humanitarian questions*

Item 8. *Human rights questions*

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984)

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 46/113, para. 18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on, *inter alia*, popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (resolution 44/53 of 8 December 1989, para. 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see decision 45/433 of 18 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 46/120, para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 46/124, para. 15)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (resolution 46/126, para. 6)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (resolution 46/129)

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

46/152. Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the scope of criminality and by the dangers posed to the welfare of all nations by the rising incidence of crime generally and by the many forms of criminal activity that have international dimensions,

Alarmed also by the high cost of crime in both human and material terms, especially in its new and transnational forms, and aware of the effects of crime both on States and on individual victims,

Recalling that, in its resolution 45/108 of 14 December 1990, it decided to establish an intergovernmental working group to produce a report elaborating proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggesting how that programme could most appropriately be implemented,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Creation of an Effective International Crime and Justice Programme,[207] which met at Vienna from 5 to 9 August 1991,

Acknowledging with appreciation also the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991,[208]

Recognizing that criminality is a major concern of all nations and that it calls for a concerted response from the international community aimed at preventing crime and recidivism, improving the functioning of criminal justice and law enforcement, and increasing respect for individual rights,

Acknowledging that a United Nations programme devoted to crime prevention and criminal justice can only be effective with the direct involvement of Member States,

Convinced that the principal purpose of such a programme should be to provide practical assistance to States in combating both national and transnational crime,

Noting the principles contained in the Milan Plan of Action[209] and the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order,[210] as well as other pertinent instruments formulated by United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and approved by the General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions in which it stressed the importance of the Commission on Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat with regard to respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

Recognizing the urgent need to promote and intensify international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, and the fact that this cooperation can be effective only if it is executed with the direct participation of the receiving States, with due respect for their needs and priorities,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;[208]

2. *Approves* the statement of principles and programme of action, annexed to the present resolution, recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

3. *Supports* a clearer definition of the mandate of the programme with regard to crime prevention and criminal justice, under the aegis and guidance of the United Nations, whose aim will be to respond to the most pressing priorities and needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give a high level of priority within the United Nations framework, and within the overall existing United Nations resources, to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

5. *Decides* that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme shall be devoted to providing States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience sharing, and training, in order to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime;

6. *Invites* Member States to give their political and financial support and to take measures that will ensure the implementation of the provisions of the statement of principles and programme of action as they relate to the strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in terms of its structure, content and priorities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action within the overall existing United Nations resources in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations and to provide appropriate resources for the effective functioning of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in accordance with the principles outlined in the statement of principles and programme of action;

8. *Urges* all entities of the United Nations system, in-

cluding the regional commissions, the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the specialized agencies and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to assist the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in fulfilling its tasks;

9. *Encourages* all developed countries to review their aid programmes in order to ensure that there is a full and proper contribution in the field of criminal justice within the overall context of development priorities;

10. *Decides* to recommend that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, which would hold its inaugural meeting during 1992, and recommends that the meeting of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control scheduled for February 1992 be cancelled and that the funds necessary for the work of the new commission be made available within the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

11. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1992:

(*a*) To dissolve the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

(*b*) To establish the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice as a new functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the statement of principles and programme of action;

(*c*) To endorse the role and functions of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the statement of principles and programme of action;

12. *Decides* that the present members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should be invited to participate during the first two days of the inaugural session of the new commission, at the expense of their respective Governments, except in the case of Committee members from least developed countries, in order to facilitate an orderly transition;

13. *Also decides* to retain for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, without prejudice to additional funds that may be made available by the Secretary-General, all funds currently allocated to the programme, as well as any savings realized by restructuring;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action.

77th plenary meeting
18 December 1991

ANNEX

Statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

We, Member States of the United Nations,

Assembled in Paris to consider ways and means of promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice and of strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in order to make it fully effective and responsive to the needs and priorities of Member States,

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Convinced of the urgent need for more efficient international mechanisms to assist States and to facilitate joint strategies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, thus consolidating the role of the United Nations as the focal point in that field,

Noting the importance of the principles contained in the Milan Plan of Action[209] and the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order,[210] as well as other pertinent instruments formulated by United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and approved by the General Assembly,

Reaffirming the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, the observance of human rights and the promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that it is essential to elicit active support for, and to provide the means of assistance for the development of, an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to devise appropriate implementation mechanisms,

Deeply concerned about the extent and growth of crime, with its financial, economic and social consequences,

Alarmed at the high cost of crime in both human and material terms, as well as in its new national and transnational forms, and aware of the effects of crime both on States and on individual victims,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for crime prevention and criminal justice rests with Member States,

Emphasizing the need for strengthened regional and international cooperation to combat crime and recidivism, to effect the improved functioning of criminal justice systems, to promote respect for individual rights and to safeguard the rights of victims of crime and the general security of the public,

Aware that there is unanimity about the need to create a new, vigorous United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as agreement on the need to establish an intergovernmental body for policy-making and priority-setting, to strengthen the effectiveness of the Secretariat unit within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and to increase technical cooperation to help countries, particularly developing countries, translate United Nations policy-guidelines into practice, including training,

Determined to translate our political will into concrete action:

(*a*) By creating the essential mechanisms for practical collaboration against common problems;

(*b*) By providing a framework for inter-State cooperation and coordination to respond to the serious new forms and transnational aspects and dimensions of crime;

(*c*) By establishing information exchanges concerning the implementation and effectiveness of the United Nations norms and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*d*) By providing means of assistance, particularly to developing countries, for more effective crime prevention and more human justice;

(*e*) By establishing an adequate resource base for a truly effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Proclaim our strong commitment to the above-mentioned goals and agree on the following:

I. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

1. We recognize that the world is experiencing very important changes resulting in a political climate conducive to democracy, to international cooperation, to more widespread enjoyment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to the realization of the aspirations of all nations to economic development and social welfare. Notwithstanding these developments, the world today is still beset by violence and other forms of serious crime. These phenomena, wherever they occur, constitute a threat to the maintenance of the rule of law.

2. We believe that justice based on the rule of law is the pillar on which civilized society rests. We seek to improve its quality. A humane and efficient criminal justice system can be an instrument of equity, constructive social change and social justice, protecting basic values and peoples' inalienable rights. Every right of the individual should enjoy the protection of the law against violation, a process in which the criminal justice system plays an essential role.

3. We have in mind the fact that the lowering of the world crime rate is related to, among other factors, the improvement of the social conditions of the population. The developed countries and the developing countries are experiencing difficult situations in this respect. Nevertheless, the specific problems encountered by the developing countries justify priority being given to dealing with the situation confronting these countries.

4. We believe that rising crime is impairing the process of development and the general well-being of humanity and is causing general disquiet within our societies. If this situation continues, progress and development will be the ultimate victims of crime.

5. We also believe that the growing internationalization of crime must generate new and commensurate responses. Organized crime is exploiting the relaxation of border controls designed to foster legitimate trade and, hence, development. The incidence and scope of such crimes may increase further in the coming years unless sound preventive measures are taken. It is thus particularly important to anticipate events and to assist Member States in mounting suitable preventive and control strategies.

6. We recognize that many criminal offences have international dimensions. In this context, there is an urgent need for States to address, while respecting the sovereignty of States, problems arising in collecting evidence, extraditing offenders and promoting mutual legal assistance, for example, when such offences are committed across frontiers or when frontiers are used to escape detection or prosecution. Despite differences in legal systems, experience has shown that mutual assistance and cooperation can be effective countermeasures and can help to prevent conflicts of jurisdiction.

7. We also recognize that democracy and a better quality of life can flourish only in a context of peace and security for all. Crime poses a threat to stability and to a safe environment. Crime prevention and criminal justice, with due regard to the observance of human rights, is thus a direct contribution to the maintenance of peace and security.

8. We must ensure that any increases in the capacity and capabilities of perpetrators of crime are matched by similar increases in the capacity and capabilities of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities. By pooling our knowledge and developing suitable countermeasures, success in the prevention of crime and the reduction of victimization can be maximized. We recognize in particular the need to improve and strengthen the means of the crime prevention and control authorities in the developing countries, whose critical economic and social situation is further increasing the difficulties in this area.

9. We call on the international community to increase its support of technical cooperation and assistance activities for the benefit of all countries, including developing and smaller countries, and for the purpose of expanding and strengthening the infrastructure needed for effective crime prevention and viable, fair and humane criminal justice systems.

10. We acknowledge the contribution of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to the international community. We note that it is a long-recognized fact that inadequate resources have been devoted to the implementation of the programme, which has in the past been inhibited from achieving its potential. We also note that a strengthening of the resources devoted to the implementation of the programme was called for by the Sixth United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[211] the Seventh United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders[212] and the Eighth United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.[213] We further note that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, gave priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of a subcommittee established to provide an overview of the problem of crime and to assess the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989. The Committee, in its resolution 11/3 of 16 February 1990,[214] unanimously approved a report of the subcommittee on the need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme.[215] That report, which was endorsed by the Eighth Congress, was used as an important tool for the establishment of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in line with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/108.

11. We accordingly recommend intensified international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

12. We are convinced that there is a need for Governments to define more clearly the role and functions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the secretariat of the programme and to determine priorities within that programme.

13. We strongly believe that the review of the programme should aim at strengthening its effectiveness, improving its efficiency and establishing an adequate Secretariat support structure.

II. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

A. DEFINITION

14. The United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme shall bring together the work of the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the network of government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network and the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in providing assistance to Member States in their efforts to reduce the incidence and costs of crime and in developing the proper functioning of their criminal justice systems. The establishment of this programme will be effected in accordance with the procedures defined below and within the framework of the total available resources of the United Nations.

B. GOALS

15. The programme shall be designed to assist the international community in meeting its pressing needs in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and to provide countries with timely and practical assistance in dealing with problems of both national and transnational crime.

16. The general goals of the programme shall be to contribute to the following:

(*a*) The prevention of crime within and among States;

(*b*) The control of crime both nationally and internationally;

(*c*) The strengthening of regional and international cooperation in crime prevention, criminal justice and the combating of transnational crime;

(*d*) The integration and consolidation of the efforts of Member States in preventing and combating transnational crime;

(*e*) More efficient and effective administration of justice, with due respect for the human rights of all those affected by crime and all those involved in the criminal justice system;

(*f*) The promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity, justice and professional conduct.

C. SCOPE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

17. The programme shall include appropriate forms of cooperation for the purpose of assisting States in dealing with problems of both national and transnational crime. In particular, it may include:

(*a*) Research and studies at the national, regional and global levels on specific prevention issues and criminal justice measures;

(*b*) Regular international surveys to assess trends in crime and developments in the operation of criminal justice systems and in crime prevention strategies;

(*c*) Exchange and dissemination of information among States on crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly with regard to innovative measures and the results achieved in their application;

(*d*) Training and upgrading of the skills of personnel working in the various areas of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*e*) Technical assistance, including advisory services, particularly in respect of the planning, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes, training and the use of modern communication and information techniques; such assistance may be implemented by means of, for example, fellowships, study tours, consultancies, secondments, courses, seminars and demonstration and pilot projects.

18. Within the framework of the programme, the United Nations should directly carry out the above-mentioned forms of cooperation or should act as a coordinating or facilitating agent. Special attention should

be paid to the creation of mechanisms to provide flexible and appropriate assistance and to respond to the needs of Member States at their request, without duplicating the activities of other existing mechanisms.

19. For the purpose of those forms of cooperation, Member States should establish and maintain reliable and effective channels of communication among themselves and with the United Nations.

20. The programme may also include, as appropriate, while respecting the sovereignty of States, a review of the effectiveness and application of and, where necessary, further development and promotion of international instruments on crime prevention and criminal justice.

D. PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

21. In developing the programme, areas of priority shall be determined in response to the needs and concerns of Member States, with particular consideration being given to the following:

(*a*) Empirical evidence, including research findings and other information on the nature and extent of crime and on trends in crime;

(*b*) The social, financial and other costs of various forms of crimes and/or crime control to the individual, the local, national and international community, and to the development process;

(*c*) The need of developing or developed countries, which are confronting specific difficulties related to national or international circumstances, to have recourse to experts and other resources necessary for establishing and developing programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice that are appropriate at the national and local levels;

(*d*) The need for a balance within the programme of work between programme development and practical action;

(*e*) The protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime;

(*f*) The assessment of areas in which concerted action at the international level and within the framework of the programme would be most effective;

(*g*) Avoidance of overlapping with the activities of other entities of the United Nations system or of other organizations.

22. The commission on crime prevention and criminal justice shall not be bound by mandates conferred prior to its formation, but shall assess them on their merits by applying the principles mentioned in paragraph 21 above.

E. STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

1. *Commission on crime prevention and criminal justice*

23. A commission on crime prevention and criminal justice shall be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. The commission shall have the power to create ad hoc working groups and to appoint special rapporteurs, as it deems necessary.

Membership

24. The commission shall consist of forty Member States of the United Nations, elected by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Its members shall serve for a term of three years, except that the terms of one half of the first elected members, whose names shall be chosen by lot, shall expire after two years. Each Member State shall make every effort to ensure that its delegation includes experts and senior officials with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice, preferably with policy responsibility in the field. Provisions should be made in the regular budget of the United Nations to defray the travel costs of the representatives of the least developed countries that are members of the Commission.[216]

Sessions

25. The commission shall hold annual sessions of not more than ten working days.

Functions

26. The commission shall have the following functions:

(*a*) To provide policy guidance to the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*b*) To develop, monitor and review the implementation of the programme on the basis of a system of medium-term planning in accordance with the priority principles provided in paragraph 21 above;

(*c*) To facilitate and help to coordinate the activities of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

(*d*) To mobilize the support of Member States for the programme;

(*e*) To prepare for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and to consider suggestions regarding possible subjects for the programme of work as submitted by the congresses.

2. *Committee on Crime Prevention and Control*

27. The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should be dissolved by the Economic and Social Council upon the establishment by the Council of the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice. There will be a basic need for involving independent experts in the area of crime prevention and control.

28. The commission shall, when necessary, use the services of a limited number of qualified and experienced experts, either as individual consultants or in working groups, in order to assist in the preparations for and follow-up work of the commission. Their advice shall be transmitted to the commission for consideration. The commission shall be encouraged to seek such advice whenever it is needed. One of the major tasks of the experts shall be to assist in the preparations for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.[217]

3. *United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders*

29. The United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as a consultative body of the programme, shall provide a forum for:

(*a*) The exchange of views between States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines;

(*b*) The exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development;

(*c*) The identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*d*) The provision of advice and comments to the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice on selected matters submitted to it by the commission;

(*e*) The submission of suggestions, for the consideration of the commission, regarding possible subjects for the programme of work.

30. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the programme and to achieve optimal results, the following arrangements should be implemented:

(*a*) The congresses should be held every five years, for a period of between five and ten working days;

(*b*) The commission shall select precisely defined topics for the congresses in order to ensure a focused and productive discussion;

(*c*) Quinquennial regional meetings should be held under the guidance of the commission on issues related to the agenda of the commission or of the congresses, or on any other matters, except when a region does not consider it necessary to hold such a meeting. The United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders should be fully involved, as appropriate, in the organization of those meetings. The commission shall give due consideration to the need to finance such meetings, in particular in developing regions, through the regular budget of the United Nations;

(*d*) Action-oriented research workshops on topics selected by the commission, as part of the programme of a congress, and ancillary meetings associated with the congresses should be encouraged.

4. *Organizational structure of the secretariat and of the programme*

31. The secretariat of the programme shall be the permanent body responsible for facilitating the implementation of the programme, the priorities of which shall be established by the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice and for assisting the commission in conducting evaluations of the progress made and analyses of the difficulties encountered. For that purpose, the secretariat shall:

(*a*) Mobilize existing resources, including institutes, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other competent authorities for the implementation of the programme;

(*b*) Coordinate research, training and the collection of data on crime and justice, and provide technical assistance and practical information for Member States, particularly through the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network;

(*c*) Assist the commission in the organization of its work and in the preparations, in accordance with the directions of the commission, for the congresses and any other events relating to the programme;

(*d*) Ensure that the potential donors of criminal justice assistance are put in touch with countries needing the help in question;

(*e*) Make the case for assistance in the field of criminal justice to the appropriate funding agencies.

32. It is recommended to the Secretary-General that, in recognition of the high priority that should be accorded to the programme, an upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat into a division should be effected as soon as possible, under the conditions set out in paragraph 14 above, bearing in mind the structure of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

33. The Professional staff of the secretariat of the programme shall be called "Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officers".

34. The secretariat of the programme shall be directed by a senior official responsible for the overall day-to-day management and supervision of the programme, communicating with the relevant government officials, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations whose activities are relevant to the programme.

F. PROGRAMME SUPPORT

1. *United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders*

35. The activities of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders[218] should be supported by Member States and the United Nations, with particular attention being given to the needs of such institutes located in developing countries. Given the important role of such institutes, their contributions to policy development and implementation, and their resource requirements, especially those of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, should be fully integrated into the overall programme.

2. *Coordination among the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders*

36. The institutes should keep one another and the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice informed on a regular basis about their programme of work and its implementation.

37. The commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement select elements of the programme. The commission may also suggest areas for inter-institute activities.

38. The commission shall seek to mobilize extrabudgetary support for the activities of the institutes.

3. *Network of government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice*

39. Member States should designate one or more national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice as focal points for the purpose of maintaining direct communication with the secretariat of the programme and other elements of the programme.

40. The national correspondents shall facilitate contact with the secretariat on matters of legal, scientific and technical cooperation, training, information on national laws and regulations, legal policy, the organization of the criminal justice system, crime prevention measures and penitentiary matters.

4. *Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network*

41. Member States shall support the United Nations in the development and maintenance of the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network in order to facilitate the collection, analysis, exchange and dissemination, as appropriate, of information and the centralization of inputs from non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

42. Member States shall undertake to provide the Secretary-General on a regular basis and upon request with data on the dynamics, structure and extent of crime and on the operation of crime prevention and criminal justice strategies in their respective countries.

5. *Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations*

43. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the scientific community are a valuable source of professional expertise, advocacy and assistance. Their contributions should be fully utilized in programme development and implementation.

G. FUNDING OF THE PROGRAMME

44. The programme shall be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations. Funds allocated for technical assistance may be supplemented by direct voluntary contributions from Member States and interested funding agencies. Member States are encouraged to make contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, to be renamed the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. They are also encouraged to contribute in kind for the operational activities of the programme, particularly by seconding staff, organizing training courses and seminars, and providing the requisite equipment and services.

46/153. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 45/428 of 14 December 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/19 of 24 May 1990,

Considering the impact of carefully considered and formulated international standards and the world-wide improvement in the functioning of criminal justice systems,

Conscious of the vital role of regional cooperation in the fight against crime and of the potential contribution of interregional and regional institutes in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in organizing, *inter alia*, training programmes and regional seminars, conducting research in the field of criminal justice, providing advisory opinion on policy matters, promoting and facilitating cooperation among the States of the region with the United Nations and the need to provide sufficient resources to the Institute, particularly in view of its increasing workload in response to strongly felt international concerns,

Aware of the difficulties faced by the Institute owing to the non-availability of required resources,

Aware also that resources to the Institute have failed to keep pace with the expansion of its responsibilities, owing to the fact that many States of the African region are in the category of the least developed countries and therefore lack the necessary resources with which to support the Institute,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization for 1991,[219] stressed the need for effective intergovernmental mechanisms and much stronger judicial and police cooperation among States owing to the upsurge in and transnationalization of crime,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and other United Nations institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice,[220]

1. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and other support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in the fulfilment of its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to enable the Institute to carry out, in full and on time, all its mandates;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

77th plenary meeting
18 December 1991

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee, see sect. X.B.5.

[2] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[3] Resolution 38/14, annex.

[4] A/46/447.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/46/18).

[6] A/46/447, para. 4.

[7] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[8] Resolution 217 A (III).

[9] A/46/391.

[10] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.

[11] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

[12] Ibid., chap. II.

[13] A/46/465.

[14] E/1991/39.

[15] Resolution 45/158, annex.

[16] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[17] HR/PUB/1990/8.

[18] A/45/525, annex.

[19] A/44/697, annex.

[20] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[21] A/44/963, annex.

[22] A/46/390, annex II.

[23] See Centre against Apartheid, *Notes and Documents*, No. 23/91.

[24] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

[25] S/22464 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22464.

[26] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[27] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[28] Ibid., *1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[29] Ibid., *1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[30] Ibid., *1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[31] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[32] Ibid., *1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[33] Ibid., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[34] Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[35] Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[36] Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[37] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[38] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[39] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Third Committee*, 8th meeting, and corrigendum.

[40] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[41] Resolution 44/34, annex.

[42] A/46/459, annex.

[43] E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

[44] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[45] E/CN.5/1991/3 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

[46] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[47] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II, programme 25.

[48] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

[49] See resolution 44/82.

[50] A/46/414.

[51] A/45/420.

[52] Based on the International Plan of Action on Ageing; see *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July–6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

[53] E/CN.5/1991/2.

[54] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[55] See E/CN.5/1991/2, annex I.

[56] A/45/625, annex.

[57] *Final report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990*, Inter-Agency Commission (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank) for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990, appendix 1.

[58] A/46/361.

[59] Resolution 46/91, annex.

[60] A/46/56-E/1991/6 and Corr.1.

[61] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[62] A/46/137-E/1991/40.

[63] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[64] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 6* (E/1991/26), chap. I, sect. D.

[65] A/C.3/46/4, annex I.

[66] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.17.

[67] A/46/366.

[68] See A/45/470.

[69] A/C.3/46/4, annex II.

[70] See CSDHA/DDP/GME/7 of 1 September 1987.

[71] A/46/491.

[72] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[73] A/46/439.

[74] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 8* (E/1991/28), chap. I, sect. D.

[75] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3.

[76] See document EC/SCP/67, annex, of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

[77] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

[78] A/46/325, annex.

[79] Ibid., paras. 5-7.

[80] A/46/377.

[81] Resolution S-17/2, annex.

[82] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

[83] Ibid., sect. A.

[84] A/45/262, annex.

[85] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 4* (E/1991/24), chap. XIV, sect. A.

[86] E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

[87] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13* (E/1991/34), annex I.

[88] A/C.3/45/8, annex.

[89] A/46/338, A/46/480 and A/46/511.

[90] See E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

[91] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[92] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[93] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[94] A/46/338.

[95] A/46/480.

[96] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/46/6/Rev.1).

[97] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II, programme 28.

[98] E/1990/121.

[99] E/1991/101 and Corr.1.

[100] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/46/12).

[101] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12A* (A/46/12/Add.1).

[102] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Third Committee*, 34th meeting, and corrigendum.

[103] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[104] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

[105] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/46/12/Add.1), para. 21.

[106] Ibid., para. 25.

[107] Ibid., para. 33.

[108] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[109] A/C.3/43/6, annex.

[110] See A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

[111] CIREFCA/CS/90/10.

[112] A/46/435.

[113] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/46/12), paras. 146-150; and ibid., *Supplement No. 12A* (A/46/12/Add.1), para. 28.

[114] A/46/371, A/46/428, A/46/429, A/46/430, A/46/431, A/46/432, A/46/433, A/46/434 and A/46/471.

[115] See A/46/431.

[116] A/46/432.

[117] See A/43/536, sect. III.

[118] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

[119] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[120] A/46/618 and Corr.1.

[121] See E/CN.4/1990/39, annex.

[122] See A/44/98, sect. VII.

[123] A/44/539 and A/46/503.

[124] See A/45/636, annex.

[125] See A/44/668, annex.

[126] A/46/650.

[127] See A/45/636, annex, para. 53.

[128] A/46/392.

[129] See CRC/C/7, chap. I.

[130] A/46/393.

[131] Resolution 44/128, annex.

[132] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex, and resolution 44/128, annex.

[133] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/46/40).

[134] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1991/23 and Corr.1).

[135] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[136] A/46/395.

[137] A/CONF.157/PC/6 and Add.1-5, Add.6 and Corr.1 and Add.7-9.

[138] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/46/24).

[139] Ibid., *Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1), sect. VI.

[140] See E/1990/50.

[141] A/46/603.

[142] Resolution 3447 (XXX).

[143] Resolution 43/173, annex.

[144] A/46/421.

[145] Resolution 37/194, annex.

[146] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[147] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

[148] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.

[149] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.

[150] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[151] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

[152] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/30 and Add.1-4.

[153] See E/CN.4/1992/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/65, chap. II, sect. A.

[154] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[155] E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1.

[156] E/CN.4/1991/12 and Add.1.

[157] E/CN.4/1991/23 and Add.1.

[158] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/32, annex.

[159] Resolution 3384 (XXX).

[160] E/CN.4/1503.

[161] A/41/324, annex.

[162] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1).

[163] A/46/542.

[164] A/45/649 and Corr.1, annex.

[165] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 12* (E/1991/33), chap. IV.

[166] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48* (A/46/48), vol. II.

[167] See E/CN.4/1992/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/65, resolution 1991/33.

[168] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/39.

[169] A/46/543.

[170] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/32.

[171] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[172] Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17513.

[173] See A/44/971-S/21541, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21541.

[174] See A/46/502-S/23082; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23082.

[175] See A/45/706-S/21931, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21931.

[176] A/46/529, annex.

[177] A/46/647, annex.

[178] A/46/544 and Corr.1.

[179] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

[180] Ibid., No. 973.

[181] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[182] S/19835, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835.

[183] A/46/606, annex I.

[184] See A/46/595-S/23163; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23163.

[185] A/46/606.

[186] See A/46/606, para. 75.

[187] A/46/609 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

[188] See A/46/609 and Corr.1.

[189] See document OEA/Ser.G-CP/doc.2208/91 of the Organization of American States of 22 November 1991.

[190] See A/46/520, annex, para. 42.

[191] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Third Committee*, 2nd and 13th meetings, and corrigendum.

[192] A/C.3/46/L.68.

[193] Items 2 and 3 to be discussed jointly.

[194] Sub-items (*a*) and (*b*) to be discussed separately.

[195] Sub-item (*a*) to be discussed separately.

[196] Sub-items (*b*) and (*c*) to be discussed jointly.

[197] Sub-items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to be discussed jointly.

[198] Reference to "even" or "odd" years relate to calendar years.

[199] 1992—General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

1993—Report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

1994—General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

1995—Interim report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

[200] To be reviewed at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

[201] The programme of work and documentation for 1992 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1992.

[202] General debate on the world social situation to be held on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

[203] In its resolution 46/91, paragraph 4, the General Assembly decided to devote four plenary meetings, that is, two working days, at its forty-seventh session to an international conference on ageing to consolidate a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001 and to celebrate on an appro-

priate global scale the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing.

[204] In its resolution 46/94, paragraph 19, the General Assembly invited special observance of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1992, to mark the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing.

[205] In its resolution 46/96, paragraph 14, the General Assembly decided to devote four plenary meetings at its forty-seventh session to mark, at the appropriate global level, the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

[206] The programme of work and documentation for 1993 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1993.

[207] See A/CONF.156/2.

[208] See A/46/703 and Corr.1.

[209] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[210] Ibid., sect. B.

[211] See *Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, 25 August–5 September 1980: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4).

[212] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

[213] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2).

[214] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10* (E/1990/31), chap. I, sect. D.

[215] E/1990/31/Add.1.

[216] It is recommended that in order to commence the work of the commission as soon as possible, the geographical distribution of the commission should be as follows: African States (12), Asian States (9), Latin American and Caribbean States (8), Western European and other States (7), Eastern European States (4). The size and geographical distribution of the commission may be reviewed two years after the first session of the commission.

[217] The secretariat of the programme shall keep a list of such experts. The experts shall be selected by the commission in collaboration with the secretariat, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and non-governmental organizations. The commission, in consultation with Member States, shall develop a mechanism for that purpose. Such experts, who may be either government officials or other individuals, shall be chosen on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. They should be available to the programme in their individual independent capacity for at least three years. Expert group meetings shall take place subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 14.

[218] The United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders consist of the following:

(*a*) The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established in 1961 at Fuchu, Japan;

(*b*) The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, established in 1968 at Rome;

(*c*) The United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, established in 1975 at San José;

(*d*) The Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, established in 1981 at Helsinki;

(*e*) The United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established in 1989 at Kampala.

In addition, three other institutes are currently cooperating closely with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

(*a*) The Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, at Riyadh;

(*b*) The Australian Institute of Criminology, at Canberra;

(*c*) The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, at Vancouver, Canada.

[219] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1), sect. X.

[220] A/46/524.

VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE [1]

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46/63. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations[2] and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,[3]

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 45/16 of 20 November 1990, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/64. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,[4]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, declaring the period 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming also that those economic and other activities which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstruct efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and in colonial Territories are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Seriously concerned about the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned that certain countries, transnational corporations and international financial institutions have continued their economic relations with South Africa,

Recognizing the crucial and decisive role that the imposition of international sanctions has played in applying the necessary pressure on the South African regime to undertake significant measures towards the eradication of apartheid,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;[4]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* its concern over the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence;

5. *Condemns* those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the South African regime by certain countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the racist regime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. *Calls upon* all States to maintain the existing measures against the apartheid regime as specified in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, annexed to General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of

12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa;

10. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories by foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take all possible measures to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

12. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to ensure that no discriminatory and unjust wage systems or working conditions prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to inform world public opinion of those activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

15. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts in the struggle against apartheid and the mobilization of international public opinion against the policy pursued by the South African apartheid regime and to oppose the relaxation of existing measures against the regime, in order to accelerate the process of constitutional change;

16. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interest of the indigenous peoples and at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories, in order to facilitate and accelerate the exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/65. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General[5] and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[6]

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,[7]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Recognizing that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and reiterating therefore that all the necessary measures should be adopted at the present time to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the African continent and the world at large,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining colonial Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988, concerning specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,[8]

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of colonial Territories to programmes of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with serious concern the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation, without further delay, of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued cooperation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Gravely concerned that while the international community has generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, some Member States have continued relations with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic and other fields,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;[7]

2. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full implementation, without further delay, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

4. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

7. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

8. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide, through an inter-agency framework, the necessary assistance to colonial Territories in order to alleviate the adverse conditions arising from the interplay of a combination of factors reflecting the vulnerable character of their economies;

9. *Further requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations, entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York in June 1990;[8]

10. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to consolidate their political independence and achieve genuine economic independence;

11. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

12. *Recommends* to the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and to consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

13. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

14. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

15. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

16. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid, and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

17. *Stresses*, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

18. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund established by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime;

19. *Urges* all States, especially those which continue to have economic and financial links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

20. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

22. *Commends* the Economic and Social Council for its debate and resolution on this issue and requests it to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

23. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations so that those bodies take the necessary measures to comply with the resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/66. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/20 of 20 November 1990,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,[9] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/67. Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 45/21 of 20 November 1990,

Recalling further that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro agreed in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, concerning the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, approving the report of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990,[10] which contains the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties, as well as an outline of the plan of the Secretary-General for the implementation of those proposals,

Noting with satisfaction the paragraph on Western Sahara in the report of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991,[11]

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[12]

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,[13]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Welcomes* the unanimous adoption by the Security Council on 29 April 1991 of resolution 690 (1991), by which the Council approved the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 19 April 1991[14] and decided to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

3. *Also welcomes* the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro;

4. *Endorses* the call by the Security Council upon the two parties to continue to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of his plan as described in his report of 18 June 1990[10] and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991;

5. *Pays tribute* to the Secretary-General for his action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of his peace plan;

6. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in accordance with the objectives mentioned in his report of 19 April 1991;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/68. Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

A

GENERAL

The General Assembly,

Having considered the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[15]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, including, in particular, those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the individual Territories covered by the present resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, containing the principles which should guide Member States in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories, in view of the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of promoting economic stability and diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority,

Conscious of the particular vulnerability of the small Territories to natural disasters and environmental degradation,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide a means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers should be kept under review,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Bearing in mind the fragile economy of the small Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and recalling General Assembly resolutions and the recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,[16]

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations regional seminars held in 1990 in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the position taken by the territorial Governments contained in the reports of the seminars,[17]

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands;[15]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Also reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territories in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination, in conformity with the legitimate political status options clearly defined in General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV);

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories as will enable their people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Also reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of those Territories, and recommends that priority should continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

7. *Urges* the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Also urges* the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to protect and conserve the environment of the Territories under their administration against any environmental degradation, and requests the specialized agencies concerned to continue to monitor environmental conditions in those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the respective territorial Governments, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Urges* the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions, and to promote cooperation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Also urges* the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in its work by providing timely and up-to-date information for each Territory under their administration, in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter, and by facilitating the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information thereon and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants;

12. *Appeals* to the administering Powers to continue or to resume their participation in future meetings and activities of the Special Committee and to ensure the participation in the work of the Special Committee of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

13. *Urges* Member States to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000, and calls upon them to continue to give their full support to the action of the Special Committee towards the attainment of that objective;

14. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to initiate or to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territories;

15. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;[16]

16. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of the question of the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

B

INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

I. *American Samoa*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[18]

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the territorial Government during 1990 to implement the American Samoa Environmental Act by protecting and conserving marine resources and by preventing the pollution of its territorial waters;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to take measures to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

3. *Notes* that a period of ten years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

II. *Anguilla*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[19]

Aware of the desire of the people of Anguilla for a higher level of self-government,

Recognizing the contribution of the marine resources of Anguilla to its local economy,

Cognizant of the economic and social impact of unemployment on the communities of the Territory,

1. *Takes note* of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office;

2. *Notes with concern* that the administering Power continues to deny further delegation of competence over the special areas of responsibility of the Governor to ministers of the territorial Government prior to setting a time-frame for independence;

3. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the territorial Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area, but expresses its preoccupation over the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problems of unemployment and at providing increased job opportunities, and urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary to increase the employment of local personnel in the civil service and other sectors of the economy.

III. *Bermuda*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[19]

Reaffirming its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting that, following the general elections of 1989, during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue and that his Government would pay special attention to the problem of drug trafficking and the laundering of illegal money, as well as to the question of overcrowding of the Territory,

Noting also the view of the leader of the Progressive Labour Party that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda, and further noting that the Governor of Bermuda has stated that the complexities confronting Bermuda require different solutions and call for greater participation of individuals from all segments of the population,

Recalling that in January 1988 the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory and announced that it would involve the public as closely as possible in its preparation,

Noting that the Territory has never been visited by a United Nations visiting mission,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory would not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take specific measures aimed at ensuring the economic and social stability of the Territory, taking into account the recommendations made by the working groups appointed in January 1989 to study the main areas covered by the development plan;

3. *Further calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

IV. *British Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[19]

Taking note of the general elections held in the Territory on 12 November 1990, and noting that the question of the future political status of the Territory was not an election issue,

Noting the participation of the Territory as an associate member in some regional and international organizations and its applications for similar membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Caribbean Community,

Recalling its resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989, on emergency assistance to the British Virgin Islands and other Caribbean countries that were struck by hurricane Hugo,

Taking into account the statement of the Chief Minister in 1990 that the economy of the Territory showed sustained growth, and the report of the Caribbean Development Bank that the favourable economic trend would probably continue,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Noting the substantial proportion of land owned by expatriates and the concerns of local groups and individuals over the sale of land to foreigners, which could give rise to environmental issues and which interferes with the right of the local people to free access to their beaches,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate the admission of the British Virgin Islands to associate membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Caribbean Community, as well as its participation in other regional and international organizations as identified by the territorial Government;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary assistance to the Territory to develop and diversify its economy, through, *inter alia*, the revitalization of agriculture, the promotion of industrial development and the establishment of intersectoral linkages;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering, and urges the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in those endeavours;

4. *Urges* the regional and international financial institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of the British Virgin Islands in identifying its medium- and long-term needs and to increase their participation in the recovery and reconstruction of the Territory;

5. *Notes with regret* that a period of fifteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

V. *Cayman Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[19]

Noting the constitutional review being conducted in the Cayman Islands by the Constitutional Commission appointed by the administering Power,

Noting also the measures being taken by the territorial Governme[illegible]to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the heavy dependence of the Territory on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by foreign investors,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates and that there is a need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Noting also the action taken by the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the territorial Government, the Governments of other countries of the region, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

Ireland, as the administering Power, to prevent and repress illicit activities such as money laundering, funds smuggling, false invoicing and various forms of white-collar fraud, as well as the use of and trafficking in illegal drugs,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Requests* the administering Power to expedite the constitutional review exercise in the Territory, in close cooperation with the territorial Government and in conformity with the wishes and aspirations of the Caymanian population, with a view to enabling the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the agricultural development of the Cayman Islands with a view to reducing the dependence of the Territory on imported food supplies;

3. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to money laundering, funds smuggling and various forms of white-collar crime, as well as drug trafficking;

5. *Notes with regret* that a period of fourteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

VI. *Guam*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[18]

Noting that the second round of negotiations between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Guam aimed at transferring land and facilities at the Naval Air Station, Agana, opened in July 1991,

Aware that large tracts of land in the Territory continue to be reserved for the use of the Department of Defense of the administering Power,

Noting that the administering Power has undertaken a programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Also noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power regarding the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory,[20]

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory should not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

3. *Urges* the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

4. *Notes* that a period of twelve years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

VII. *Montserrat*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[19]

Recalling the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989 and the recovery efforts of the territorial Government in conjunction with the administering Power and the international community,

Taking into account the membership of Montserrat in regional and international bodies and the statement of the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization regarding the outstanding request of the Territory for readmission to associate membership in that organization,

Noting the statement of the Chief Minister that the current rate of economic growth could not be maintained,

Also noting the policy of the territorial Government to control the growth and upgrade the efficiency of the public service,

Recalling the dispatch of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory in 1975 and 1982,

1. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

2. *Reiterates* its call upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Requests* the administering Power to secure the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other multilateral financial institutions, in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of Montserrat;

4. *Urges* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary assistance for the training of local personnel in the skills essential to the development of the Territory and to encourage skilled workers to remain in the Territory;

5. *Notes with regret* that a period of nine years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

VIII. *Tokelau*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,[21] *Noting* the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General *Fono* (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of the political institutions of Tokelau,

Also noting the endeavours of Tokelau to develop its marine and other resources and its efforts to diversify the income-earning ability of its population,

Welcoming the information that the wish of Tokelau to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with the administering Power,

Noting with appreciation the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990,

1. *Encourages* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the political and economic development of the Territory in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General *Fono* (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

3. *Takes note* of the plan of Tokelau to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau, as well as the support of New Zealand for the transfer, and invites the administering Power to continue to provide maximum assistance to the Territory in this regard;

4. *Invites* all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to grant or to continue to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclone Ofa and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements.

IX. *Turks and Caicos Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[19]

Recalling the entry into force of the new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order, 1988,

Noting the holding of general elections on 3 April 1991 and the return to power of the Progressive National Party after three years in opposition,

Also noting the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on civil service matters, and of a Public Service Training Board under the Commission to advise on and assist in the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels,

Further noting the enactment in May 1990 of an immigration bill designed to effect improved regulations governing the status of immigrants and migrant workers,

Noting with satisfaction the arrangements made to make university-level education available to the Turks and Caicos Islanders,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

1. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the opening in February 1990 of the School for Field Studies on South Caicos, the first university-level institution in the Territory, as well as the arrangements made by the Government of the Bahamas enabling qualified students from the Territory to attend the College of the Bahamas on scholarships provided by the Government of the Bahamas;

3. *Takes note* that, as a result of the manpower review undertaken in 1989, a number of measures have been taken to strengthen and restructure the public service, including the establishment of new posts and the regrading of existing posts;

4. *Notes with regret* that a period of eleven years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

X. *United States Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,[18]

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands,[22]

Noting that legislation has been introduced in the Virgin Islands Senate to postpone the referendum on political status until 1993,

Noting also that the extension to ninety days of the residency requirement for voting has not addressed the concerns of the representatives of the territorial Government and those of the Commission on Status and Federal Relations regarding eligibility to participate in a referendum on self-determination,

Noting further that discussions are continuing between the territorial Government and the administering Power over the transfer of the ownership of Water Island to the Territory at the end of its lease in December 1992, and noting the exchange of communications between the Governor of the Territory and the Government of the United States concerning the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour and that the title of the West Indian Company to the land was recently upheld by the appropriate United States judicial authorities,

Noting the continuing interest of the territorial Government in seeking associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and in the Caribbean Community,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory and the outstanding request by the territorial Government for a further visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary

advice to the Commission on Status and Federal Relations in its review of the residency requirement for those eligible to participate in a genuine exercise of the right to self-determination in the United States Virgin Islands;

2. *Invites* the administering Power to review the options for the transfer of Water Island to the Territory at the end of 1992;

3. *Requests* the administering Power and the Government of the United States Virgin Islands to continue to hold discussions, within the framework of existing juridical provisions, with a view to securing the financial means to acquire the reclaimed and submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour from the West Indian Company;

4. *Reiterates* its request to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development of the World Bank, in accordance with the terms of reference of such organizations;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/69. Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia,[12]

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the importance of the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, including measures in the area of environmental protection and action with respect to drug abuse and trafficking, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Noting also, in this context, the importance of equitable economic and social development, as well as continued dialogue among the parties involved in New Caledonia in the preparation of the act of self-determination of New Caledonia,

Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions being taken by the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links, including the development of closer relations with the member countries of the South Pacific Forum,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;[12]

2. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

46/70. Cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Aware that in addition to general problems facing developing countries, the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which are small island Territories, also suffer handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their size, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining freshwater supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recalling resolution 24 (XI), on the Programme of Assistance to Small Island Developing Countries, adopted by the eleventh session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee on 22 November 1988, in which the Committee directed its secretariat to continue to examine the access of the non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system with the aim of identifying areas within that system which could provide technical and other assistance to those countries in the furtherance of their development process, and other resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Taking note of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations which was held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,[16]

Mindful of the growing importance that the General Assembly attaches to the contributions of specialized agencies and the international institutions to the economic and social development of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the role being played by the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies in that regard, *Recalling* its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989, entitled "Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system",

Taking into account the suggestions made by Member States during the general debate on the relevant item,

1. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to increase their participation in the debates of the General Assembly on the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a view to apprising the Assembly of their development programmes in those Territories and thereby facilitating more informed comments on their work;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for promoting and expanding cooperation and coordination among the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to keep this question under review.

68th plenary meeting
11 December 1991

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee, see sect. X.B.6.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement N° 23* (A/46/23), chap. VII.

[3] A/46/516.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement N° 23* (A/46/23), chap. IV.

[5] A/46/229.

[6] A/AC.109/L.1761.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement N° 23* (A/46/23), chap. VI.

[8] A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II.

[9] A/46/517 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[10] S/21360; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21360.

[11] A/46/726, annex, para. 64.

[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement N° 23* (A/46/23), chap. VIII.

[13] A/46/589.

[14] S/22464 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22464.

[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement N° 23* (A/46/23), chap. IX.

[16] A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

[17] A/AC.109/1040 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/1043.

[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee*, 13th meeting, and corrigendum.

[19] Ibid., 11th meeting, and corrigendum.

[20] Statement made in the Subcommittee on Small Territories at its 636th meeting, on 29 July 1991.

[21] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee*, 10th meeting, and corrigendum.

[22] Ibid., 9th meeting, and corrigendum.

[23] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement N° 23* (A/46/23), chap. VIII, sect. B.3.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE[1]

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46/183. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Having considered, for the year ended 31 December 1990, the financial reports and audited financial statements of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[2] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[3] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[4] and the related reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors,[5] as well as the interim reports of the Board of Auditors for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991 on the United Nations Development Programme,[6] the United Nations Population Fund[7] and the International Trade Centre,[8] the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors,[9] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[10]

Recognizing the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/235 of 21 December 1990, *Noting with appreciation* the steps taken by the executive heads and governing bodies of the United Nations organizations and programmes to give appropriate consideration and attention to the audit reports,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, the Board of Auditors, the Advisory Committee and representatives of the United Nations organizations and programmes during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item,[11] and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, management, financial accountability and budgetary control of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

2. *Endorses* all the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and approves all of the recommendations and observations of the Board of Auditors in which the Advisory Committee has concurred, subject to the provisions of the present resolution and taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee;

3. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee to continue to cover, in their review of organizations and programmes, including peace-keeping operations, the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and related administrative and management aspects in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls and to standardize the financial reporting of the organizations;

4. *Recommends* that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that contain a summary of recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of agencies to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a timetable for remedial action on the recommendations by the Board of Auditors referred to in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Encourages* the Board of Auditors to carry out its audits in a comprehensive manner in response to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/183 of 19 December 1989 and to paragraph 23 of Assembly resolution 45/235;

7. *Invites* the Board of Auditors to continue the practice of issuing a special report for United Nations organizations audited on a biennial basis during the first year of each biennium, through the Advisory Committee, if in the opinion of the Board there are matters that need to be brought to the attention of the governing bodies and/or the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to ensure regular audit coverage of all extrabudgetary expenditures, including the various trust funds managed by the Secretary-General or the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes;

9. *Invites* the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements or interim reports have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee and the comments made thereon in the Fifth Committee with a view to taking appropriate remedial measures;

10. *Welcomes* the review of the Board of Auditors of the liquidity positions of United Nations organizations, and requests the Board to conduct a further review, bearing in mind that the information should be presented in a standardized format;

11. *Recommends* that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization;

12. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations organizations designated as executing agencies of the Programme expeditiously to conclude standard basic executing agencies agreements and to ensure that these agreements, including existing agreements, provide for appropriate accountability with regard to Programme funds;

13. *Expresses its concern* about continued qualified opinions by the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund;

14. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to require the executive heads of the Programme and the United Nations Population Fund:

(*a*) To intensify vigorously their efforts to correct or improve the conditions that gave rise to the qualification of audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

(*b*) To issue and implement comprehensive and specific guidelines in order to delineate appropriately programme expenditure, programme support and administrative expenditures;

15. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take appropriate measures to improve budget management and to ensure the timely completion of projects executed by the Office for Project Services and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Governing Council of the Programme;

16. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee with regard to the administrative system of the International Trade Centre, and requests the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Centre to reach agreement on suitable administrative arrangements by the end of 1991, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

17. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes:

(*a*) To submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through their respective governing bodies, detailed progress reports on steps taken to implement previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee and to explain if any of those recommendations have not yet been implemented, and requests the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(*b*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through their respective governing bodies, on the implementation of effective measures to facilitate reporting by staff members on a confidential basis with due regard to considerations of privacy, of any inappropriate use of the resources of a United Nations organization or programme;

(*c*) To implement stringent inventory controls on non-expendable property;

(*d*) To institute without delay more effective control on the payment of all allowances and benefits to staff members and to report on the progress achieved in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through their respective governing bodies;

18. *Draws the attention* of the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to paragraph 3 of the annex to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations regarding the provision of information which is classified as confidential;

19. *Reaffirms* the importance of strict compliance with financial regulations and rules on the subject of unliquidated obligations;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in the light of his experience in implementing the new budget process and in the context of the views expressed by delegations, and of the observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors,[12] and the Advisory Committee,[13] and the problems referred to in the report of the Secretary-General,[14] particularly in paragraph 12, a report concerning the way in which year-end obligations relating to expenditures on equipment and multi-year obligations should be dealt with;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps taken to eliminate abuses in the payment of income tax reimbursements, and requests him to continue efforts to recover outstanding excess income tax reimbursements and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and requests the executive heads of other organizations and programmes to do the same;

22. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to ensure regular audit coverage of the accounts of the various peace-keeping and special missions;

23. *Requests* the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to ensure that expenditures do not exceed the level of funds provided under allotments, in accordance with the financial rules.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/184. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

A

FINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the biennium 1990-1991, the amount of 2,134,072,100 United States dollars appropriated by its resolution 45/252 A of 21 December 1990 shall be increased by 33,902,400 dollars as follows:

Section	*Amount appropriated by resolution 45/252 A*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
	(United States dollars)		
PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	75 972 300	2 610 000	78 582 300
TOTAL, PART I	75 972 300	2 610 000	78 582 300
PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*			
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	91 172 200	4 894 300	96 066 500
2B. Disarmament affairs activities	12 346 600	(389 100)	11 957 500
2C. Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	8 372 300	(685 400)	7 686 900
TOTAL, PART II	111 891 100	3 819 800	115 710 900
PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	24 762 800	(1 541 400)	23 221 400
TOTAL, PART III	24 762 800	(1 541 400)	23 221 400
PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	9 320 400	(335 100)	8 985 300
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation	4 912 400	164 700	5 077 100

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 45/252 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
		(United States dollars)	
5B. Regional Commissions New York Office	889 700	53 400	943 100
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	49 231 400	(1 602 700)	47 628 700
7. Department of Technical Cooperation for Development	24 983 200	325 400	25 308 600
8. Activities on global social development issues	11 611 600	166 400	11 778 000
9. Transnational corporations	11 649 200	401 500	12 050 700
10. Economic Commission for Europe	37 657 100	(227 200)	37 429 900
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	41 295 900	1 175 600	42 471 500
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	57 305 900	(2 650 100)	54 655 800
13. Economic Commission for Africa	59 307 100	1 160 900	60 468 000
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	43 938 000	1 201 600	45 139 600
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	84 381 200	(37 700)	84 343 500
16. International Trade Centre	16 855 700	(1 018 100)	15 837 600
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 490 900	(180 800)	4 310 100
18. United Nations Environment Programme	11 576 200	211 000	11 787 200
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	10 611 700	(260 600)	10 351 100
20. International drug control	10 540 000	(546 000)	9 994 000
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	38 860 300	805 400	39 665 700
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator	7 315 800	109 600	7 425 400
23. Human rights	19 044 200	695 300	19 739 500
24. Regular programme of technical cooperation	37 503 900	(671 200)	36 832 700
TOTAL, PART IV	593 281 800	(1 058 700)	592 223 100
PART V. International justice and law			
25. International Court of Justice	14 749 000	1 500 300	16 249 300
26. Legal activities	19 977 700	(921 400)	19 056 300
TOTAL, PART V	34 726 700	578 900	35 305 600
PART VI. *Public information*			
27. Public information	91 771 500	833 300	92 604 800
TOTAL, PART VI	91 771 500	833 300	92 604 800
PART VII. Common support services			
28. Administration and management	434 020 900	4 689 400	438 710 300
29. Conference and library services	384 343 200	4 022 800	388 366 000
TOTAL, PART VII	818 364 100	8 712 200	827 076 300
PART IX. Staff assessment			
31. Staff assessment	310 460 500	19 977 400	330 437 900
TOTAL, PART IX	310 460 500	19 977 400	330 437 900
PART X. Capital expenditures			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	72 841 300	(29 100)	72 812 200
TOTAL, PART X	72 841 300	(29 100)	72 812 200
GRAND TOTAL	2 134 072 100	33 902 400	2 167 974 500

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B

FINAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the biennium 1990-1991, the estimates of income in the amount of 381,753,800 United States dollars approved by its resolution 45/252 B of 21 December 1990 shall be increased by 18,902,400 dollars as follows:

	Amount approved by resolution 45/252 B	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final income estimates*
Income section	*(United States dollars)*		
PART I. *Income from staff assessment*			
1. Income from staff assessment	315 433 500	19 741 100	335 174 600
TOTAL, PART I	315 433 500	19 741 100	335 174 600
PART II. *Other income*			
2. General income	59 425 300	(3 982 900)	55 442 400
3. Revenue-producing activities	6 895 000	3 144 200	10 039 200
TOTAL, PART II	66 320 300	(838 700)	65 481 600
GRAND TOTAL	381 753 800	18 902 400	400 656 200

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C

NET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1990-1991:

1. The net requirements resulting from the amounts approved in its resolutions 45/252 A and B of 21 December 1990 shall be increased by a net amount of 15 million United States dollars as follows:

	Amount approved by resolutions 45/252 A and B	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final estimates*
	(United States dollars)		
Expenditure	2 134 072 100	33 902 400	2 167 974 500
Income	381 753 800	18 902 400	400 656 200
Net requirements	1 752 318 300	15 000 000	1 767 318 300

2. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 above, a net amount of up to 13,867,100 dollars may, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, be committed in respect of the regular budget for the biennium 1990-1991; the amount so committed shall be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year 1992[15] and reported in the financial statements for the biennium 1990-1991. On this basis the General Assembly will consider and approve final appropriations and estimates of income for the biennium 1990-1991 at the earliest opportunity in 1992 on an *ex post facto* basis.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/185. Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

A

The General Assembly

I

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE: 1992 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Approves the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1992 amounting to 18,275,000 Swiss francs or 13,053,600 United States dollars;

II

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA: SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIAN STUDENTS

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General[16] and approves the proposals made in paragraphs 14 and 15 thereof;

III

REVIEW OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION SERVICES FOR ALL OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Approves the proposals contained in the note by the Secretary-General[17] and the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;[18]

IV

CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL CONFERENCE FACILITIES AT ADDIS ABABA AND BANGKOK

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General[19] and concurs with the recommendations and requests made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 28 and 29 of its report;[20]

V

HONORARIUMS PAYABLE TO MEMBERS OF ORGANS AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Decides to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on this question;[21]

VI

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES FOR UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL

Decides to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on this question;[22]

VII

REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTION 33F (ADMINISTRATION, VIENNA)

Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to maintain the initial estimates proposed by the Secretary-General for this section, pending a more detailed review by the Advisory Committee of the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in his report;[23]

VIII

REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTION 32D (CONFERENCE AND LIBRARY SERVICES, VIENNA)

Takes note of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General to appropriate an additional amount of 803,800 dollars relating to the requirements for the establishment of a common interpretation service at Vienna;

IX

CONTINGENCY FUND

Notes that a balance of 15,237,100 dollars remains in the contingency fund.

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B

The General Assembly

I

Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, contained in paragraphs 11 to 391 of its report on the work of its thirty-first session,[24] including general considerations, overall resource requirements, priorities, methodology and format;

II

POSTS

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraphs 41 to 43 of its report[24] on the changes in the staffing table of the Organization;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review and develop procedures and norms, including workload analyses, to justify the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts and to submit a report with proposals through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account section I, paragraph 17, of Assembly resolution 45/239 A of 21 December 1990;

3. *Takes note* of the number and distribution of high-level posts in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;[25]

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to indicate his proposed changes in the organization of the Secretariat, particularly with regard to high-level posts, in revised estimates to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee[26] with regard to the changes in the staffing table of the Organization proposed by the Secretary-General, and decides (*a*) to convert from temporary to established status four posts (one D-2, one P-5 and two General Service) in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia (section 2B.I); (*b*) to defer the establishment of a new

P-4 post of Editor in the Office for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services (section 4B); (*c*) to establish on a temporary basis a P-5 post for the Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific at Kathmandu, as indicated in resolution C, section V, below; (*d*) not to endorse the downgrading of the P-4 post to the P-3 level proposed in section 9; (*e*) to keep for 1992 the D-2 post proposed for abolition in section 15 and that the other posts under the subprogramme concerned should be treated as indicated in resolution C, section IX, below; and (*f*) to accept the recommendation of the Advisory Committee to establish a P-5 post for an Evaluation Officer in the Economic Commission for Africa, as indicated in resolution C, section XVII, below;

III

UNDERUTILIZED BALANCES

1. *Endorses* as an ad hoc measure the reduction of 13,343,900 United States dollars recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the basis of underutilized balances;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bear in mind that the across-the-board reductions under each section resulting from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the underutilized balances are indicative and to consider, in implementing these recommendations, the requirements of programmes and services of the various units in the Secretariat;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to use the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to reflect his proposed transfers of resources among sections of the programme budget, in accordance with the existing financial regulations and rules and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in the relevant part of paragraph 22 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;[26]

IV

ACTIVITIES IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraphs 31 to 33 and 52 of its report;[24]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a review of the possible consolidation of administrative functions in the various units of the Secretariat and to submit proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to review the distribution of resources between substantive central departments and offices and the regional commissions, taking into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and to reflect his recommendations in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

4. *Notes* that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 does not provide a list of activities that, in the judgement of the Secretary-General, can be discontinued, and requests the Secretary-General, in the implementation of the programme budget, to take into account measures that may improve the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization, thereby enhancing its capacity and flexibility to respond effectively to needs and mandates;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to develop workload standards and other management techniques, particularly in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on priority-setting contained in paragraphs 45 to 47 of its report,[24] notes that the broad priority on the economic development of developing countries pertains to a large number of sections of the programme budget, and stresses the importance of ensuring adequate resources for the implementation of mandated activities under each section of the programme budget;

7. *Notes* that objectives of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1993[27] and specific mandates of the General Assembly are not always fully reflected in the programme narratives and activities of some sections of the proposed programme budget, and requests the Secretary-General fully to take into account the views expressed by Member States in implementing the programme budget and in proposing revisions to the medium-term plan;

8. *Also notes* the growing role of extrabudgetary resources in the implementation of the programmes of the Organization, the progress achieved in the presentation of these resources in the programme budget, the impact of voluntary contributions on a number of subprogrammes in the economic and social fields and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 71 and 72 of its report[26] with regard to the need for greater transparency, and decides to keep this question under constant review;

9. *Further notes* that the estimates in the proposed programme budget do not reflect the possible consequences for the activities financed from the regular budget of the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on new successor arrangements, recognizes that for sections of the programme budget, such as those pertaining to the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and the regional commissions, these new arrangements are likely to affect the projected level of resources in 1993 and perhaps in 1992, and invites the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in the most appropriate form;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the costs of services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources and to provide an analysis of appropriate sources of funding for these costs, taking into account relevant intergovernmental decisions and resolutions and existing practices in this regard;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to work in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in the preparation of the report and to take into account paragraph 37 of decision 91/46 of 21 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the Programme;[28]

12. *Requests* that the two reports be reviewed by the Advisory Committee;

V

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations,[29] and telecommunications activities,[30] in the United Nations and on optical disk storage and retrieval system,[31] and endorses the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report on these projects;[32]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure coordination among all organizational units involved in order to harmonize their activities to prevent future incompatibilities and ensure their efficient and cost-effective use of the technologies;

3. *Approves* phase II of the optical disc storage and retrieval project for the period 1992-1993, subject to the submission of a detailed performance report on the completion of phase I in 1992;

4. *Takes note* of the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project,[33] expresses concern at the delay in the implementation of the project and at the quality of the information provided to Member States, and endorses the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 45 of its first report[26] and in paragraphs 17 to 29 of its thirteenth report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;[32]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, particularly with regard to the quantifiable increase in productivity, indicating estimated maintenance costs per year on a long-term basis as indicated in paragraph 26 of its report;[32]

6. *Requests* that a report based on an independent expert study and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the current session be submitted no later than 15 September 1992, to the Advisory Committee, which will review the report and advise the General Assembly on the matter at its forty-seventh session, the purpose of this independent evaluation being to assess the approach and methodology adopted in the development and implementation of the project and to determine whether the project can be expected to provide the benefits outlined in the reports of the Secretary-General and to contribute to a more efficient and effective administrative management of the Organization; in addition, the evaluation should provide suggestions for enhanced information to Member States, *inter alia*, through adequate phasing of the project, with a view to enabling the Assembly to take informed decisions on the subject; the report is to be financed from the existing provision for the project;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit one comprehensive report on new technology projects, including information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States on these matters in the Fifth Committee;

VI

PUBLICATIONS POLICY

1. *Notes* that, in a number of sections of the proposed programme budget, notably of parts IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, there seems to be a large number of publications and an unclear distinction between publications requested by intergovernmental bodies and technical publications produced on the initiative of the Secretariat;

2. *Also notes* that the quality and relevance of publications appear to be uneven and that the policies for pricing and distribution of United Nations publications need to be further refined;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 27 and 32.16 to 32.19 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[26] and emphasizes the need for the Secretariat to utilize better internal printing facilities with a view to reducing the overall cost of printing;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the overall publications policy of the Organization, including its technical aspects and possible coordination at the level of the system, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

VII

WORKLOAD OF COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Endorses* the views contained in paragraph 85 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[26]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a review, taking into account all aspects of the implications resulting from the increasing trend on workload of the various committees and commissions, and to submit a report, with appropriate proposals, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

3. *Recognizes* that the working methods of the Advisory Committee are within its competence, and invites the Committee to report its decisions and recommendations, as appropriate, to the General Assembly;

VIII

SEMINAR ON THE METHODOLOGY FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE PROGRAMME BUDGET

1. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraph 49 of its report,[24] on the convening by the Secretary-General of an ad hoc technical seminar to review the question of the methodology used for the preparation of the programme budget, and recommends that this seminar take place during the first part of 1992;

2. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, contained in paragraphs 53, 400 and 401 of its report,[24] concerning the submission of a prototype of a new budget format, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

IX

CONTINGENCY FUND

1. *Recalls* its resolution 45/255 of 21 December 1990, by which it established provisionally the level of the contingency fund of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 at a level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate of 2,462,400,000 dollars, that is, 19 million dollars;

2. *Takes note* of the adjustment made by the Secretary-General to the preliminary estimates from 2,462,400,000 dollars to 2,366,300,000 dollars, and decides that the revised level of the contingency fund stands at 18 million dollars;

X

BUDGET-RELATED STAFFING ISSUES

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the nature and level of regular budget funding of Staff Union activities and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take into account section XIII, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 45/241 of 21 December 1990 in the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

3. *Decides* that a turnover rate of 0.5 per cent shall be applied in respect of General Service staff in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

C

The General Assembly,

I

SECTION 1. OVERALL POLICY-MAKING, DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

Having accepted the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the posts for its secretariat, and having noted the increasing workload of the Advisory Committee,

1. *Stresses* the statutory nature and the importance of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and invites the Secretary-General to keep under review the method of financing of posts in the secretariat of the Advisory Committee that are not part of the regular budget;

2. *Decides* that, starting in 1992, the travel expenses and subsistence allowances of the members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for attendance at the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination should be authorized under the regular budget of the Organization, on the understanding that there will be no increase in the total appropriation of the relevant part of section 1 and that claims related to the regular sessions of the Committee for Programme and Coordination will have first priority;

II

SECTION 2. GOOD OFFICES AND PEACEMAKING; PEACE-KEEPING; RESEARCH AND THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the wording contained in General Assembly resolution 46/48 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, adopted by the Assembly on 9 December 1991 on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, in the programme budget and in the medium-term plan;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure that the activities of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information fully complement the activities of other offices, including the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit appropriate information on the financial and related aspects of special missions, particularly cost absorption, in the context of budget performance reports;

III

SECTION 3. POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Recalling its resolutions 32/71 of 9 December 1977 and 40/243 of 18 December 1985, as well as the relevant observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991[34] on the venues of meetings of subsidiary bodies,

Requests the Committee on Conferences to expedite its review of United Nations bodies meeting away from their established headquarters and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

IV

SECTION 4. POLITICAL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY AFFAIRS AND SECRETARIAT SERVICES

1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session the report of the Secretary-General on the organization of editorial services at United Nations Headquarters,[35] which was requested by the Committee for Programme and Coordination in paragraph 96 of its report;[24]

2. *Also decides* to postpone its decision on the proposal of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the establishment of a P-4 post of Editor, pending final decision on the results of the review of editorial services at its forty-seventh session;

3. *Accepts* the reclassification of the post of Secretary of the Committee for Programme and Coordination from the P-4 to the P-5 level;

4. *Notes* the responsibilities currently attached to this post and the inconsistencies in the levels of secretaries of various intergovernmental policy-making organs, and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the levels of these posts, bearing in mind the other responsibilities associated with the posts, and to submit proposals as appropriate to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

V

Section 5. Disarmament

1. *Accepts* the proposal of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the granting of a subvention of 440,000 United States dollars to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, reiterates its request contained in section IV of its resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989, and endorses the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 5.9 and 5.10 of the report of the Advisory Committee[26] stressing the need for the eventual self-sufficiency of the Institute and urging that every effort should be made to encourage donors to make additional unrestricted contributions which could be used to defray the administrative costs of the Institute;

2. *Decides* to establish a P-5 post for the Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific at Kathmandu, effective 1 January 1992, on a temporary basis, subject to a review for the need to establish this post on a permanent basis for the next biennium;

VI

Section 9. Legal activities

1. *Recalls* the concerns expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the persistent backlog in the publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series* and invites the Secretary-General to take innovative and cost-effective measures to address this problem;

2. *Endorses* the comments and observations made by the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 9.6 and 9.7 of its report,[26] on the questions of travel and publication policy in the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

3. *Takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee regarding the reclassification of two posts in the Codification Division, and decides not to endorse these proposals;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in administering the staffing table of section 9, to take fully into account the views expressed by Member States on the proposed reclassifications;

VII

Section 11A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

1. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed reclassification of a D-1 post, and decides, in the light of the increasing importance of system-wide co-ordination in the economic and social fields, to keep this question under constant review;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the programme narrative under section 11A, taking into account all relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly;

Section 11B. World Food Council

Endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 11B.7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[26] on [illegible] question of the rental of office space for the secretariat of the World Food Council, and urges the Secretary-General to make every effort to obtain premises at a lower cost for this secretariat;

Section 11C. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Endorses the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and encourages the Secretary-General to redeploy resources from within section 11C to provide for any additional consultancy requirements;

VIII

Section 13. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

1. *Notes* the different presentation of the activities on non-governmental organizations in section 13, and stresses that the functions of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in this regard remain unchanged;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine activities related to "centrally planned economies" in the light of global economic developments and to report to the General Assembly in the context of the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 to be submitted at the forty-seventh session;

3. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial arrangements for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development,[36] endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to provide regular budget funding for the Conference, and requests the Secretary-General to make all necessary efforts to seek voluntary contributions funding for the Conference;

IX

Section 15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. *Takes note* of the negative growth proposed for this section over the revised estimates for the biennium 1990-1991, stresses the importance of the programme on trade and development in relation to the broad priority on the economic development of developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the activities proposed under this section, including, if necessary, through the redeployment of resources in accordance with established procedures;

2. *Also takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General to abolish a D-2 post and to redeploy the other twelve posts of subprogramme 5, and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Recognizes* that new mandates and new activities might emerge under section 15;

4. *Decides* that the thirteen posts under subprogramme 5 mentioned above should be retained for 1992, with the corresponding appropriation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make proposals on these posts for 1993 to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the results of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, other mandates of relevant intergovernmental bodies and the possibility for curtailing activities

under this subprogramme mentioned in the statement of programme budget implications for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;[37]

X

SECTION 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

Requests that the detailed recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on section 16 of the proposed programme budget should be made available to the budget committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its October session in the odd-numbered year before the beginning of the budgetary biennium;

XI

SECTION 17. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

1. *Endorses* the recommendation contained in paragraph 265 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[24] that all non-mandated activities should be excluded from the programme narrative of section 17;

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the conference servicing of intergovernmental bodies convened at Nairobi,[38] endorses the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, stresses that interpretation services should be available for all official languages of the Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to report on possible additional financial requirements under section 17 in the context of the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study the possibility of alternative arrangements for the secretariat of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, including its possible merger with the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

XII

SECTION 18. CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Takes note of the negative growth proposed for this section, stresses the importance of the programme on science and technology for development in relation to the broad priority on the economic development of developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the activities proposed under this section, including enhanced coordination with the regional commissions and, if necessary, through the redeployment of resources in accordance with established procedures;

XIII

SECTION 19. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)

1. *Endorses* the recommendation contained in paragraph 276 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination,[24] and stresses that the activities envisaged under subprogrammes 1, 6 and 8 should be fully responsive to the needs of the various regions, including Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. *Also endorses* the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the translation of documentation into Chinese, and invites the Secretary-General to reflect any related additional appropriation in the context of the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 under section 19;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure that all publications of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) are translated into all official languages in a timely manner;

XIV

SECTION 20. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed reclassification of the General Service post of Managing Editor, *The CTC Reporter* magazine, pending the completion of the review of the publication policy of the Organization;

XV

SECTION 21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

1. *Stresses* the importance of the preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in 1995, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are provided for the preparation during the biennium 1992-1993;

2. *Also stresses* the importance of the appropriate servicing of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and requests the Secretary-General to ensure such servicing, including through the redeployment of resources;

XVI

SECTION 22. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 301 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination,[24] and stresses the need for allocation of adequate resources for activities undertaken pursuant to this recommendation;

Administrative and financial arrangements regarding the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. *Decides* to establish, as from 1 January 1992, under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities mainly in developing countries and to transfer to it the financial resources of the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

2. *Authorizes* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991 and General Assembly resolution 46/104 of 16 December 1991, to ap-

prove, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of the Programme, both the budget of the programme of the Fund and the administrative and programme support costs budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, and requests the Commission to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the ways in which it plans to carry out the administrative and financial functions;

3. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its comments and recommendations on the administrative and programme support costs budget of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider ways to streamline the proposed structure for the Programme, taking into account, *inter alia*, the observations of the Advisory Committee and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, including the need to promote regional cooperation under the coordination of the Programme in consultation with the regional commissions and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Decides* to consider the arrangements relating to personnel for the Programme to be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations at a later stage during the current session of the General Assembly, and meanwhile requests the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary to expedite the recruitment of such personnel;

6. *Notes* that the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and that due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

7. *Notes also* the intention of the Secretary-General to promulgate financial rules for the Fund, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, it being understood that the references in the said financial rules to the role and functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall be consistent with the role of the Commission given in paragraph 2 above;

8. *Decides* that, notwithstanding regulations 11.1 and 11.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the Programme shall maintain the accounts of the Fund of the Programme and shall be responsible for submitting the said accounts and related financial statements, no later than 31 March following the end of the financial period, to the Board of Auditors and for submitting financial reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the General Assembly;

XVII

Section 23. Economic Commission for Africa

1. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the multinational programming and operational centres, taking into account the relevant evaluation report,[39] the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination,[24] the report of the Secretary-General,[40] the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council, paragraph 23.9 of the report of the Advisory Committee[26] and further views expressed by the Secretariat during the consideration of this question at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the multinational programming and operational centres with the remaining Professional and General Service posts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the self-evaluation capacity of the Economic Commission for Africa[41] and the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish the P-5 post of Evaluation Officer for the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1992-1993 and to review the functions of this post in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

3. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the situation of the Institute, in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/72 of 27 July 1990;

XVIII

Section 24. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1. *Takes note* of the proposed priorities among subprogrammes, invites the Secretary-General to be guided by the work programme and the priorities recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in implementing the programme budget, and stresses the importance of submitting new proposals in the context of the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assess the capacity of the Commission to fulfil its role for the strengthening of multilateral regional and subregional cooperation, having regard to the resources available in the Commission, and to propose measures for the strengthening of the Commission in the context of the revised estimates of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, taking into account the work programme of the Commission;

XIX

Section 28. Human rights

1. *Accepts* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with regard to posts, and requests the Secretary-General to provide complete information concerning management and workload analysis, as indicated by the Advisory Committee, to enable the Committee to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 on the establishment of the temporary posts on a permanent basis, on the understanding that the arrangements on temporary posts will be included in a long-term solution for the resources of the Centre for Human Rights;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with regard to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the level

of general temporary assistance for section 28, to ensure that adequate resources are available during the biennium 1992-1993;

XX

SECTION 29A. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the financing of additional posts from the regular budget, requests the Secretary-General to review with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the current arrangements for the financing of administrative and other posts at the Office, taking into account the financial situation of the Office and the United Nations and all relevant intergovernmental decisions, and to make proposals, as appropriate, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

XXI

SECTION 29B. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

1. *Takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General, and requests him to review the resource requirements of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East under the regular budget, taking into account General Assembly resolution 3331 B (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, subsequent practices and the reasons which led him to put forward the proposals contained in paragraph 29B.8 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;[25]

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations in this regard, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

XXII

SECTION 31. PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. *Notes* that the Trust Fund for Information Support for African Economic Recovery and Development should have been mentioned in section 11A, stresses the importance of the Fund for the implementation of the activities mandated under programme 45 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[27] and invites the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the Fund and requests him to report in the most appropriate form to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

2. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring cultural diversity and equality of languages in the activities of the Department of Public Information, particularly with regard to audiovisual materials and radio programmes;

XXIII

SECTION 32. CONFERENCE SERVICES

Requests the Secretary-General to keep under review workload standards in the Department of Conference Services, taking into account technological innovations and the need for further progress in productivity, and to report thereon in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/186. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1992-1993:

1. Appropriations totalling 2,389,234,900 United States dollars are hereby approved for the following purposes:

Section	*(US dollars)*
PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and coordination*	
1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	35 545 500
TOTAL, PART I	35 545 500
PART II. *Political affairs*	
2. Good offices and peace-making; peace-keeping; research and the collection of information	97 580 600
3. Political and Security Council affairs	15 822 800
4. Political and General Assembly affairs and Secretariat services	12 486 300
5. Disarmament	13 264 400
6. Special political questions; regional cooperation; trusteeship and decolonization	9 499 100
7. Elimination of apartheid	8 300 300
TOTAL, PART II	156 953 500

Section		*(US dollars)*
	PART III. *International justice and law*	
8.	International Court of Justice	17 606 500
9.	Legal activities	21 821 800
10.	Law of the sea and ocean affairs	9 088 300
	TOTAL, PART III	48 516 600
	PART IV. *International cooperation for development*	
11.	Development and international economic cooperation	19 047 000
12.	Regular programme of technical cooperation	42 285 900
13.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	54 828 100
14.	Department of Technical Cooperation for Development	27 482 700
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	90 477 100
16.	International Trade Centre	17 916 200
17.	United Nations Environment Programme	12 927 400
18.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 851 000
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	11 500 500
20.	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations	12 839 500
21.	Social development and humanitarian affairs	13 898 800
22.	International drug control	13 651 400
	TOTAL, PART IV	321 705 600
	PART V. *Regional cooperation for development*	
23.	Economic Commission for Africa	74 959 300
24.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	51 887 500
25.	Economic Commission for Europe	41 242 900
26.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	67 753 700
27.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	50 660 600
	TOTAL, PART V	286 504 000
	PART VI. *Human rights and humanitarian affairs*	
28.	Human rights	23 391 200
29.	Protection of and assistance to refugees	60 823 000
30.	Disaster relief operations	7 824 600
	TOTAL, PART VI	92 038 800
	PART VII. *Public information*	
31.	Public information	100 977 000
	TOTAL, PART VII	100 977 000
	PART VIII. *Common support services*	
32.	Conference services	422 414 600
33.	Administration and management	421 935 400
	TOTAL, PART VIII	844 350 000
	PART IX. *Special expenses*	
34.	Special expenses	45 035 000
	TOTAL, PART IX	45 035 000
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*	
35.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	96 815 600
	TOTAL, PART X	96 815 600
	PART XI. *Staff assessment*	
36.	Staff assessment	374 137 200
	TOTAL, PART XI	374 137 200
	GRAND TOTAL	2 402 578 800
	Reduction from underutilized balances	13 343 900

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical cooperation under part IV, section 12, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium do not exceed twenty-four months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 above, an amount of 51,000 dollars is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1992-1993 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1992-1993:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling 449,213,300 United States dollars are approved as follows:

Income section	*(US dollars)*
1. Income from staff assessment	379 926 000
TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 1	379 926 000
2. General income	62 444 800
3. Services to the public	6 842 500
TOTAL, INCOME SECTIONS 2 and 3	69 287 300
GRAND TOTAL	449 213 300

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

79th plenary meeting
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C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1992

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1992:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 1,228,519,850 United States dollars, consisting of 1,194,617,450 dollars, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1992-1993 by the General Assembly under paragraph 1 of resolution A above, plus 33,902,400 dollars, being the increase in revised appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 46/184 A of 20 December 1991, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) 34,643,650 dollars, being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1992-1993 under resolution B above, decreased by 838,700 dollars, being the decrease in estimated income other than staff assessment for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 46/184 B of 20 December 1991;

(*b*) 1,194,714,900 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 on the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;

2. There shall be set off against the assessments on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 209,704,100 dollars, consisting of:

(*a*) 189,963,000 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1992-1993 under resolution B above;

(*b*) Plus 19,741,100 dollars, being the increase in the revised income from staff assessment for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 46/184 B.

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46/187. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1992-1993

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1992-1993 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(*a*) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of 3 million United States dollars in any one year of the biennium 1992-1993, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(*b*) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

- (i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of 250,000 dollars;
- (ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of 75,000 dollars;
- (iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of 100,000 dollars;

(*c*) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding 500,000 dollars, in the biennium 1992-1993, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for interorganizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that, for the biennium 1992-1993, if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security in an amount exceeding 10 million dollars in respect of that decision, the matter shall be brought to the General Assembly or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

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46/188. Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1992-1993 in the amount of 100 million United States dollars;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1992;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(*a*) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of 1,025,092 dollars;

(*b*) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1990-1991 under General Assembly resolution 44/204 of 21 December 1989;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1990-1991 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1992-1993;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(*a*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(*b*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(*c*) Such sums as may be necessary to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities, which, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed 200,000 dollars; advances in excess of the total of 200,000 dollars may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*d*) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(*e*) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1992-1993, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

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46/189. Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/219 of 21 December 1988, 44/194 and 44/200 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/253 of 21 December 1990, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/67 of 26 July 1991,

Having considered the oral report of the Chairman of the Fifth Committee[42] on the review by the Second Committee[43] of reformulated programme 21[44] of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[45]

Having considered also the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-first session[24] and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1991,[46]

Having considered further the relevant parts of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,[26]

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations[47] and on the review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund,[48]

Taking into account the comments and observations made in the Fifth Committee concerning programme planning,[49]

I

MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997

Approves programme 21 (Public administration and finance), as reformulated by the Secretary-General,[44] of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;[45]

II

CONSULTATIONS WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES DURING THE PLANNING, PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING PROCESS

1. *Notes with concern* that, for most sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, programmes of work had not been reviewed by intergovernmental bodies;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to institutionalize the consultative process with Member States on the medium-term plan, or its revisions, and the programmes of work to be included in the proposed programme budgets and to use, when necessary, ad hoc mechanisms to ensure that relevant

intergovernmental bodies undertake their review in a timely manner;

3. *Invites* the functional, sectoral, regional and central reviewing bodies to improve the quality of their review of the relevant planning and programme documents submitted to them;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the quality of the proposals submitted to the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of the present section as well as their timeliness and the procedure for their submission are improved so as to facilitate the review mentioned also in paragraph 3;

III

PRIORITIES

1. *Stresses* the importance of priority-setting as an integral part of the planning, programming and budgeting process;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort with a view to ensuring that all relevant entities and bodies set and apply priorities in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the regulations and rules on priorities, in particular those at the level of activities and outputs, during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and the use of the contingency fund of the programme budget;

IV

STATEMENTS OF PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

1. *Reiterates* the need to implement fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/200 B;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to enhance general awareness of the budgetary process in the Organization and, in this connection, to inform special conferences convened under United Nations auspices of the budgetary implications of their draft resolutions, recommendations and decisions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve the programmatic content of the statements of programme budget implications and to propose in such statements or in revised estimates alternative solutions for carrying out new activities, as required by resolutions 41/213 and 42/211;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its thirty-third session, a report on the review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund, taking into account in particular the requests made in paragraph 3 of the present section;

V

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE MONITORING

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations;[47]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[24] and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[26] on the report mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section;

VI

COORDINATION

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Administrative Committee on Coordination for the improvement it made to its annual overview report for 1990,[50] in particular through the new report on programmes and resources of the United Nations system;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of coordination in the United Nations system and the central role of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, in ensuring greater complementarity and compatibility of the activities and programmes of the United Nations system;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in the report on the work of its thirty-first session,[24] on the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1990;

4. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to pursue its efforts to improve its annual reports, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session;

VII

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

Requests the Committee for Programme and Coordination to review its programme of work in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/67 and to make suggestions on the timing and duration of its sessions;

VIII

OTHER CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Approves those conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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46/190. Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,[51]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, 44/196 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/238 A of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of the comments made by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly,[52]

Noting the role of the Committee on Conferences with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings,

Noting also that the objective in continuing the study and analysis of utilization rates is to bring about a more effective disposition of conference-servicing resources,

Recognizing that improvements in the utilization of conference-servicing resources have been recorded and that further improvements could be achieved, including in the precision of planning the use of conference-servicing resources,

Recalling paragraph 23 of the first report of the General Committee, as approved by the General Assembly,[53] which requires that Main Committees review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional conferences and that there should be an overall limit of five special conferences in a given year,

Keeping in mind its resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981 and 45/238 B of 21 December 1990, which request the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings are distributed no less than six weeks before the meetings, simultaneously in all official languages of the organs of the United Nations, and to circulate eight weeks before the opening of a session of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the session, a report on the state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session,

Recalling the proposal of the Secretary-General at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly to undertake a fresh outside look at the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat during the biennium 1990-1991, as well as the relevant decisions of the Assembly in this regard,

Noting with concern that the rule concerning the issuance of documents in all official languages six weeks before the meetings has not been observed in many organs of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1992-1993 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;[54]

2. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. *Calls upon* the Committee on Conferences and the Secretariat to analyse alternative scheduling arrangements for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the ramifications of possible adjustments to the dates as currently scheduled for 1993, bearing in mind the provision of General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 which stipulates that the substantive session should take place between May and July;

4. *Takes note* of the guidelines adopted by the Committee on Conferences with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings;[55]

5. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider formalizing its procedures with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings, by granting authority to the Committee on Conferences to act on its behalf when it is not in session and consulting the Committee whenever it is seized with such requests;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider proposals on the biennialization of meetings or agenda items of its subsidiary bodies where appropriate, taking fully into account the ongoing restructuring and revitalization process envisaged in General Assembly resolution 45/264 and the views expressed by the subsidiary bodies;

7. *Recalls* that no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly may meet at Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly, and requests subsidiary organs to re-evaluate their reporting cycles with a view to completing annual work programmes, where possible, prior to the start of regular sessions of the Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to examine, in the light of the approved calendars of conferences and meetings, particularly that for the biennium 1992-1993, trends in meeting and documentation requirements, as well as the related workload of the Secretariat, on the basis of the relevant statistics and projections covering the period from 1984 to 1993 to be submitted by the Secretary-General, and to report its findings to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with United Nations organs, bringing to their attention ways to ensure the most efficient and effective use of conference services allocated to those organs, including, *inter alia*, the convening of meetings in a timely manner, rationalizing, to the extent possible, their meeting requirements, as well as monitoring the timely issuance and availability of documentation;

10. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to consider, within its mandate, measures to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the use of conference-servicing resources;

11. *Requests* all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to undertake informal consultations on a regular basis for the purpose of improving the utilization of their conference-servicing resources;

12. *Requests* the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies mentioned in paragraph 11 above to report the results of the consultations to the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences, and the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive analysis of replies received to the Committee on Conferences;

13. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences, in consultation with the organs concerned, to examine the cases where the utilization factor is lower than the established benchmark figure for at least three sessions, with a view to reporting on problems and factors that have given rise to such a situation, and to make appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources;

14. *Invites* the Trusteeship Council to review its meeting requirements;

15. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee on Conferences to incorporate an availability index on pre-session documentation into the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources, and requests the Committee on Conferences, in continuing its analysis of the experimental methodology, to consider additional elements proposed in the Fifth Committee, including a review of the benchmark figure up to 85 per cent and the separate presentation of data on time lost due to the late starting and the early ending of meetings;

16. *Requests* the Secretariat, in order to promote increased utilization of conference resources available, to schedule meetings consecutively within one three-hour meeting period, as appropriate;

17. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences, in close consultation with the Secretariat and taking into account views expressed in the Fifth Committee, to strengthen its efforts in the coordinated planning of conference-servicing resources, including an examination of the current situation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and as appropriate at subsequent sessions, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a consolidated statement relating to the number and costs of scheduled special conferences, bearing in mind the annual limit of five as set out in Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 and endorsed in Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986;

19. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to continue to monitor the meetings services provided to organs and programmes not funded from the regular budget and to consider the impact of their scheduling on the calendar of conferences and meetings;

20. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund to review their meeting and documentation requirements, in the light of their significant financial implications, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee on Conferences;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the systematic and progressive replacement and upgrading of the equipment in the conference rooms, to make proposals to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking advantage of the experience gained by other organizations of the United Nations system, on the usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system to enable systematically each speaker, as well as the Chairman and participants, whenever a speech time-limit is established in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to monitor the time left before actually breaking the time-limit;

22. *Notes* that investments in new technologies are essential for optimum use of all resources, and in view of the heavy capital outlay and recurrent costs, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to maximize the compatibility and cost-effectiveness of the new technologies to be introduced throughout the United Nations system;

23. *Urges* that the applications of new technologies should, to the extent possible, be introduced evenly throughout all United Nations conference centres;

24. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings are distributed no less than six weeks before the meetings, unless there is a specific decision to the contrary, simultaneously in all official languages of the organs of the United Nations, and to circulate eight weeks before the opening of a session of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the session, a report on the exact state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations programmes and funds and the secretariats of United Nations organs to ensure that each official document carries on its front page and in an appropriate manner the dates concerning the following stages of the documentation process: issuance by the substantive Department; completion of the translation into the specific language; printing; issuance;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a task force composed of appropriate Secretariat units and with supplementary assistance of experts from outside the United Nations, as appropriate, to be coordinated by the Management Advisory Service and financed through existing resources of the Department of Conference Services, to review the organizational structure, technological innovations and working methods of the Department, taking into account previous studies, with a view to enhancing efficiency and effectiveness, and to report his recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

27. *Takes note* of the comprehensive programme of work and biennialization of work programme adopted by the Committee on Conferences, taking into account its responsibilities as established by the General Assembly;

28. *Calls upon* the Committee on Conferences to continue to explore ways and means for a more effective implementation of its terms of reference and the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[56] as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213;

29. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session the desirability and possibility of biennializing this item of the agenda in the context of the ongoing efforts to improve the work of the Fifth Committee by, *inter alia*, biennializing items of its agenda.

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46/191. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the seventeenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission[57] and other related reports,[58]

I

ROLE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Recalling its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, by which it established the International Civil Service Commission,

Recalling also its resolutions 42/221 of 21 December 1987, 43/226 of 21 December 1988 and 44/198 of 21 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it requested a review of the functioning of the Commission,

1. *Reaffirms* the central role of the General Assembly with regard to the elaboration of the conditions of service for the United Nations common system as a whole and that of the International Civil Service Commission as the independent technical body responsible to the Assembly for the regulation and coordination of those conditions of service of the common system;

2. *Reaffirms also* that in the exercise of its functions, the Commission shall be guided by the principles set out in the agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations of the common system and in the statute of the Commission as accepted by those organizations, which aim at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements;

3. *Takes note* of the report by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the review of the functioning of the Commission[59] and of the views expressed by the Commission on this question, as contained in volume II of its report;[57]

4. *Affirms* the validity of the statute of the Commission;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the improvements that have taken place in the functioning of the Commission, and encourages the Commission to pursue further improvements in its functioning, with a view to enhancing its responsiveness within the common system to the concerns and needs of the different organizations;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of the Commission under its statute to hold executive meetings, whilst acknowledging the importance of maintaining the fullest possible participation of organizations and staff in the work of the Commission;

7. *Invites* the Commission to continue to enhance its contacts with the governing bodies, executive heads and staff of organizations of the common system in order to strengthen the cohesiveness and unity of that system and, in this context, to emphasize its advantages;

8. *Endorses* the efforts of the Commission to maintain the integrity and unity of the conditions of service of the staff of the common system in order to strengthen the effectiveness of common system activities and to ensure equity of treatment of all staff;

9. *Requests* the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system to invite the Commission to be represented at their respective meetings when matters concerning salaries, allowances, benefits and other conditions of employment are considered;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for the improvements in the presentation of its annual reports and invites the Commission to continue its efforts to enhance the clarity and transparency of its reports and to rationalize its work programme;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to see to it that the goals and objectives of the common system embodied in the decisions and recommendations of the Commission, as agreed by the General Assembly, are fully reflected in decisions of the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system;

II

REGULATION AND COORDINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMON SYSTEM

Recalling its resolution 45/268 of 28 June 1991, in which it emphasized the obligations of all organizations of the United Nations common system to consult and cooperate fully with the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on matters relating to conditions of service and pensions,

Emphasizing the importance of, and benefits derived from, maintaining a coherent and unified common system,

1. *Recalls* that executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations common system have a responsibility to ensure that they apply their organization's rules and regulations with due regard to their obligations under the common system;

2. *Deplores* the decision of the International Telecommunication Union to grant a special post allowance to headquarters staff at the Professional and higher levels, which is contrary to the norms of the common system, and requests the governing body of the Union to respect its obligations under the common system;

3. *Endorses* the view of the International Civil Service Commission that the action taken by the International Telecommunication Union in regard to special post allowances is incompatible with the concept of the common system;

4. *Regrets* that the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation to establish a voluntary thrift benefit fund was taken without prior consultation with the Commission;

5. *Stresses* that the actions of the International Telecommunication Union and the International Labour Organisation should in no way be invoked as precedents by other organizations of the common system or by the International Telecommunication Union and the International Labour Organisation themselves;

6. *Notes* the decision of the Coordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization to establish a working group on Professional remuneration and, in this regard, requests the Coordination Committee to involve fully the relevant common system bodies in the working group and to seek the views of these bodies, as appropriate, on any report or conclusions reached and to have the latter submitted concurrently with the report of the working group to the Governing Body of the World Intellectual Property Organization;

7. *Invites* the executive heads of the organizations of the common system to consult the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board before putting proposals relating to conditions of service of staff to their respective governing bodies, in order to avoid action in-

consistent with the statute of the Commission and the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as accepted by the organizations;

8. *Reiterates* its appeal to the organizations of the United Nations common system to refrain from seeking to establish for their staff, whether by provisions in their staff regulations or by other means, additional entitlements and benefits, as such actions would be detrimental to the common system under which all staff should receive equal treatment, irrespective of their employing organizations;

9. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system to respect fully decisions taken by the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Commission and the Pension Board, in respect of the conditions of service of the staff;

10. *Invites* the Commission and the Pension Board to make appropriate recommendations for enhancing respect for and adherence to the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service by all governing bodies;

III

STAFF ASSESSMENT RATES FOR THE GENERAL SERVICE AND RELATED CATEGORIES

1. *Approves*, for the General Service and related categories of staff and with effect from 1 January 1992, the scale of staff assessment rates contained in annex I to volume I of the report of the International Civil Service Commission[57] and the modalities for its implementation as contained in paragraph 88 of volume I of the report;

2. *Also approves*, with effect from 1 January 1992, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in annex I, paragraph 2, to the present resolution, to replace the present scale of staff assessment for the General Service and related categories;

IV

MARGIN CONSIDERATIONS

Recalling that in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved a range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the margin between the net remuneration of officials in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations in New York and that of officials in comparable positions in the United States federal civil service, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained around the desirable mid-point over a period of time,

Recalling also that in section I.C, paragraph 5, of its resolution 44/198, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to monitor the annual net remuneration margin over the five-year period beginning in calendar year 1990 with a view to ensuring, to the extent possible, that by the end of that period the average of the successive annual margins is around the desirable mid-point of 115,

Recalling further that in section VII of its resolution 45/241 of 21 December 1990, it requested the Commission to continue to monitor the evolution of the margin and also the impact of the potential changes in the United States federal civil service pay levels, as a result of the implementation of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, and to submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, with a view to avoiding a prolonged freeze of post adjustment within the five-year period from the calendar year 1990,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Commission as contained in paragraph 116 of volume I of its report[57] and of the views expressed thereon by the Administrative Committee on Coordination and by Member States in the Fifth Committee,

Taking note also of the information provided by the Commission in respect of the anticipated effects of the implementation of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 on pay levels in the comparator civil service and hence on the margin,

1. *Decides*, without prejudice to previous decisions on the averaging of the margin around the mid-point over a five-year period, that any post adjustment increase in New York which may become due until 1994 may be implemented to the extent that it is compatible with the upper limit of the margin;

2. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to continue to monitor further implementation of the comparator's Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, including the impact of its locality pay provisions in 1994, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in order to enable the Assembly to address the issue of the average margin over a five-year period around the desirable mid-point of 115;

3. *Endorses* the procedure proposed for the management of the post adjustment system within the current margin range as contained in paragraph 109 (*b*) of volume I of the report of the Commission;[57]

V

THE BASE/FLOOR SCALE

Recalling section I.E of its resolution 44/198, by which it introduced a mobility and hardship allowance, with effect from 1 July 1990,

Recalling also section I.H of the same resolution, by which it approved the establishment of a floor net salary scale, with effect from the same date, by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service,

Recalling further its request to the International Civil Service Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance and the assignment grant, and taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee on this matter, in particular on the link between the floor net salary scale and the mobility and hardship allowance,

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to include in its report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, a cost-benefit analysis of the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance, as well as an assessment of the personnel management benefits and details of savings achieved in other administrative costs with the introduction of the current arrangements;

2. *Approves*, with effect from 1 March 1992, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex II to the present resolution and the consequential amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as reflected in annex I, paragraph 1, to the present resolution;

VI

COMPARATOR

Reaffirming that the Noblemaire principle should continue to serve as the basis of comparison between United Nations common system emoluments and those of the highest-paid civil service,

Recalling that in section I.B of its resolution 44/198, the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission to propose at its forty-sixth session a methodology for carrying out checks every five years to determine which is the highest-paid civil service,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission in respect of a methodology for conducting checks to determine the highest-paid civil service, as contained in annex V to volume I of its report,[57] and requests that the development and application of this methodology be carried out as economically as possible;

2. *Invites* the Commission to analyse, in conjunction with the information requested in section IV, paragraph 2, of the present resolution, the potential consequences of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 on the pay levels of the current comparator, the United States federal civil service, providing in the analysis full details of all the special pay systems which have been introduced by the comparator civil service, and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. *Requests* the Commission to seek the views of the General Assembly on this matter after the completion of phase I of the methodology;

VII

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL AND UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL

Recalling section V of its resolution 45/241 by which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to reconsider, in a comprehensive manner, the remuneration of staff of the organizations of the United Nations common system at the Assistant Secretary-General, Under-Secretary-General and equivalent levels,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Commission as contained in paragraph 173 of volume I of its report,[57]

Noting that proposals are being advanced for the restructuring of the Secretariat and that the Secretary-General intends to conduct a review of representation allowances, honorariums and related matters,

Taking note of the views expressed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Member States in the Fifth Committee on this question,

Decides to defer until its forty-seventh session a decision on the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission regarding the conditions of service of staff of the organizations of the United Nations common system at the Assistant Secretary-General, Under-Secretary-General and equivalent levels;

VIII

PERSONNEL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Recalling its request in section XII of its resolution 45/241 that the International Civil Service Commission resume active consideration of the substantive areas covered under articles 13 and 14 of the statute of the Commission,

Recalling also the views contained in its resolutions 43/226 and 44/198 in the area of motivation and productivity of staff, including recognition of outstanding performance,

Stressing the importance of the Commission actively pursuing its mandate in respect of personnel policy and, in particular, of motivating the staff of the organizations of the United Nations common system,

Invites the International Civil Service Commission to pursue, as a matter of priority, its review of merit systems and performance appraisal in the common system as a vehicle for enhancing productivity and cost-effectiveness;

IX

WORK PROGRAMME

1. *Takes note* of the revisions which it has been necessary for the International Civil Service Commission to make to its work programme in connection with reports requested by the General Assembly:

(*a*) On the measurement of the housing element in the remuneration package;

(*b*) In respect of the establishment of a pilot project to simulate the operation of the proposals of the Commission in a limited number of field duty stations where valid housing comparisons were difficult or impossible;

(*c*) In respect of a revised rental subsidy scheme;

(*d*) Regarding the granting of expatriate entitlements to staff members living in their home countries while stationed at duty stations located in another country;

(*e*) In respect of the methodology for the determination of dependency allowances;

2. *Requests* the Commission to submit these reports at the earliest opportunity;

3. *Also requests* the Commission to include in its work programme a review of the differences between United Nations and United States net remuneration at individual grade levels and to report to the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity;

X

GENERAL SERVICE SALARY SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Recalling section XIII, paragraph 4, of its resolution 45/241, in which it noted that the International Civil Service Commission would review in 1991 the methodology for the conduct of salary surveys of the General Service and related categories at headquarters duty stations, and requested the Commission to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session,

Recalling also section XIV of the same resolution, in which it requested the Commission to consider the relativities between the terms and conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories and those in other categories, as well as the broader question of the recruitment and retention of staff,

Taking note of the results and related implications of the surveys of best prevailing conditions of service at Geneva and Vienna for the General Service and related categories of staff, as carried out by the Commission under article 12 of its statute,

Taking note also of the decision of the Commission to complete in 1992 its review of the methodology for conducting surveys of best prevailing conditions of employment for the General Service and related categories of staff at headquarters locations,

Requests the International Civil Service Commission speedily to conclude these reviews and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

ANNEX I

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

1. Replace the second table in paragraph (*b*) (i) by the following table:

Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	*Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child*	*Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child*
First $15,000 per year	13.0	17.3
Next $ 5 000 per year	31.0	34.3
Next $ 5 000 per year	34.0	38.5
Next $ 5 000 per year	37.0	41.8
Next $ 5 000 per year	39.0	43.8
Next $10 000 per year	41.0	45.9
Next $10 000 per year	43.0	48.1
Next $10 000 per year	45.0	50.4
Next $15 000 per year	46.0	51.0
Next $20 000 per year	47.0	52.6
Remaining assessable payments	48.0	57.0

2. Replace the table in paragraph (*b*) (ii) by the following table:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	*Assessment (percentage)*
First $2 000 per year	15
Next $2 000 per year	18
Next $2 000 per year	20
Next $2 000 per year	21
Next $4 000 per year	22
Next $4 000 per year	23
Next $4 000 per year	24
Next $6 000 per year	25
Next $6 000 per year	25.5
Next $6 000 per year	26
Next $8 000 per year	26.5
Next $8 000 per year	27
Next $8 000 per year	27.5
Next $8 000 per year	28
Remaining assessable payments	29

ANNEX II

SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment*

(US dollars)

(Effective 1 March 1992)

Level		Steps														
		I	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*	*XIV*	*XV*
Under-Secretary-General																
USG	Gross	137 508														
	Net D	81 304														
	Net S	73 003														
Assistant-Secretary-General																
ASG	Gross	124 560														
	Net D	74 571														
	Net S	67 436														
Director																
D-2	Gross	101 163	103 504	105 844	108 183	110 523	112 863									
	Net D	62 405	63 622	64 839	66 055	67 272	68 489									
	Net S	57 375	58 382	59 388	60 394	61 400	62 406									
Principal Officer																
D-1	Gross	89 026	90 992	92 958	94 923	96 889	98 855	100 837	102 840	104 842						
	Net D	55 984	57 026	58 068	59 109	60 151	61 193	62 235	63 277	64 318						
	Net S	51 673	52 605	53 537	54 469	55 400	56 332	57 235	58 096	58 957						
Senior Officer																
P-5	Gross	78 037	79 783	81 558	83 338	85 117	86 894	88 674	90 453	92 230	94 009	95 789	97 566	99 345		
	Net D	50 140	51 083	52 026	52 969	53 912	54 854	55 797	56 740	57 682	58 625	59 568	60 510	61 453		
	Net S	46 433	47 289	48 133	48 977	49 820	50 663	51 506	52 350	53 192	54 035	54 879	55 721	56 565		
First Officer																
P-4	Gross	63 635	65 313	67 015	68 717	70 420	72 122	73 824	75 528	77 230	78 931	80 645	82 383	84 117	85 851	87 587
	Net D	42 349	43 269	44 188	45 107	46 027	46 946	47 865	48 785	49 704	50 623	51 542	52 463	53 382	54 301	55 221
	Net S	39 368	40 198	41 032	41 866	42 701	43 535	44 369	45 204	46 038	46 871	47 701	48 525	49 346	50 168	50 991
Second Officer																
P-3	Gross	51 421	52 937	54 453	56 002	57 573	59 142	60 713	62 284	63 855	65 433	67 031	68 631	70 230	71 830	73 430
	Net D	35 560	36 424	37 288	38 151	39 015	39 878	40 742	41 606	42 470	43 334	44 197	45 061	45 924	46 788	47 652
	Net S	33 227	34 014	34 801	35 582	36 361	37 139	37 919	38 698	39 477	40 257	41 040	41 824	42 608	43 392	44 176
Associate Officer																
P-2	Gross	40 903	42 214	43 522	44 832	46 181	47 535	48 891	50 246	51 602	52 956	54 311	55 691			
	Net D	29 483	30 256	31 028	31 801	32 573	33 345	34 118	34 890	35 663	36 435	37 207	37 980			
	Net S	27 679	28 388	29 095	29 804	30 508	31 211	31 914	32 618	33 321	34 024	34 727	35 428			
Assistant Officer																
P-1	Gross	30 638	31 856	33 072	34 290	35 524	36 781	38 041	39 298	40 556	41 815					
	Net D	23 339	24 082	24 824	25 567	26 309	27 051	27 794	28 536	29 278	30 021					
	Net S	22 034	22 718	23 401	24 086	24 768	25 449	26 130	26 810	27 491	28 172					

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

*This scale represents the result of a consolidation of six multiplier points of post adjustment into net base salary. There will be no consequential adjustments in the post adjustment indices and multipliers effective 1 March 1992. Thereafter changes in post adjustment classifications will be effected on the basis of the movements of the newly consolidated post adjustment index.

46/192. United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/242 of 21 December 1990 and 45/268 of 28 June 1991,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1991 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,[60] chapter III of volume I of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,[57] the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund,[61] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[62]

I

ACTUARIAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Recalling section I of its resolution 44/199 of 21 December 1989, in which it approved measures to restore the actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund over the long term,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the significant reduction in the actuarial imbalance from 3.71 to 0.57 per cent of pensionable remuneration, reflected in the valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as at 31 December 1990;

2. *Takes note* of the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to retain the current 6.5 per cent interest rate for lump-sum commutations and of its intention to review that rate in 1993, in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1992;

3. *Takes note also* of the observations of the Board concerning the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service in the Fund, in paragraphs 40 to 53 of its report,[60] and of its intention to review this matter again in 1993 in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1992;

II

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION AND PENSIONS OF STAFF IN THE GENERAL SERVICE AND RELATED CATEGORIES

Recalling that the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, acting on behalf of the Board, informed the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in paragraph 75 of the report of the Board,[63] of its conclusion that a comprehensive review of the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories should be undertaken,

Also recalling that in section III of its resolution 45/242, the General Assembly took note of the intention of the International Civil Service Commission to undertake in 1991, in full cooperation with the Board, such a comprehensive review and requested that recommendations thereon should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Noting that the Commission and the Board considered a number of methodological alternatives, but had not found it possible to submit specific recommendations to the General Assembly at its current session,

Taking note of the divergent views reflected in the reports of the Commission[57] and the Board,[60] on whether the current methodology gives rise to inconsistencies and problems and on the merits of the alternative methodologies examined,

Appreciating the complexities and the importance of the issues involved for all parties concerned, that is, staff, administrations and Member States,

Noting the positions in the Commission that the current arrangements have given rise to inconsistencies and anomalies and that therefore retention of the current methodology without change is not a viable option,

1. *Concurs* with the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board that further studies are required of possible alternative methodologies in order to determine the most equitable solution for all parties concerned, including in particular studies of the feasibility of determining pensionable remuneration and/or pensions by reference to the local practices of employers used in General Service salary surveys, of the use of the income replacement approach followed in determining the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, and of the use of local taxes to derive the pensionable remuneration from the net pensionable salaries;

2. *Endorses* the phased approach to the comprehensive review and the timetable for its completion set out in paragraph 84 of volume I of the report of the Commission;[57]

3. *Concurs* with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 14 of its report,[62] that the recommendations of the Commission and the Board should aim to eliminate current anomalies in the system and that the further studies should be completed within the proposed time-frame;

4. *Requests* the Commission and the Board in their further studies to take into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, including in particular those related to the administrative and financial implications of determining pensions in accordance with local practices of employers used in the General Service salary surveys, and to the alternative of reflecting local conditions in the determination of the pensionable remuneration through the application of local tax rates to gross up net pensionable salaries;

III

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION AND PENSIONS OF UNGRADED OFFICIALS

Recalling section II of its resolution 45/242, in which it expressed the belief that a common system approach should be used for the determination of the pensionable remuneration and pensions of all participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, including ungraded officials,

Having considered the views of the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials, including the executive heads of member organizations who are participants in the Fund, as set out in paragraphs 51 to 71 of volume I of the report of the Commission,[57] and paragraphs 110 to 132 of the report of the Board,[60]

1. *Reiterates its concern* at the divergent practices that

have emerged since 1984 in respect of the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and in particular of the executive heads of member organizations who are participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

2. *Concurs* with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 26 of its report,[62] that the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials should be considered with a view to eliminating the inconsistencies in the amounts of pensionable remuneration of certain of these officials;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission that officials appointed or elected to ungraded posts who become participants in the Fund should have their pensionable remuneration determined in accordance with the methodology set out in paragraph 64 of volume I of the report of the Commission,[57] with the modification indicated in paragraph 66 thereof;

4. *Also endorses* the recommendation of the Commission that the pensionable remuneration of such officials should be adjusted between comprehensive reviews in accordance with the procedure applicable for adjustment of the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, as set out in article 54 (*b*) of the Regulations of the Fund;

5. *Urges* the governing bodies of the other member organizations of the Fund to adopt the methodology and adjustment procedure recommended by the Commission for determining the pensionable remuneration of their ungraded officials who become participants in the Fund, and to inform the General Assembly, the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board of the action taken in this regard;

6. *Also urges* the governing bodies of the other member organizations of the Fund to review the current levels of pensionable remuneration of their ungraded officials who are participants in the Fund, with a view to eliminating the divergencies from the levels established on the basis of the above methodology, taking into account the need to protect acquired rights derived from earlier decisions by the governing bodies concerned;

7. *Requests* the Board to consider again, at its next regular session, amendments to the Regulations of the Fund to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and to extend the provisions placing a limit on the highest levels of pensions to cover all participants in the Fund, including ungraded officials, and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly;

8. *Takes note* of the views of the Commission, as set out in paragraphs 70 and 71 of volume I of its report,[57] that, in the event that the governing body of a member organization decides that its elected officials should not be participants in the Fund, the alternative pension arrangements should be determined by that governing body, taking into account the terms of office and the desirability of establishing some comparability in the pension arrangements applicable to such officials;

9. *Requests* the Commission to recommend guidelines for determining the pension arrangements for ungraded officials who do not become participants in the Fund so as to ensure system-wide comparability, as well as appropriate monitoring procedures, and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the governing bodies of the other organizations of the United Nations common system;

IV

CHANGES IN THE PENSION ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM

Recalling its request, contained in section IV, paragraph 5, of its resolution 45/242 and reaffirmed in paragraph 5 of its resolution 45/268, that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board give priority to the development of a long-term approach to the determination of initial local currency pensions,

Also recalling section IV, paragraph 6, of its resolution 45/242 in which it invited the governing bodies of the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to refrain from seeking to establish additional pension entitlements for their staff, as well as paragraph 6 of its resolution 45/268, in which it reiterated that position,

1. *Takes note* of section III.F of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board[60] on the pension adjustment system, in particular on the longer-term modifications of that system considered by the Board for determining the initial local currency pensions, in the light of the expiration on 31 March 1992 of the transitional measure approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/242;

2. *Also takes note* of the observations of the Board, in paragraphs 180 and 181 of its report, on the implications of the resolution adopted by the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union on a pension purchasing power protection insurance plan for the staff of the Union;

3. *Approves* the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system and its effective dates, as recommended by the Board in paragraphs 175 and 176 of its report, and the consequential changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annex I to the present resolution;

4. *Notes* the intention of the Board to monitor closely the actual costs of the modification of the pension adjustment system approved herein;

5. *Endorses* the views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as set out in paragraphs 22 and 23 of its report,[62] that the Board should, on the basis of experience with the actual costs, determine whether any fine-tuning of the modification is warranted in order to limit the costs and that the guidelines set forth in General Assembly resolution 31/196 of 22 December 1976 should continue to be taken into account so as to ensure that changes in the pension adjustment system do not require increases in the financial liabilities of Member States;

6. *Requests* the Board at its next regular session to continue to consider economy measures, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, and including in particular a change of the "120 per cent cap" provision under the two-track pension adjustment system given the increased protection provided by the modification of the system approved herein;

V

Composition of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

1. *Takes note* of the observations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, in section III.G of its report,[60] on its composition and on the periodicity of its regular sessions;

2. *Also takes note* of the recommendation that no change be made in the composition of the Board at the present time, and requests the Board to keep this matter under review and to submit a further report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. *Further takes note* of the decision of the Board to hold its regular sessions henceforth on a biennial basis;

VI

Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 January 1992, an amendment to article 14 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set out in annex II to the present resolution, to provide for reporting by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the Fund at least once every two years, rather than annually, in the light of the decision of the Board to hold its regular sessions henceforth on a biennial basis;

2. *Requests* that the activities of the Standing Committee of the Board should be reported to the General Assembly in years when the Board does not meet only if the Standing Committee judges that action by the Assembly is required;

VII

Emergency fund

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1992-1993, by an amount not exceeding 200,000 United States dollars;

VIII

Administrative expenses

1. *Concurs* with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

2. *Approves* expenses, chargeable directly to the Fund, totalling 40,403,600 dollars net for the biennium 1992-1993, and an increase in expenses of 2,116,100 dollars net for the biennium 1990-1991, for the administration of the Fund;

IX

Other matters

Takes note of the other matters discussed in the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;[60]

X

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;[61]

2. *Reiterates its request* to Member States that do not grant tax exemptions to the investments of the Fund to do so as soon as possible.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

ANNEX I

Changes in the pension adjustment system

C. Determination of base amounts

Replace paragraph 5 (*b*) (i) by the following text:

"(b) A local currency base amount will be calculated for the country of residence established pursuant to section N below, as follows:

"(i) A cost-of-living differential factor will be established for the country of residence and the month of separation as explained in section D below. This factor will be applied to that portion of the final average remuneration which does not exceed the pensionable remuneration, on the date of separation, in the scale referred to in article 54 (b) of the Regulations, at the top step of the grades set out below:

—P-2: For separations before 1 April 1992;

—P-4: For separations on or after 1 April 1992;

For disability benefits commencing after 1 January 1991 and for other benefits derived therefrom; and

For survivors' and other benefits due to deaths in service of participants occurring on or after 1 January 1991.

The resulting amount will be added to the final average remuneration;".

D. Cost-of-living differential factors

Replace paragraph 6 (*a*) (iv) by the following text:

"(iv) The applicable cost-of-living differential factor will finally be derived from the following table, the result being interpolated, when necessary, between the factors applicable for two exact numbers of classes of post adjustment:

Thirty-six-month average excess of post adjustment classes over that of New York	*Cost-of-living differential factor (percentage)*
Separations before 1 April 1992	
Less than 4	0
4	3
5	7
6	12
7	17
8	22
9	28
10	34
11	40
12 or more	46
Separations on or after 1 April 1992; disability benefits commencing after 1 January 1991 and other benefits derived therefrom; and survivors' and other benefits due to death in service occurring on or after 1 January 1991	
Less than 1	0
1	3
2	8

3	14
4	19
5	25
6	31
7	38
8	45
9	52
10	60
11	68
12	76
13	85
14	94
15 or more	104".

ANNEX II

Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 14

Replace the title and paragraph (*a*) by the following:

"*Report and audit*

"(*a*) The Board shall present to the General Assembly and to member organizations, at least once every two years, a report, including a balance-sheet, on the operation of the Fund, and shall inform each member organization of any action taken by the General Assembly upon the report."

46/193. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[64] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[65]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was Council resolution 722 (1991) of 29 November 1991,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 45/243 of 21 December 1990,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee,

Recognizing that, as a consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of 20,679,000 United States dollars gross (20,199,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned in paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 45/243 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1991, inclusive;

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 21,384,000 dollars gross (20,835,000 dollars net) for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1991 to 31 May 1992, inclusive;

3. *Decides further*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 21,384,000 dollars gross for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by Assembly resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/243, the scale of assessments for the year 1991[66] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 3,564,000 dollars gross, which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the scale of assessments for the year 1992[15] to be applied against the balance, that is, 17,820,000 dollars gross, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1992, inclusive;

4. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the estimated income of 7,500 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1991 to 31 May 1992, inclusive; 1,250 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 6,250 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1992, inclusive;

5. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 541,500 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1991 to 31 May 1992, inclusive; 90,250 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 451,250 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1992, inclusive;

6. *Decides further* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly reso-

lution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

7. *Decides* that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

8. *Decides also* that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

9. *Decides further* that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

10. *Decides* that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

11. *Decides also* that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

12. *Decides further* that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

13. *Decides* that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (*c*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force until 30 November 1991 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 6 to 12 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments referred to in paragraph 1 above;

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 3,564,000 dollars gross (3,472,500 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1992, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 722 (1991), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

15. *Decides* that the surplus balance as at 30 June 1991 covering the period from 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990 in the amount of 6,790,883 dollars shall be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of such mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council subsequent to 31 May 1992;

16. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/194. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[67] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[65]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was Council resolution 701 (1991) of 31 July 1991,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 45/244 of 21 December 1990,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee,

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 45/244,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the

Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Force on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the implementation of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Force,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 the amount of 153,468,000 United States dollars gross (150,684,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by the Assembly in paragraphs 2 and 3 of its resolution 45/244 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992, inclusive;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed 13,337,000 dollars gross (13,089,000 dollars net) per month for the period beginning 1 February 1992, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 701 (1991), subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that may be approved subsequent to 31 January 1992;

3. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraph 2 above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by Assembly resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/244, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[15]

4. *Decides also* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

5. *Decides further* that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

6. *Decides* that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

7. *Decides also* that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

8. *Decides further* that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

9. *Decides* that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

10. *Decides also* that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

11. *Decides further* that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (*c*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the Force until 31 January 1992 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 4 to 10 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments referred to in paragraph 1 above;

12. *Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 8,235,545 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Renews its invitation* to Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions to the Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/195. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification

Mission[68] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[69]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, as well as Council resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, by which the Council decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (thenceforth called the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II) and to establish the Verification Mission for a period of seventeen months,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Verification Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Verification Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Verification Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[69]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II in full and on time;

3. *Decides* to appropriate at this stage to the Special Account for the Verification Mission an amount of 42,876,720 United States dollars gross (42,062,000 dollars net) and to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to 10,719,180 dollars gross (10,515,500 dollars net) with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the operation of the Verification Mission for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1992;

4. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts indicated in paragraph 3 above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/246 of 21 December 1990, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[15]

5. *Decides further* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

6. *Decides* that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

7. *Decides also* that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

8. *Decides further* that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

9. *Decides* that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

10. *Decides also* that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

11. *Decides further* that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

12. *Decides* that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (*c*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the Verification Mission until 31 December 1991 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 5 to 11 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in paragraph 4 above;

13. *Decides also* that the unencumbered balance of appropriations and the interest and miscellaneous income shall be retained in the Special Account in light of the outstanding assessed contributions;

14. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Verification Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all neces-

sary action to ensure that the Verification Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/196. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America[70] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[71]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Group, the latest of which was resolution 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Group, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Group by certain Member States,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[71]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Observer Group in Central America in full and on time;

3. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Group in Central America the amount of 14,400,400 United States dollars gross (13,898,800 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by the General Assembly in paragraph 9 of its resolution 45/247 of 21 December 1990 for the operation of the Group for the period from 7 May to 7 November 1991, inclusive;

4. *Decides also* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States for the period 7 May to 7 November 1991, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 5,400,400 dollars gross (5,398,800 dollars net) in respect of the period from 7 November 1990 to 7 May 1991, inclusive;

5. *Decides further* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 12,408,700 dollars gross for the operation of the Group for the period from 7 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

6. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 12,408,700 dollars for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/247, the scale of assessments for the year 1991[66] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 3,828,970 dollars, which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the scale of assessments for the year 1992[15] to be applied against the balance, that is, 8,579,730 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

7. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 6 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 408,700 dollars approved for the period from 7 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, inclusive; that is, 126,110 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 282,590 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

8. *Decides further* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

9. *Decides* that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

10. *Decides also* that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

11. *Decides further* that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

12. *Decides* that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

13. *Decides also* that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph

3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

14. *Decides further* that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

15. *Decides* that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (*c*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the Group until 7 November 1991 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 8 to 14 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in paragraph 6 above;

16. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Group at a rate not to exceed 2,071,000 dollars gross (2 million dollars net) per month for the period from 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond the period of five months and twenty-three days authorized under its resolution 719 (1991), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

17. *Decides* that the unencumbered balance of appropriations and the interest and miscellaneous income shall be retained in the Special Account in light of the outstanding assessed contributions;

18. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Group in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Group is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/197. Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission,[72] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[73]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) and 689 (1991) of 3 and 9 April 1991, respectively, by which the Council decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and to review the question of its termination or continuation every six months,

Recalling its resolution 45/260 of 3 May 1991 on the financing of the Observation Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Observation Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observation Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Observation Mission by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observation Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[73]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission in full and on time;

3. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in General Assembly resolution 45/260 an amount of 33.6 million United States dollars gross (32,649,000 dollars net) for the operation of the Observation Mission from 9 October 1991 to 8 April 1992, inclusive;

4. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 33.6 million dollars gross for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/260, the scale of assessments for the year 1991[66] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 15,423,000 dollars gross, which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the scale of assessments for the year 1992[15] to be applied against the balance, that is, 18,177,000 dollars gross, for the period from 1 January to 8 April 1992, inclusive;

5. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 4 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 951,000 dollars approved for the period from 9 October 1991 to 8 April 1992, inclusive; that is, 437,000 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 514,000 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 8 April 1992, inclusive;

6. *Decides* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolu-

tion 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

7. *Decides also* that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

8. *Decides further* that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

9. *Decides* that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

10. *Decides also* that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

11. *Decides further* that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

12. *Decides* that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

13. *Decides also* that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (*c*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the Observation Mission until 8 October 1991 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 6 to 12 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in paragraph 4 above;

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Observation Mission at a rate not to exceed 5.6 million dollars gross (5,441,500 dollars net) per month, subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 9 April to 8 October 1992, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Observation Mission beyond 8 April 1992, the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to retain the unencumbered balance in the Special Account for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

16. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Observation Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observation Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/198. Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia[74] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[75]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia, and resolution 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991, by which the Council expressed its full support for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[76]

Recognizing that the costs of the Advance Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Advance Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Advance Mission by certain Member States,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Advance Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[75]

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia in full and on time;

3. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 14,319,200

United States dollars gross (13,967,300 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 6 million dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee for pre-implementation expenses under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989 for the operation of the Advance Mission for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a Special Account for the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia in accordance with paragraph 18 of his report;[74]

4. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 14,319,200 dollars gross among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 45/269 of 27 August 1991, the scale of assessments for the year 1991[66] to be be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 6,777,200 dollars gross, which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the scale of assessments for the year 1992,[15] to be applied against the balance, that is, 7,542,000 dollars gross, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

5. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 4 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 351,900 dollars approved for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, inclusive; that is, 64,900 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 287,000 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

6. *Decides* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

7. *Decides also* that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

8. *Decides further* that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

9. *Decides* that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

10. *Decides also* that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

11. *Decides further* that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

12. *Decides* that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;[15]

13. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Advance Mission at a rate not to exceed 2,070,000 dollars gross (2 million dollars net) per month for the period beyond 30 April 1992 should the Security Council decide to continue the Advance Mission, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

14. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Advance Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Advance Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

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46/220. Rationalization of the work of the Fifth Committee: biennialization of the programme of work

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the increased workload of the Fifth Committee and the need to ensure that the Committee is able to fulfil its responsibilities,

Recalling the previous established practice of the Fifth Committee to follow the biennial cycle in its programme of work,

1. *Adopts* the biennial approach to the consideration of agenda items of the Fifth Committee, with the exception of those which are specifically mandated to be considered annually, as required, or on an ad hoc basis;

2. *Approves* section I of the annex to the present resolution as the basis for the formulation of the biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee, and decides to keep it under review;

3. *Also approves* the biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1992-1993, as contained in section II of the annex to the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to conform requests for reports of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Fifth Committee to the biennial programme of work for the Committee, except where the urgency of the subject-matter requires otherwise;

5. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies reporting to the Fifth Committee to adjust their programme of work to conform to the biennial work programme for the Fifth Committee;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Fifth Committee for consideration and approval each year a proposed biennial programme of work, taking into account relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly of that year;

7. *Notes* that the success of the progress of work of the Fifth Committee also depends upon the timely submission of the reports by the Secretary-General and the relevant subsidiary bodies.

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ANNEX

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

A. *Annual consideration*

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

2. Programme budget of the United Nations

3. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

4. Financial emergency of the United Nations

5. Pattern of conferences[77]

6. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

7. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

8. Report of the Economic and Social Council

B. *Biennial consideration in odd years*[78]

1. Proposed programme budget for the next biennium

2. Joint Inspection Unit; in-depth consideration of annual reports[79]

3. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

C. *Biennial consideration in even years*[78]

1. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

2. Programme planning

3. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

4. Personnel questions[80]

5. United Nations common system[81]

6. United Nations pension system[82]

D. *Consideration as required*

1. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[83]

II. BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE FIFTH COMMITTEE FOR 1992-1993

A. *Programme of work for 1992*

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

3. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

4. Programme planning

5. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

6. Financial emergency of the United Nations

7. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

8. Joint Inspection Unit

9. Pattern of conferences

10. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

11. Personnel questions

12. United Nations common system

13. United Nations pension system

14. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

15. Report of the Economic and Social Council

16. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

B. *Programme of work for 1993*[84]

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

2. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

3. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

4. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

5. Financial emergency of the United Nations

6. Joint Inspection Unit

7. Pattern of conferences

8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

9. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

10. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

11. Report of the Economic and Social Council

12. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

46/221. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the obligations of Member States, under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

1. *Resolves* that the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 shall be as follows, unless a new scale is approved earlier by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions, should the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and the rules of procedure of the Assembly, so recommend, on the basis of substantial changes in relative capacity to pay, taking into account, as appropriate, representations made by Member States and/or its ongoing work on methodology as requested in resolution 46/221 B below:

Member State	
Afghanistan	0.01
Albania	0.01
Algeria	0.16
Angola	0.01
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01

Member State	*Per cent*
Argentina	0.57
Australia	1.51
Austria	0.75
Bahamas	0.02
Bahrain	0.03
Bangladesh	0.01
Barbados	0.01
Belarus	0.31
Belgium	1.06
Belize	0.01
Benin	0.01
Bhutan	0.01
Bolivia	0.01
Botswana	0.01
Brazil	1.59
Brunei Darussalam	0.03
Bulgaria	0.13
Burkina Faso	0.01
Burundi	0.01
Cambodia	0.01
Cameroon	0.01
Canada	3.11
Cape Verde	0.01
Central African Republic.	0.01
Chad	0.01
Chile	0.08
China	0.77
Colombia	0.13
Comoros.	0.01
Congo	0.01
Costa Rica	0.01
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02
Cuba	0.09
Cyprus	0.02
Czechoslovakia	0.55
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05
Denmark	0.65
Djibouti	0.01
Dominica	0.01
Dominican Republic	0.02
Ecuador	0.03
Egypt	0.07
El Salvador	0.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.01
Estonia	—[85]
Ethiopia	0.01
Fiji	0.01
Finland	0.57
France	6.00
Gabon	0.02
Gambia	0.01
Germany	8.93
Ghana	0.01
Greece	0.35
Grenada	0.01
Guatemala	0.02
Guinea	0.01
Guinea-Bissau	0.01
Guyana	0.01
Haiti	0.01
Honduras	0.01
Hungary	0.18
Iceland	0.03
India	0.36
Indonesia	0.16
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.77
Iraq	0.13
Ireland	0.18
Israel	0.23
Italy	4.29
Jamaica	0.01
Japan	12.45
Jordan	0.01
Kenya	0.01
Kuwait	0.25
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01
Latvia	—[85]
Lebanon	0.01
Lesotho	0.01
Liberia	0.01
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.24
Liechtenstein	0.01
Lithuania	—[85]
Luxembourg	0.06
Madagascar	0.01
Malawi	0.01
Malaysia	0.12
Maldives	0.01
Mali	0.01
Malta	0.01
Marshall Islands	0.01
Mauritania	0.01
Mauritius	0.01
Mexico	0.88
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.01
Mongolia	0.01
Morocco	0.03
Mozambique	0.01
Myanmar	0.01
Namibia	0.01
Nepal	0.01
Netherlands	1.50
New Zealand	0.24
Nicaragua	0.01
Niger	0.01
Nigeria	0.20
Norway	0.55
Oman	0.03
Pakistan	0.06
Panama	0.02
Papua New Guinea	0.01
Paraguay	0.02
Peru	0.06
Philippines	0.07
Poland	0.47
Portugal	0.20
Qatar	0.05
Republic of Korea	0.69
Romania	0.17
Rwanda	0.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01
Saint Lucia	0.01
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01
Samoa	0.01
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01
Saudi Arabia	0.96
Senegal	0.01
Seychelles	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.01
Singapore	0.12
Solomon Islands	0.01
Somalia	0.01
South Africa	0.41
Spain	1.98
Sri Lanka	0.01
Sudan	0.01
Suriname	0.01
Swaziland	0.01
Sweden	1.11
Syrian Arab Republic	0.04
Thailand	0.11
Togo	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	0.05
Tunisia	0.03
Turkey	0.27
Uganda	0.01
Ukraine	1.18
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	9.41
United Arab Emirates	0.21

Member State	Per cent
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.02
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01
United States of America	25.00
Uruguay	0.04
Vanuatu	0.01
Venezuela	0.49
Viet Nam	0.01
Yemen	0.01
Yugoslavia	0.42
Zaire	0.01
Zambia	0.01
Zimbabwe	0.01
TOTAL	100.02

2. *Resolves also* that:

(*a*) In accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments given in paragraph 1 above shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1994, or earlier as specified in paragraph 1 above, when a report shall be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-ninth session;

(*b*) For their year of admission, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republics of Korea and the Marshall Islands, which became States Members of the United Nations on 17 September 1991, shall contribute at the rate of one ninth of 0.05, 0.01, 0.69 and 0.01 per cent, respectively. For their year of admission, the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which also became States Members of the United Nations on 17 September 1991, shall contribute at the rate of one ninth of the rates to be determined by the Committee on Contributions during its fifty-second session. The contributions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea shall be adjusted by one ninth of the flat fee paid for the participation in United Nations activities as non-member States for 1991. The contributions of the new Member States shall be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (*c*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

(*c*) The contributions of the new Member States for 1991 and 1992 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that, in the case of appropriations or apportionments approved by the General Assembly for the financing of peace-keeping operations, the contributions of those States, as determined by the group of contributors to which they may be assigned by the Assembly, shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

(*d*) The advances of the new Member States to the Working Capital Fund, under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, shall be calculated by the application of the rates of assessment in effect for 1992 to the authorized level of the Fund; the advances of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the Working Capital Fund shall be added to the Fund pending the incorporation of the rates of assessment of these new Member States in a 100.00 per cent scale;

(*e*) Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the calendar years 1992, 1993 and 1994 in currencies other than United States dollars;

(*f*) In accordance with regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, States which are not members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1992, 1993 and 1994 expenses of the Organization on the basis of the following rates:

Non-member State	Per cent
Holy See	0.01
Monaco	0.01
Nauru	0.01
San Marino	0.01
Switzerland	1.16
Tonga	0.01

These rates represent the basis for the calculation of the flat annual fees to be charged to non-member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/197 B of 21 December 1989.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolutions 39/247 B of 12 April 1985, 43/223 B of 21 December 1988 and 45/256 A and C of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,[86]

Taking note of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-sixth session,[87]

Bearing in mind the difficult economic situation faced by many Member States, in particular the developing countries and, among them, the least developed countries,

Recalling that there is a need to keep under review the relationship between each of the elements and factors of the methodology,

Recognizing that shorter statistical base periods better reflect the capacity to pay of Member States at the time of payment,

Considering that long statistical base periods even out the fluctuation in individual rates of assessment resulting from abrupt or short-lived economic changes,

Also considering that a close relationship exists between the length of the statistical base period and the scheme of limits,

Recalling that the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions in its resolution 45/256 A, paragraph 4 (*a*), to continue its work on the scheme of limits, with a view to reducing speedily any of its excessive distorting effects,

Recognizing the importance of the uniform exchange rates in the conversion of national income in local currency into United States dollars,

Recalling the need to base ad hoc adjustments to the machine scale of assessments on the criteria endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/256 A, paragraph 3,

1. *Reaffirms* that:

(*a*) The capacity of Member States to pay is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments;

(*b*) The scale of assessments should be determined on the basis of reliable, verifiable and comparable data;

(*c*) The methodology for determining the scale of assessments should be simplified as far as possible with a view to making it more transparent and stable over time;

2. *Considers*, in principle, in accordance with paragraph 1 above, that:

(*a*) The scheme of limits should be phased out;

(*b*) The low per capita income allowance formula should be an integral and automatic adjustment mechanism;

(*c*) Debt adjustment should be on the basis of reliable and verifiable data;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions, in the context of its ongoing work to review methodology, to provide commentary, analysis and, as appropriate, recommendations on possible changes of the current methodology on the basis of the following elements, and to provide illustrative scales thereon and to report accordingly to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session:

(*a*) Ten-year statistical base period;

(*b*) Uniform exchange rates in accordance with these criteria:

(i) Exchange rates obtained from the International Monetary Fund for all Member States which are members of the Fund;

(ii) Exchange rates based on technical advice of the International Monetary Fund for States which are not members of the Fund;

(iii) United Nations operational rates for Member States for which criteria (i) and (ii) are not applicable;

(iv) The Committee on Contributions should provide detailed explanations for exchange rates not based on any of the criteria listed under (i) to (iii) above;

(*c*) Debt-adjusted income as proposed by the Committee on Contributions in paragraph 39 of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;[88]

(*d*) A low per capita income allowance formula with a per capita income limit of the average world per capita income with a gradient of 100 per cent;

(*e*) A floor rate of 0.01 per cent and a ceiling rate of 25.00 per cent;

(*f*) A method for phasing out the scheme of limits over two three-year scale periods which would also include provisions to avoid, to the extent possible, the allocation of additional points as a result thereof to developing countries;

4. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to examine ways and means to minimize, to the extent possible, the allocation of additional points to developing countries which were benefiting from the application of the scheme of limits, in the first six years of the post-transition period;

5. *Decides* that individual rates for the least developed countries should not exceed their present level, namely 0.01 per cent;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to use the criteria approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/256 A, paragraph 3, for the ad hoc adjustment of the machine scale and to provide detailed information on all decisions made in this regard, it being recognized that the continued existence of the ad hoc adjustment process depends on the availability of points provided voluntarily by Member States;

7. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to continue its work on the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of future scales of assessments, in particular with regard to:

(*a*) The application of price-adjusted rates of exchange;

(*b*) Alternative income concepts;

(*c*) The possible use of factors that take account of the situation of countries with economic characteristics such as those outlined in General Assembly resolution 43/223 B, paragraph 3;

(*d*) Man-made disasters;

(*e*) Problems of refugee host countries

and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on its work in all these areas;

8. *Further requests* the Committee on Contributions to include in its reports to the General Assembly full and detailed information on the considerations underlying its decisions and recommendations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out its work, including supplementary assistance, if necessary.

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C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/256 C of 21 December 1990,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to hold information meetings at its regular sessions during which new scales of assessments are prepared;

2. *Requests* the Secretariat to provide relevant information and documentation at the disposal of the Committee on Contributions upon request by Member States.

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D

The General Assembly

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to explore, as appropriate, means by which the existing methodology might be improved, taking into account the views expressed by delegations in the Fifth Committee, and to report on their quantifiability to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

2. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to present alternative methodologies and to comment upon a model scale using a statistical base period of ten years, which would be arrived at by distributing average national income weighted by per capita national income, and whose calculation would be followed by the application of the existing floor and ceiling rates to be examined at the forty-seventh session, and further requests the Committee to

consider, as appropriate, the question of transition from the current to an alternative methodology over a period of time in the event the General Assembly was to make such a decision.

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Notes

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. X.B.7.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5C* (A/46/5/Add.3).

[3] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/46/5/Add.4).

[4] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/46/5/Add.5).

[5] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5C* (A/46/5/Add.3), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/46/5/Add.4), sects. II and III; and ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/46/5/Add.5), sects. I and II.

[6] A/46/5/Add.1.

[7] A/46/5/Add.7.

[8] A/46/5.

[9] A/46/298, annex.

[10] A/46/510.

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd to 5th, 7th, 8th, 22nd, 39th and 44th meetings, and corrigendum.

[12] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (A/45/5), vol. I and Corr.1 and 2, paras. 63-67.

[13] A/46/601.

[14] A/46/404.

[15] See resolution 46/221 A.

[16] A/C.5/46/10.

[17] A/C.5/46/19.

[18] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/46/7 and Add.1-16), document A/46/7/Add.1.

[19] A/C.5/46/22.

[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/46/7 and Add.1-16), document A/46/7/Add.3.

[21] A/C.5/46/12.

[22] A/C.5/46/32 and Corr.1.

[23] A/C.5/46/36.

[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/46/16).

[25] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (A/46/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II.

[26] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (A/46/7).

[27] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II.

[28] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13* (E/1991/34), annex I.

[29] A/C.5/46/1 and Corr.1.

[30] A/C.5/46/5.

[31] A/C.5/46/26.

[32] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/46/7 and Add.1-16), document A/46/7/Add.12.

[33] A/C.5/46/24.

[34] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* and corrigenda (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2).

[35] A/C.5/46/47.

[36] A/C.5/46/25 and Corr.1.

[37] A/C.5/45/69.

[38] A/C.5/46/29.

[39] E/AC.51/1991/3.

[40] A/C.5/45/57.

[41] A/C.5/46/37.

[42] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 29th meeting, and corrigendum.

[43] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Second Committee*, 32nd meeting, and corrigendum.

[44] A/46/330 and Corr.1, annex.

[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II.

[46] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/46/3/Rev.1).

[47] A/46/173.

[48] A/46/170.

[49] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 5th, 9th to 17th, 19th to 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 33rd, 41st and 53rd meetings, and corrigendum.

[50] E/1991/42 and Add.1 and 2.

[51] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/46/32).

[52] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th and 56th meetings, and corrigendum.

[53] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/46/250.

[54] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/46/32), annex II.

[55] Ibid., para. 77.

[56] Ibid., *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

[57] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/46/30), vols. I and II.

[58] Ibid., *Supplement No. 9* (A/46/9); and A/46/7/Add.7 and Corr.l, A/46/275, A/C.5/46/28, A/C.5/46/31, A/C.5/46/33, A/C.5/46/35, A/C.5/46/45 and A/C.5/46/65.

[59] A/46/275.

[60] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/46/9).

[61] A/C.5/46/15.

[62] A/46/614.

[63] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/43/9).

[64] A/46/749.

[65] See A/46/773.

[66] See resolutions 43/223 A, 45/256 B and 46/221 A.

[67] A/46/757 and Corr.1.

[68] A/46/759.

[69] A/46/774.

[70] A/46/745.

[71] A/46/767.

[72] A/46/746.

[73] A/46/769.

[74] A/46/723.

[75] A/46/763.

[76] See A/46/608-S/23177, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177.

[77] The calendar of conferences and meetings requires consideration each year; other issues under this item are considered biennially.

[78] References to "odd" or "even" years relate to calendar years.

[79] Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit linked to substantive Fifth Committee agenda items are considered annually.

[80] The United Nations staff list and the statistical report on the composition of the Secretariat would be issued also in odd years for information purposes.

[81] The report of the International Civil Service Commission is issued for information in odd years. No decision would be required on the part of the General Assembly on the issues covered in the report.

[82] The budget of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund would be considered in odd years. It should be taken up as a sub-item under the agenda item of the proposed programme budget for the next biennium.

[83] The General Assembly should consider this item twice in three years.

[84] The programme of work for 1993 will be updated in 1992, taking into account relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

[85] The assessment rates of the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are to be determined by the Committee on Contributions during its fifty-second session, taking into account the results of the study of the International Monetary Fund in progress. The assessment rates will be deducted from the assessment rate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 9.41 per cent and will be retroactive for the assessments of the three Member States for the purposes of paragraph 2 (*b*) below for 1991 and for the duration of the scale.

[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 11* and addenda (A/46/11 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Rev.1).

[87] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 28th, 30th, 32nd, 34th, 35th, 37th to 42nd and 57th meetings, and corrigendum.

[88] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/45/11).

IX. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE[1]

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46/50. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 13 of its resolution 44/28 of 4 December 1989 and paragraph 1 of section IV of the annex to its resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law[2] and the guidelines and recommendations on future implementation of the Programme within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law, which were adopted by the Advisory Committee on the Programme and are contained in section III of that report,

Bearing in mind that the encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law is one of the main objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law, as declared in its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 and further expanded in section IV of the programme for the activities for the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade, which is contained in the annex to resolution 45/40,

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated or recalled that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 40/66 of 11 December 1985, 42/148 of 7 December 1987 and 44/28 of 4 December 1989 in which it expressed or reaffirmed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law, sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, account would be taken of the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

1. *Approves* the guidelines and recommendations contained in section III of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1992 and 1993 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(*a*) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each in 1992 and 1993, at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(*b*) A minimum of one scholarship each in 1992 and 1993 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(*c*) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1992 and 1993;

and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 below;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1990 and 1991, in particular for the organization of the twenty-sixth[3] and twenty-seventh[4] sessions of the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva from 5 to 22 June 1990 and 3 to 21 June 1991, respectively, and for the participation of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as for the activities related to the award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the relative advantages of using available resources and voluntary contributions on regional, subregional or national courses as against courses organized within the United Nations system;

5. *Welcomes*, in particular, the joint efforts described in the report of the Secretary-General, and undertaken by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs and the secretariat of the Programme as well as by the International Court of Justice to publish in a single volume in all official languages of the Organization, and within the existing overall level of appropriations, the summaries of the Judgments and advisory opinions of the Court (1949-1990) as provided by the Registry of the Court, and to update this publication in subsequent years;

6. *Invites* interested States to consider the option of financing the translation and publication of the Judgments of the Court;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to bring up to date the United Nations *Treaty Series* and the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook;*

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly for its efforts in the organization of regional courses and in the administration of the fellowship programme in international law jointly sponsored and conducted by the United Nations and the Institute;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, and in particular for the publication of *International Law: Achievements and Prospects*, which constitutes an important effort to support the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and notes that as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General, it may be expected that any request to translate and publish this work in Spanish or any other language would have a greater chance of being favourably examined were it to be made on a regional basis;

10. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Namibia for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for southern African countries, held at Windhoek from 12 to 22 February 1991;

11. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of, and, if possible, an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable the Academy to carry on with the above-mentioned activities, in particular the summer courses, regional courses and programmes of the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations;

13. *Urges* all States, and relevant international organizations, whether regional or universal, to make all possible efforts to implement the goals and carry out the activities contemplated in section IV of the programme for the activities for the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law, dealing with the encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law and contained in the annex to its resolution 45/40;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

15. *Reiterates its request* to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions, *inter alia*, for the International Law Seminar, for the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institutions and individuals which have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

16. *Urges* in particular all Governments to make voluntary contributions with a view to covering the amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, thus alleviating the burden on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1992 and 1993 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

18. *Decides* to appoint twenty-five Member States, six from Africa, five from Asia, three from Eastern Europe, five from Latin America and the Caribbean and six from Western Europe and other States, as members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1992;[5]

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/51. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985, 42/159 of 7 December 1987 and 44/29 of 4 December 1989,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,[6]

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[7] the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[8] the Definition of Aggression[9] and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Recalling moreover the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,[10] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,[11] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,[12] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,[13] the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,[14] the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988,[15] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[16] the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[17] and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991,[18]

Convinced that a policy of firmness and effective measures should be taken in accordance with international law in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 638 (1989) of 31 July 1989 on the taking of hostages,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the territorial integrity and security of States,

Calling attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Convinced of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

Convinced also of the importance of expanding and improving international cooperation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

Convinced further that international cooperation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism,

Mindful also of the necessity of maintaining and protecting the basic rights of, and guarantees for, the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

Reaffirming the principle of self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[19]

1. *Once again unequivocally condemns*, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and their security;

2. *Deeply deplores* the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of these acts on relations of cooperation among States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

4. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular:

(*a*) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(*b*) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

(*c*) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(*d*) To cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(*e*) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

6. *Urges* all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

7. *Firmly calls* for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held;

8. *Calls upon* all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

9. *Expresses concern* at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air security conventions, and welcomes also the recent adoption of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection;[18]

11. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the International Maritime Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening at an appropriate time, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of resolution 44/29;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the proposals contained in his report[19] or made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee,[20] and on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

15. *Considers* that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of

the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes or other forms of alien domination, or the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism".

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/52. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic cooperation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985, 41/73 of 3 December 1986, 42/149 of 7 December 1987, 43/162 of 9 December 1988 and 44/30 of 4 December 1989, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic cooperation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link that exists between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Bearing in mind that the analytical study[21] submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research can constitute a valuable source of information, in common with the relevant resolutions adopted on this question by various United Nations organs,

1. *Considers* that the impact on developing countries of the current international economic situation should be examined;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67, 41/73, 42/149, 43/162 and 44/30;[22]

3. *Decides* to establish a working group of the Sixth Committee to develop the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to request Member States and competent international organizations to formulate their comments, in particular on the principles which they think might be given priority attention by the working group, and to include their comments in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/53. United Nations Decade of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 by which it declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Recalling also that the main purposes of the Decade, according to resolution 44/23, should be, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;

(*b*) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;

(*c*) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(*d*) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Recalling further its resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990, to which was annexed the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of International Law,[23] submitted pursuant to resolution 45/40,

Recalling that the Sixth Committee established at the forty-fifth session the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations on the programme of activities for the Decade,

Noting that the Sixth Committee reconvened the Working Group at the forty-sixth session to continue its work in accordance with resolution 45/40,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Sixth Committee and its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law for their work at the current session and requests the Working Group to continue to work at the

forty-seventh session in accordance with its mandate and methods of work;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to States and international organizations and institutions that have undertaken activities in implementation of the programme for the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade, including sponsoring conferences on various subjects of international law;

3. *Invites* all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to provide, update or supplement information on activities they have undertaken in implementation of the programme, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General, as well as to submit their views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information, a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the programme, together with views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to supplement his report, as appropriate, with new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification and to submit it to the General Assembly on an annual basis;

6. *Encourages* States to disseminate, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General at the national level;

7. *Appeals* to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme;

8. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of States and international organizations and institutions working in the field of international law the programme annexed to resolution 45/40;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law".

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/54. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session,[24]

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[7] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commision further to enhance their contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Recognizing the role of the International Law Commission in the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Taking note with appreciation of the section of the report of the International Law Commission concerning the question of the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction[25] and noting the debate in the Sixth Committee pertaining to this topic,[26]

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session;[24]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session, in particular for the completion of the final draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and the provisional draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind;

3. *Invites* the International Law Commission, within the framework of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, to consider further and analyse the issues raised in its report on the work of its forty-second session[27] concerning the question of an international criminal jurisdiction, including proposals for the establishment of an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism in order to enable the General Assembly to provide guidance on the matter;

4. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work;

6. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To consider thoroughly:

(i) The planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(ii) Its methods of work in all their aspects, including the possibility of dividing its annual session into two parts, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*b*) To continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

7. *Takes note* of the comments of the Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 338 of its report,[24] and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

8. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

9. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the importance, for the International Law Commission, of having their views on the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, adopted on first reading by the Commission, and urges them to present in writing their comments and observations by 1 January 1993, as requested by the Commission;

10. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate;

12. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

13. *Also recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly commence on 26 October 1992.

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/55. Consideration of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments as well as views expressed in debates in the Assembly, completed at its forty-third session the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property,[28]

Noting also that, as reflected in paragraph 25 of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session,[28] the Commission decided to recommend that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property prepared by the Commission and to conclude a convention on the subject,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 (*a*), of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Believing that the successful codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing jurisdictional immunities of States and their property would assist in promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

Recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property,

Recognizing also the importance, for the successful completion of such a convention, of the promotion of general agreement,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to the special rapporteurs for their contribution to this work;

2. *Invites* States to submit, not later than 1 July 1992 their written comments and observations on the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate such comments and observations so as to facilitate a discussion on the subject at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* to establish at its forty-seventh session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee to examine, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in debates at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly:

(*a*) Issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement;

(*b*) The question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property".

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/56. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade, as well as its resolutions 43/166 of 9 December 1988, 44/33 of 4 December 1989 and 45/42 of 28 November 1990,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session,[29]

Mindful of the valuable contribution to be rendered by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law, particularly as regards the dissemination of international trade law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session;

2. *Takes note* of the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade, held at Vienna from 2 to 19 April 1991, which has resulted in the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade;[30]

3. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close cooperation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

4. *Calls upon* the Commission to continue to take account, as appropriate, of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth[31] and seventh[32] special sessions;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing the symposium on international trade law,[33] held in conjunction with the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, and the regional seminar on international trade law, held at Douala, Cameroon, in January 1991,[34] and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the symposium and the seminar to take place;

(*b*) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

6. *Commends* the Commission on its decision to organize, as a first step in the preparation of its programme of activities for the United Nations Decade of International Law, a Congress on International Trade Law during the last week of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, to be held in New York from 4 to 22 May 1992,[35] and expresses the hope that all States and interested international organizations will take the opportunity to send appropriate delegates to the Congress to consider accomplishments in the progressive unification and harmonization of international trade law during the past twenty-five years and the practical needs that can be foreseen for the future;

7. *Repeats its invitation* to those States which have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission.

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming the provision in resolution 2205 (XXI) that the representatives of members on the Commission shall be appointed by Member States in so far as possible from among persons of eminence in the field of the law of international trade,

Recalling its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it expanded the membership of the Commission to thirty-six States, to include nine African States, seven Asian States, five Eastern European States, six Latin American States and nine Western European and other States, so that it would be representative of the various geographic regions and the principal legal and economic systems of the world,

Concerned about the relatively low incidence of expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the

Commission and particularly of its working groups during recent years, due in part to inadequate resources to finance the travel of such experts,

Convinced that the fulfilment of the mandate of the Commission, in particular the preparation of universally acceptable legal texts, requires the active participation of representatives from all regions and the various legal and economic systems in an equitable manner, and that representatives need to have special expertise in the field of international trade law, in view of the complex and technical nature of the work of the Commission and its working groups,

Bearing in mind the arrangements on reimbursement of travel expenses that exist for certain United Nations bodies, pursuant to section IX of its resolution 43/217 of 21 December 1988,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on possible ways of assisting developing countries to attend meetings of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;[36]

2. *Requests* the Fifth Committee, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States, to consider granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, as well as, on an exceptional basis, to other developing countries that are members of the Commission at their request, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups;

3. *Recommends* that the Commission rationalize the organization of its work and consider, in particular, the holding of consecutive meetings of its working groups;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/57. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/36 of 4 December 1989, in which it noted that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the Assembly, had completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and had also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character,[37]

Recalling also its resolution 45/43 of 28 November 1990, by which it decided that the informal consultations that were held at its forty-fifth session would be resumed at its forty-sixth session,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the useful informal consultations that were accordingly held at its forty-sixth session to study the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with those draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect, and takes note of the report of the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee who presided over those consultations;[38]

2. *Decides* that these informal consultations will be resumed at its forty-seventh session;

3. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto".

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/58. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[39]

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[40] thirty-ninth,[41] fortieth,[42] forty-first,[43] forty-second,[44] forty-third,[45] forty-fourth,[46] forty-fifth[47] and forty-sixth[48] sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of its session held in 1991,[49]

Expressing its satisfaction at the completion of the work on the draft Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,[50]

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the fields of the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Bearing in mind various proposals presented to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session aimed at strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;[49]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the completion of the Handbook on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes between States[51] and requests him to publish and disseminate it widely in all the official languages of the United Nations;

3. *Decides* that the Special Committee will hold its next session from 3 to 21 February 1992;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1992, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(*a*) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1992;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context:

(i) To consider the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States;

(ii) To consider other specific proposals relating to the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1992;

(*c*) To consider various proposals with the aim of strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness;

5. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/59. Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/170 of 9 December 1988, 44/37 of 4 December 1989 and 45/44 of 28 November 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization,[49] which met in New York from 4 to 22 February 1991 and completed a draft Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,

Convinced that the adoption of the draft Declaration will contribute to strengthening the role of the United Nations and enhancing its effectiveness in maintaining international peace and security,

Considering the need to ensure a wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration,

Considering the Declaration to be an important and concrete contribution of the Special Committee to the United Nations Decade of International Law,

1. *Approves* the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, and the Security Council, of the adoption of the Declaration;

4. *Urges* that all efforts be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known and fully implemented.

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9 December 1991

ANNEX

Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[7] the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,[52] the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations,[53] the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field,[54] and their provisions regarding fact-finding,

Emphasizing that the ability of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security depends to a large extent on its acquiring detailed knowledge about the factual circumstances of any dispute or situation, the continuance of which might threaten the maintenance of international peace and security (hereinafter, "disputes or situations"),

Recognizing that the full use and further improvement of the means for fact-finding of the United Nations could contribute to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and promote the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as the prevention and removal of threats to peace,

Desiring to encourage States to bear in mind the role that competent organs of the United Nations can play in ascertaining the facts in relation to disputes or situations,

Recognizing the particular usefulness of fact-finding missions that the competent United Nations organs may undertake in this respect,

Bearing in mind the experience and expertise acquired by the United Nations in the field of fact-finding missions,

Recognizing the need for States, in exercising their sovereignty, to cooperate with the relevant organs of the United Nations as regards fact-finding missions undertaken by them,

Seeking to contribute to the effectiveness of the United Nations, with a view to enhancing mutual understanding, trust and stability in the world,

Solemnly declares that:

I

1. In performing their functions in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security, the competent organs of the United Nations should endeavour to have full knowledge of all relevant facts. To this end they should consider undertaking fact-finding activities.

2. For the purpose of the present Declaration fact-finding means any activity designed to obtain detailed knowledge of the relevant facts of any dispute or situation which the competent United Nations organs need in

order to exercise effectively their functions in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security.

3. Fact-finding should be comprehensive, objective, impartial and timely.

4. Unless a satisfactory knowledge of all relevant facts can be obtained through the use of the information-gathering capabilities of the Secretary-General or other existing means, the competent organ of the United Nations should consider resorting to a fact-finding mission.

5. In deciding if and when to undertake such a mission, the competent United Nations organs should bear in mind that the sending of a fact-finding mission can signal the concern of the Organization and should contribute to building confidence and defusing the dispute or situation while avoiding any aggravation of it.

6. The sending of a United Nations fact-finding mission to the territory of any State requires the prior consent of that State, subject to the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

II

7. Fact-finding missions may be undertaken by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, in the context of their respective responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter.

8. The Security Council should consider the possibility of undertaking fact-finding to discharge effectively its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter.

9. The Security Council should, wherever appropriate, consider the possibility of providing in its resolutions for recourse to fact-finding.

10. The General Assembly should consider the possibility of undertaking fact-finding for exercising effectively its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

11. The General Assembly should, wherever appropriate, consider the possibility of providing for recourse to fact-finding in its resolutions relevant to the maintenance of international peace and security.

12. The Secretary-General should pay special attention to using the United Nations fact-finding capabilities at an early stage in order to contribute to the prevention of disputes and situations.

13. The Secretary-General, on his own initiative or at the request of the States concerned, should consider undertaking a fact-finding mission when a dispute or a situation exists.

14. The Secretary-General should prepare and update lists of experts in various fields who would be available for fact-finding missions. He should also maintain and develop, within existing resources, capabilities for mounting emergency fact-finding missions.

15. The Security Council and the General Assembly should, in deciding to whom to entrust the conduct of a fact-finding mission, give preference to the Secretary-General, who may, inter alia, designate a special representative or a group of experts reporting to him. Resort to an ad hoc subsidiary body of the Security Council or the General Assembly may also be considered.

16. In considering the possibility of undertaking a fact-finding mission, the competent United Nations organ should bear in mind other relevant fact-finding efforts, including those undertaken by the States concerned and in the framework of regional arrangements or agencies.

17. The decision by the competent United Nations organ to undertake fact-finding should always contain a clear mandate for the fact-finding mission and precise requirements to be met by its report. The report should be limited to a presentation of findings of a factual nature.

18. Any request by a State to a competent organ of the United Nations for the sending of a United Nations fact-finding mission to its territory should be considered without undue delay.

III

19. Any request by a competent organ of the United Nations for the consent of a State to receive a fact-finding mission within its territory should be given timely consideration by that State. That State should inform the organ of its decision without delay.

20. In the event a State decides not to admit a United Nations fact-finding mission to its territory, it should, if it deems it appropriate, indicate the reasons for its decision. It should also keep the possibility of admitting the fact-finding mission under review.

21. States should endeavour to follow a policy of admitting United Nations fact-finding missions to their territory.

22. States should cooperate with United Nations fact-finding missions and give them, within the limits of their capabilities, the full and prompt assistance necessary for the exercise of their functions and the fulfilment of their mandate.

23. Fact-finding missions should be accorded all immunities and facilities needed for discharging their mandate, in particular full confidentiality in their work and access to all relevant places and persons, it being understood that no harmful consequences will result to these persons. Fact-finding missions have an obligation to respect the laws and regulations of the State in which they exercise their functions; such laws and regulations should not however be applied in such a way as to hinder missions in the proper discharge of their functions.

24. The members of fact-finding missions, as a minimum, enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to experts on missions by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, members of fact-finding missions have an obligation to respect the laws and regulations of the State in the territory in which they exercise their functions.

25. Fact-finding missions have an obligation to act in strict conformity with their mandate and perform their task in an impartial way. Their members have an obligation not to seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority other than the competent United Nations organ. They should keep the information acquired in discharging their mandate confidential even after the mission has fulfilled its task.

26. The States directly concerned should be given an opportunity, at all stages of the fact-finding process, to express their views in respect of the facts the fact-finding mission has been entrusted to obtain. When the results of fact-finding are to be made public, the views expressed by the States directly concerned should, if they so wish, also be made public.

27. Whenever fact-finding includes hearings, appropriate rules of procedure should ensure their fairness.

IV

28. The Secretary-General should monitor the state of international peace and security regularly and systematically in order to provide early warning of disputes or situations which might threaten international peace and security. The Secretary-General may bring relevant information to the attention of the Security Council and, where appropriate, of the General Assembly.

29. To this end, the Secretary-General should make full use of the information-gathering capabilities of the Secretariat and keep under review the improvement of these capabilities.

V

30. The sending of a United Nations fact-finding mission is without prejudice to the use by the States concerned of inquiry or any similar procedure or of any means of peaceful settlement of disputes agreed by them.

31. Nothing in the present Declaration is to be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter.

46/60. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,[55]

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[56] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations[57] and the responsibilities of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, *Welcoming* the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 76 of its report;[55]

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expresses the hope that the host country will continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the host country and hopes that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will be duly resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Urges* the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to bear in mind its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

5. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

7. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

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46/61. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/47 of 28 November 1990,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General[58] containing the replies received from Member States and other States parties to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations[59] concerning an additional protocol on consular functions to that Convention,

1. *Decides* to hold informal consultations during its forty-seventh session to examine the proposal concerning an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, particularly in the light of the views of States reflected in the report of the Secretary-General or expressed during the debate on this question in the Sixth Committee;[60]

2. *Invites* Member States as well as other States parties to the Convention to submit their views on this question to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 45/47;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a further report containing the replies received under paragraph 2 above;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations".

67th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/62. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, living together in peace with one another as good neighbours is one of the means by which the ends of the United Nations are to be achieved,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Bearing in mind that good-neighbourliness should continue to be taken into account by United Nations bodies in their efforts to promote and strengthen the rule of law,

1. *Reaffirms* that, by acting as good neighbours, States can help to ensure that the ends for which the United Nations was established are achieved;

2. *Emphasizes* that States should act as good neighbours whether or not they are contiguous;

3. *Calls upon* all States to keep in mind the need to act as good neighbours both in their dealings with other States and when taking decisions that could affect them;

4. *Expresses the conviction* that good-neighbourliness is best fostered by each State respecting the rule of law in its international relations, and by practical measures designed to promote good relations with other States;

5. *Decides* that the question of development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States should continue to guide States as a goal to be pursued in their consideration of the issues before the United Nations, and notes that it could be considered in the future.

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NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see sect. X.B.8.

[2] A/46/610 and Corr.1.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/45/10), chap. VIII, sect. E.

[4] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/46/10), chap. VIII, sect. F.

[5] The States members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law are the following: Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay.

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/34/37), chap. IV.

[7] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[8] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

[9] Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

[11] Ibid., vol. 860, No. 12325.

[12] Ibid., vol. 974, No. 14118.

[13] Ibid., vol. 1035, No. 15410.

[14] Resolution 34/146, annex.

[15] International Civil Aviation Organization, document DOC 9518.

[16] International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/15/Rev.1.

[17] Ibid., document SUA/CONF/16/Rev.2.

[18] See S/22393 and Corr.1.

[19] A/46/346 and Add.1 and 2.

[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Sixth Committee*, 12th to 17th, 23rd and 26th meetings, and corrigendum.

[21] A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

[22] A/41/536, A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2, A/43/529 and Add.1, A/44/455 and Add.1 and A/46/352 and Add.1.

[23] A/46/372.

[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/46/10).

[25] Ibid., chap. IV, sect. B.

[26] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Sixth Committee*, 22nd to 37th, 43rd and 44th meetings, and corrigendum.

[27] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/45/10), chap. II, sect. C.

[28] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/46/10), chap. II.

[29] Ibid., *Supplement No. 17* and corrigendum (A/46/17 and Corr.1).

[30] A/CONF.152/13.

[31] Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

[32] Resolution 3362 (S-VII).

[33] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17* and corrigendum (A/46/17 and Corr.1), paras. 334-336.

[34] Ibid., para. 332.

[35] Ibid., paras. 343-349.

[36] A/46/349.

[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10), chap. II.

[38] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Sixth Committee*, 40th meeting, and corrigendum.

[39] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986, 42/157 of 7 December 1987, 43/170 of 9 December 1988, 44/37 of 4 December 1989 and 45/44 of 28 November 1990.

[40] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/37/1).

[41] Ibid., *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[42] Ibid., *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/40/1).

[43] Ibid., *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[44] Ibid., *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1).

[45] Ibid., *Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/43/1).

[46] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[47] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/45/1).

[48] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1).

[49] Ibid., *Supplement No. 33* and corrigendum (A/46/33 and Corr.1).

[50] See resolution 46/59, annex.

[51] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 33* and corrigendum (A/46/33 and Corr.1), annex.

[52] Resolution 37/10, annex.

[53] Resolution 42/22, annex.

[54] Resolution 43/51, annex.

[55] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 26* and addendum (A/46/26 and Add.1).

[56] Resolution 22 A (I).

[57] See resolution 169 (II).

[58] A/46/348 and Add.1 and 2.

[59] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

[60] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Sixth Committee*, 41st and 44th meetings, and corrigendum.

X. DECISIONS

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A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

46/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 17 September 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: BELGIUM, BELIZE, CHILE, CHINA, LESOTHO, SINGAPORE, TOGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

46/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly[2]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 17 September 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Mr. Samir SHIHABI (Saudi Arabia) President of the General Assembly.

46/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees[2]

On 17 September 1991, the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings, in accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 1991, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee: Mr. Robert MROZIEWICZ (Poland),

Special Political Committee: Mr. Nitya PIBULSONGGRAM (Thailand),

Second Committee: Mr. John O. BURKE (Ireland),

Third Committee: Mr. Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI (United Arab Emirates),

Fourth Committee: Mr. Charles S. FLEMMING (Saint Lucia),

Fifth Committee: Mr. Ali Sunni MUNTASSER (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya),

Sixth Committee: Mr. Pedro Comissario AFONSO (Mozambique).

46/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[2]

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to its resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected the representatives of the following twenty-one States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: AUSTRALIA, BELIZE, BOTSWANA, CHINA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, ITALY, MALAYSIA, MYANMAR, OMAN, QATAR, TOGO, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAIRE.

46/305. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 16 October 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Cape Verde, Hungary, Japan, Morocco and Venezuela non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Romania, Yemen and Zaire.

As a result, the Security Council is composed of the following States: Austria,* Belgium,* Cape Verde,** China, Ecuador,* France, Hungary,** India,* Japan,** Morocco,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela** and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

46/306. Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 22 October 1991, the General Assembly, pursuant to its decision 43/406 of 24 October 1988, elected Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office on 31 December 1991 of Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Guyana, India, Jordan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

As a result, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme is composed as follows: Argentina,* Australia,** Austria,* Bangladesh,** Barbados,* Bhutan,** Botswana,** Brazil,* Burundi,* Cameroon,** Chile,** China,* Colombia,** Congo,** Côte d'Ivoire,** Czechoslovakia,** Denmark,** France,* Gabon,* Gambia,* Germany,* Guyana,** India,** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,** Kuwait,* Lesotho,* Malaysia,** Mauritius,* Mexico,** Netherlands,** New Zealand,* Nigeria,** Norway,* Pakistan,** Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,** Portugal,** Romania,** Rwanda,** Senegal,** Spain,* Sri Lanka,** Thailand,* Tunisia,* Ukraine,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Uruguay,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia,* Zaire* and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

46/307. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1991, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council[3] and in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, elected Albania, Australia, the Central African Republic, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Australia, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Niger, Paraguay, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

As a result, the World Food Council is composed of the following thirty-six States: Albania,*** Argentina,* Australia,*** Bangladesh,** Bulgaria,** Burundi,* Canada,** Central African Republic,*** China,** Colombia,** Denmark,* Egypt,* France,* Gambia,** Germany,*** Guatemala,*** Honduras,*** Hungary,* Indonesia,*** Iran, (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,* Kenya,** Lesotho,** Mexico,** Nepal,** Nicaragua,*** Peru,* Rwanda,* Swaziland,*** Thailand,*** Turkey,** Uganda,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United States of America** and Yemen.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

46/308. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1991, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations by the Economic and Social Council[4] and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, elected the Bahamas, France, Ghana, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the Bahamas, Benin, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following thirty-four States: Algeria,* Argentina,* Bahamas,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Burundi,** Cameroon,* Chile,** China,* Colombia,** Congo,** France,*** Germany,** Ghana,*** India,** Indonesia,** Iraq,** Italy,** Japan,** Morocco,** Netherlands,** Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,** Poland,** Sri Lanka,* Trinidad and Tobago,** Uganda,** Ukraine,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,*** Uruguay*** and Zambia.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

46/309. Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and by paragraph 10 (*b*) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, elected Argentina, Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for a six-year term of office beginning on 4 May 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Spain, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

As a result, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is composed of the following States: Argentina,** Austria,** Bulgaria,* Cameroon,* Canada,* Chile,** China,* Costa Rica,* Czechoslovakia,** Denmark,* Ecuador,** Egypt,* France,* Germany,* Hungary,** India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,** Mexico,* Morocco,* Nigeria,* Poland,** Saudi Arabia,** Singapore,* Spain,** Sudan,** Thailand,** Togo,* Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America** and Uruguay.**

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* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission, in 1995.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the thirty-first session, in 1998.

46/310. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, the Philippines, Poland, Suriname, Swaziland and the United States of America members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United States of America and Zambia.

As a result, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following fifty-four States: Algeria,* Angola,*** Argentina,** Australia,*** Austria,** Bahrain,* Bangladesh,*** Belarus,*** Belgium,*** Benin,*** Botswana,** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Burkina Faso,* Canada,* Chile,** China,* Colombia,*** Ecuador,* Ethiopia,*** Finland,* France,** Germany,** Guinea,** India,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,*** Jamaica,* Japan,** Kuwait,*** Madagascar,*** Malaysia,** Mexico,* Morocco,** Pakistan,* Peru,** Philippines,*** Poland,*** Romania,* Rwanda,* Somalia,** Spain,** Suriname,*** Swaziland,*** Sweden,* Syrian Arab Republic,** Togo,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Turkey,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,*** Yugoslavia** and Zaire.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

46/311. Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

A

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1991, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Denmark and Uganda as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

B

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the Bahamas and Indonesia as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

46/312. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

A

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President of Honduras, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica and Turkey as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

B

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Mozambique and Senegal as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following twenty-one States: Austria,* Chile,** Cyprus,** France,** Gabon,** Honduras,*** Hungary,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Iraq,* Jamaica,*** Japan,** KENYA,** LIBERIA,* MEXICO,* MOZAMBIQUE,*** PAKISTAN,* SENEGAL,*** TURKEY,*** UGANDA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

46/313. Election of the members of the International Law Commission

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947 and the provisions of the statute of the International Law Commission annexed to that resolution, as amended by Assembly resolution 1103 (XI) of 18 December 1956, 1647 (XVI) of 6 November 1961 and 36/39 of 18 November 1981, elected the following thirty-four persons members of the Commission for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Hussain M. AL-BAHARNA (Bahrain),
Mr. Awn S. AL-KHASAWNEH (Jordan),
Mr. Gaetano ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy),
Mr. Julio BARBOZA (Argentina),
Mr. Mohamed BENNOUNA (Morocco),
Mr. Derek William BOWETT (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),
Mr. Carlos CALERO RODRIGUES (Brazil),
Mr. James R. CRAWFORD (Australia),
Mr. John DE SARAM (Sri Lanka),
Mr. Gudmundur ERIKSSON (Iceland),
Mr. Salifou FOMBA (Mali),
Mr. Mehmet GÜNEY (Turkey),
Mr. Kamil E. IDRIS (Sudan),
Mr. Andreas J. JACOVIDES (Cyprus),
Mr. Peter C. R. KABATSI (Uganda),
Mr. Abdul G. KOROMA (Sierra Leone),
Mr. Mochtar KUSUMA-ATMADJA (Indonesia),
Mr. Ahmed MAHIOU (Algeria),
Mr. Václav MIKULKA (Czechoslovakia),
Mr. Guillaume PAMBOU-TCHIVOUNDA (Gabon),
Mr. Alain PELLET (France),
Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa RAO (India),
Mr. Edilbert RAZAFINDRALAMBO (Madagascar),
Mr. Patrick ROBINSON (Jamaica),
Mr. Robert B. ROSENSTOCK (United States of America),
Mr. SHI Jiuyong (China),
Mr. Alberto SZEKELY (Mexico),
Mr. Doudou THIAM (Senegal),
Mr. Christian TOMUSCHAT (Germany),
Mr. Edmundo VARGAS CARREÑO (Chile),
Mr. Vladlen VERESHETIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),
Mr. Francisco VILLAGRÁN KRAMER (Guatemala),
Mr. Chusei YAMADA (Japan),
Mr. Alexander YANKOV (Bulgaria).

46/314. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1991, the President informed the General Assembly that, following consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, held in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the following States would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1993: Dominican Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Assembly then selected from the three remaining regions the following States that would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit: Algeria, Italy and Jordan.

46/315. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly, at its 63rd plenary meeting, on 5 December 1991, and the Security Council, at its 3021st meeting, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 12 and 14 and 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rules 40 and 61 of the provisonal rules of procedure of the Council, a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1994 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Taslim Olawale ELIAS (*Nigeria*).[5] The following person was elected:

Mr. Bola Ajibola (Nigeria).

As a result, the International Court of Justice is composed as follows: Sir Robert Yewdall JENNINGS (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),*** President, Mr. Shigeru ODA (*Japan*),* Vice-President, Mr. Manfred LACHS (*Poland*),* Mr. Bola AJIBOLA (*Nigeria*),* Mr. Roberto AGO (*Italy*),** Mr. Stephen M. SCHWEBEL (*United States of America*),** Mr. Mohammed BEDJAOUI (*Algeria*),** Mr. NI Zhengyu (*China*),* Mr. Jens EVENSEN (*Norway*),* Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich TARASSOV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),** Mr. Gilbert GUILLAUME (*France*),*** Mr. Mohamed SHAHABUDDEEN (*Guyana*),** Mr. Andrés AGUILAR MAWDSLEY (*Venezuela*),*** Mr. Christopher Gregory WEERAMANTRY (*Sri Lanka*)*** and Mr. Raymond RANJEVA (*Madagascar*).***

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 1994.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 1997.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2000.

46/316. Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[6] confirmed the extension of the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. DADZIE as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a period of three months, from 1 January to 31 March 1992.

46/317. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[7] appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri,

Mr. Kwaku Dua Dankwa,

Mr. Zoran Lazarević,

Mr. E. Besley Maycock,

Mr. C. S. M. Mselle.

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI (*Syrian Arab Republic*),*** Mr. Leonid Efimovich BIDNYI (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),** Mr. Carlos CASAP (*Bolivia*),* Mr. Kwaku Dua DANKWA (*Ghana*),*** Mr. Even FONTAINE ORTIZ (*Cuba*),** Mr. Yogesh Kumar GUPTA (*India*),* Mr. Tadanori INOMATA (*Japan*),* Mr. Richard KINCHEN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),** Mr. M'hand LADJOUZI (*Algeria*),** Mr. Zoran LAZAREVIĆ (*Yugoslavia*),*** Mr. E. Besley MAYCOCK (*Barbados*),*** Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE (*United Republic of Tanza-*

nia),*** Mr. Wolfgang MÜNCH (*Germany*),* Mrs. Irmeli MUSTONEN (*Finland*),* Ms. Linda S. SCHENWICK (*United States of America*)** and Mr. YANG Hushan (*China*).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

46/318. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[8] appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto,
Mr. David Etuket,
Mr. John D. Fox,
Mr. Ion Goritza,
Mr. Imre Karbuczky,
Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions, as of 1 January 1992, is composed as follows: Mr. Kenshiro AKIMOTO (*Japan*),*** Mr. Sayed Amjad ALI (*Pakistan*),** Mr. Henrik AMNEUS (*Sweden*),** Mr. BAGBENI ADEITO Nzengeya (*Zaire*),* Mr. Sergio CHAPARRO RUIZ (*Chile*),* Mr. Yuri Alexandrovich CHULKOV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),** Mr. Jorge José DUHALT VILLAR (*Mexico*),** Mr. David ETUKET (*Uganda*),*** Mr. John D. FOX (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Ion GORITZA (*Romania*),*** Mr. Peter GREGG (*Australia*),* Mr. Imre KARBUCZKY (*Hungary*),*** Mr. Vanu Gopala MENON (*Singapore*),*** Mr. Atilio Norberto MOLTENI (*Argentina*),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud OULD CHEIKH EL GHAOUTH (*Mauritania*),* Mr. Dimitri RALLIS (*Greece*),* Mr. Ugo SESSI (*Italy*)** and Mr. WANG Liansheng (*China*).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

46/319. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[9] appointed the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1992.

As a result, the Board of Auditors is composed as follows:

Auditor-General of GHANA,** Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the PHILIPPINES* and Comptroller and Auditor-General of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1993.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1994.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1995.

46/320. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[10] appointed the following persons as members of the Investments Committee:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:
Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif,
Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria,
Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski.

(*b*) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:
Ms. Francine J. Bovich.

As a result, the Investments Committee is composed as follows:

Mr. Ahmad ABDULLATIF (*Saudi Arabia*),*** Ms. Francine J. BOVICH (*United States of America*),** Mr. Aloysio de Andrade FARIA (*Brazil*),*** Mr. Jean GUYOT (*France*),**

Mr. Michiya MATSUKAWA (*Japan*),** Mr. Yves OLTRAMARE (*Switzerland*),* Mr. Emmanuel Noi OMABOE (*Ghana*),* Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (*Poland*)*** and Mr. Juergen REIMNITZ (*Germany*).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

46/321. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[11] appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel,

Mr. Samarendranath Sen,

Mr. Hubert Thierry.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Jerome ACKERMAN (*United States of America*),* President, Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey KEAN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),* Vice-President, Mr. Luis de Posadas MONTERO (*Uruguay*),** Vice-President, Mr. Samarendranath SEN (*India*),*** Mr. Ioan VOICU (*Romania*),** Mr. Hubert THIERRY (*France*),*** and Mr. Balanda Mikuin LELIEL (*Zaire*).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

46/322. Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[12]

(*a*) Appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Jorge José Duhalt Villar (Mexico),

Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),

Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya),

Ms. Susan Meg Shearouse (United States of America).

(*b*) Appointed the following persons as alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Mohamed Férid Belhaj (Tunisia),

Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),

Mr. Richard Kinchen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),

Mr. Ranjit Rae (India).

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

46/401. Organization of the forty-sixth session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report,[13] adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-sixth session.

46/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd, 24th, 31st, 39th, 54th and 76th plenary meetings, on 20 September, 7 and 11 October, 4 and 25 November and 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first,[14] second,[15] third[16] and fourth[17] reports, adopted the agenda[18] and the allocation of agenda items[19] for the forty-sixth session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[20] decided to defer consideration of the items entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" and "Question of East Timor" and to include them in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

At its 24th plenary meeting, on 7 October 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[15] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Crisis of democracy and human rights in Haiti" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting on a priority basis.

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 11 October 1991, the General Assembly revised the wording of agenda item 145 to read: "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti".[21]

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[16] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 25 November 1991, the General Assembly decided that the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the United Nations[22] will be introduced in plenary meeting under agenda items 109 (Current financial crisis of the United Nations) and 110 (Financial emergency of the United Nations), on the understanding that the substantive consideration of the items remains in the Fifth Committee.

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[17] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1995" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

46/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-sixth session

A

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[23] decided to authorize the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and its Standing Committee for Programme Matters to meet from 16 to 18 September 1991.

B

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences[24] and of the General Committee,[25] decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-sixth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*c*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) Special Committee against Apartheid;

(*f*) Special High-level Council for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(*g*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

C

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[26] decided to authorize the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements to hold meetings during the forty-sixth session.

D

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[27] decided to authorize the Trust Committee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia to hold meetings during the forty-sixth session.

46/404. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1991, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.[28]

46/405. Report of the International Court of Justice

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1991, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.[29]

46/406. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1991, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

46/407. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1991, the General Assembly decided to defer further consideration of the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba" and the draft resolution on the item[30] to its forty-seventh session and to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

46/408. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1991, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.[31]

46/410. Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia

At its 64th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to conclude consideration of the item entitled "Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia".

46/418. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to defer further consideration of the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

46/424. Report of the Security Council

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.[32]

46/436. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

46/442. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security" to a later date and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

46/443. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development" to a later date and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

46/444. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

46/448. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, IV (section F), VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[33]

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee*

46/411. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.[34]

46/412. Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[35] having recalled its decision 45/418 of 4 December 1990, decided: (*a*) to welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question;[36] (*b*) to invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter; and (*c*) to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

46/413. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its preparatory committee

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee[35] as requested by the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, took note of the intent of the parties to form a preparatory committee in 1993 for the conference called for in article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its preparatory committee".

46/414. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee:[37]

(*a*) Reaffirmed the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;[38]

(*b*) Recalled its previous resolutions on this item, the latest of which is resolution 45/80 of 12 December 1990;

(*c*) Invited Member States to provide their views on the implementation of the Declaration, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(*d*) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

3. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee*

46/409. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.[39]

46/415. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[40] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

46/423. Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,[41] decided:

(*a*) To increase the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy-eight to seventy-nine members;

(*b*) To appoint Burkina Faso as a member of the Committee on Information

* * *

As a result, the Committee on Information is composed of the following seventy-nine States: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

4. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee*

46/433. Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[42] deferred until its forty-seventh session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development".[43]

46/434. Report of the Secretary-General on the recent evolution of the international debt strategy

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[42] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the recent evolution of the international debt strategy.[44]

46/437. Development and international economic cooperation

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.[45]

46/438. International conference on money and finance for development

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[46] deferred until its forty-seventh session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development".[47]

46/439. Documentation relating to economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[48] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;[49]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical cooperation among developing countries.[50]

46/440. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[51] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa.[52]

46/441. Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[53] took note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session.[54]

46/453. Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second

Committee,[55] decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/75 of 26 July 1991 entitled "Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994", in particular paragraph 2 of that resolution.

46/454. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[55] decided to take note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the World Food Council on the work of its seventeenth session;[56]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report by the President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly on consultations on the code of conduct on transnational corporations;[57]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries.[58]

46/455. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1992-1993

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee[55] and in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approved the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1992-1993, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1992-1993[59]

1992

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[60]

(a) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on protection against products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229 of 18 December 1984)[61]

(b) *United Nations Population Award*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982)

(c) *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (General Assembly decision 45/436 of 21 December 1990)

(d) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (General Assembly resolution 46/201)[61]

(e) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan (General Assembly resolution 46/199)[61]

(f) *Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation (General Assembly resolution 46/202)

(g) *Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/203)[61]

(h) *Report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (General Assembly resolution 46/206)[61]

Item 2. *Development and international economic cooperation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/193 on the support of the international community for the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries (General Assembly resolution 45/192 of 21 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly resolution 46/215)

Report of the Secretary-General on requirements necessary to implement the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development regarding desertification and drought (General Assembly resolution 46/161)

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consideration by the Council of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process (General Assembly decision 46/461)

Report of the Secretary-General on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation in fisheries in Africa (General Assembly resolution 45/184 of 21 December 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/73 of 26 July 1991)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on the review and coordination of the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable and environmentally sound development (General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 and 44/227 of 22 December 1989)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of convening a United Nations conference on human settlements (General Assembly resolution 46/164)

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see General Assembly decision 46/438)

(a) *Trade and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[61]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (General Assembly resolution 45/200 of 21 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/202 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries

Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session (General Assembly resolution 45/261 of 3 May 1991)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (General Assembly resolution 46/207)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 46/214)

(b) *Food and agricultural development*

Documentation: Report of the World Food Council,[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products (Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53 of 26 July 1991)

(c) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Documentation: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/208

(d) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive programme of action for the acceleration of the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 45/209 of 21 December 1990)[61]

(e) *International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/216[61]

Item 3. *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Conference (General Assembly resolution 46/168)

Item 4. *Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/169

Item 5. *International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in coordinating actions to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/141)

Item 6. *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/148

Draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development (see General Assembly decision 46/433)

Item 7. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987, 44/211 of 23 February 1990, and 46/219)[61]

Report of the Director-General on a coordinated strategy of training for United Nations staff members and national officials involved in operational activities (General Assembly resolution 46/219)

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[61]

(c) *United Nations Population Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children[61]

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 8. *International cooperation for economic growth and development*

(a) *Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the steps taken by Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system towards implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration (General Assembly resolution 46/144)

(b) *Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990)[61]

Item 9. *Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 45/196, para. 9, of 21 December 1990 and 46/146)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 45/196, para. 10, of 21 December 1990 and 46/146)

Item 10. *International conference on the financing of development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development (General Assembly resolution 46/205)

Item 11. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/63 of 26 July 1990)[61]

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

Item 12. *International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/142

Item 13. *Training and research*

(a) *United Nations University*

Documentation: Report of the Council of the United Nations University[61]

(b) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/180

Item 14. *Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/150[61]

1993[62]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[63]

(a) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1995-1996*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(b) *Special assistance to Namibia*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/204

Item 2. *Development and international economic cooperation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on economic stabilization programmes in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/154)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission (General Assembly resolution 46/155)

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/210)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/212)

(b) *Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in the 1990s*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/156

(c) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolutions 42/178 of 11 December 1987 and 46/167)[61]

Preliminary version of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (General Assembly resolutions 44/77 of 8 December 1989 and 44/171 of 19 December 1989)[61]

(d) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 44/238 of 22 December 1989 and 45/189 of 21 December 1990)[61]

(e) *Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on technical cooperation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/159)

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 46/160)

(f) *Environment*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972)[61]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

(g) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[61]

(h) *Human settlements*

Documentation: Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory (General Assembly resolution 46/162)[61]

(i) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation: Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/165)

(j) *Entrepreneurship*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990)[61]

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 46/166)

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 44/171 of 19 December 1989 and 44/211 of 22 December 1989)[61]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[61]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical cooperation activities*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical cooperation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 4. *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989 and 46/149)[61]

Item 5. *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Reports of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

Item 6. *Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on regional economic integration among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/145)

Item 7. *Human resources development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/143

46/456. Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[64] endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/83 of 26 July 1991 on the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, in particular paragraph 4 of that resolution.

46/457. Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[64] endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/74 of 26 July 1991 on the Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar.

46/458. Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:[64]

(*a*) Endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/81 of 26 July 1991 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000), in particular paragraph 4 of that resolution;

(*b*) Took note with appreciation of resolution GC 4/8 of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fourth session on 22 November 1991.

46/459. Note by the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Second Committee,[65] took note of the note by the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries.[66]

46/460. Environment and agricultural policies

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[67] invited the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, including in the area of trade.

46/461. Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:[67]

(*a*) Took note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development";[68]

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene, within existing resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, during the regular session of 1992 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts;

(*c*) Invited the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the views expressed during the informal exchange of views to be held during the regular session of 1992 of the Council.

46/462. Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[67] having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session,[69] held at Nairobi from 20 to 31 May 1991, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/313 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council, *inter alia*, took note of that report, took note with appreciation of the report and of the decisions as adopted therein.

46/463. Documents relating to environment

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[67] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on possible adverse effects of sea level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas;[70]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes;[71]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/227;[72]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas;[73]

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.[74]

46/464. Technical cooperation among developing countries as a modality in the formulation, preparation, execution and evaluation of the projects implemented by the organs, organizations, bodies, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[75] requested the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1992, to consider among the various proposals for themes for the coordination segment of its regular session in 1992 a theme entitled "Technical cooperation among developing countries as a modality in the formulation, preparation, execution and evaluation of the projects implemented by the organs, organizations, bodies, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields".

46/465. Strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the field of operational activities

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[75] the General Assembly, in the context of the need to strengthen the operational activities of the United Nations system and bearing in mind the restructuring and revitalization process, and in order to more effectively and efficiently support the developing countries in their development process, decided:

(*a*) To request the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1992, to consider that the question of strengthening the operational activities of the United Nations system be discussed by the Council at its regular session of 1992, taking into account in that regard the recommendations of the twenty-sixth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination;[76]

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its regular session of 1992, an analytical report on strengthening the operational activities of the United Nations system, including the governance and financing aspects thereof and drawing upon relevant studies, such as the Nordic project,[77] and which also should identify other relevant and interrelated aspects of strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the operational activities of the United Nations system.

46/466. Documents relating to operational activities for development

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[75] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on technical cooperation and the use of national professional project personnel, and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon;[78]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;[79]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on participation of the United Nations in the review of the governance arrangements of the World Food Programme.[80]

5. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee*

46/425. Documents relating to the question of social development

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[81] took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on:

(*a*) Policies and programmes involving youth;[82]

(*b*) Progress made in the preparations for the International Year of the Family;[83]

(*c*) Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future.[84]

46/426. Documents relating to the question of the advancement of women

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[85] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;[86]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.[87]

46/427. Documents on questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[88] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons;[89]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the capacity, experience and coordination arrangements in the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance;[90]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows".[91]

46/428. Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[92] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[93] and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the status of the Convention.

46/429. Consideration of the request for the revision of article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[92] aware that the Government of Australia had made a written request[94] for the revision of article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[95] by substituting, for existing paragraph 6, a new paragraph reading "The Secretary-General shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Convention", and by adding a new paragraph, as paragraph 7, reading "The members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide", and having noted that article 23 of the Convention required the General Assembly to decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request, decided:

(*a*) To request the States parties to the Convention to consider the proposed revision at their next meeting in January 1992;

(*b*) To request the meeting of States parties to limit the scope of any revision of the Convention to the question of arrangements for meeting the expenses of members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination while they are performing Committee duties, as provided for in article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

46/430. Documents relating to human rights questions

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[96] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee against Torture;[97]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa;[98]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;[99]

(*d*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the preliminary report on the situation of human rights in South Africa prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa;[100]

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in southern Lebanon.[101]

46/431. Non-governmental organizations

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[102] having taken note of the Economic and Social Council decision 1991/219 of 22 May 1991, requested the Economic and Social Council to review at its regular session of 1992 the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

46/432. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[102] took note of chapters I, IV (sections A, E and F), VI, VII (sections B, G and H) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[33]

46/435. Report of the Secretary-General concerning crime prevention and criminal justice

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[103] took note of the report of the Secretary-General[104] on the progress achieved in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/121 on the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

6. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee*

46/419. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[105] adopted the following text:

"1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples'[106] and recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned.

"2. The General Assembly reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of military bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of such bases and installations in some of those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States, and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

"3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

"4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"5. The General Assembly welcomes the important changes taking place in South Africa aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive constitutional negotiations. The Assembly notes that, these developments notwithstanding, apartheid remains firmly entrenched and that as a result there is a continuing threat to the peace and security of the region.

"6. The General Assembly notes with grave concern revelations of covert funding and collusion by the South African regime with certain political organizations and reports of the involvement of its security forces in perpetrating acts of violence.

"7. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the military embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Council Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977[107] and to adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly calls for an immediate end to all forms of such collaboration. The Assembly further calls for the scrupulous observance of resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, by which the Council enjoined Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa.

"8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the South African regime, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the South African regime in the military and other fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the apartheid system in South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to the apartheid system of equipment, technology, materials and training enabling the regime to increase its capability to manufacture nuclear weapons.

"9. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist regime in the military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid regime. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

"10. The General Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,[108] the report of the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991,[109] and the Communiqué adopted by the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth at their meeting held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991.[110]

"11. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid regime in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States and for the purpose of resettlement of those who are returning.

"12. The General Assembly deplores the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories, particularly in the small island Territories of the Pacific and Caribbean regions, for military installations. The large-scale utilization of the local resources for this purpose could adversely affect the economic development of the Territories concerned.

"13. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"14. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

46/420. Question of Gibraltar

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[111] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, recalling its decision 45/407 of 20 November 1990 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984[112] stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:

> 'The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution',

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternatively in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

46/421. Question of Pitcairn

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[111] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[113] reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Pitcairn at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

46/422. Question of St. Helena

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,[114] the General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[115] reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urged the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirmed the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly reaffirmed the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and called upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes. The Assembly urged the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Assembly expressed the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomed the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invited other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The continued presence of military facilities in the Territory prompted the Assembly, on the basis of previous United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to urge the administering Power to take measures to avoid the involvement of the Territory in offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States. The Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

7. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

46/445. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[116] having discussed the interim study on the need for the development of accounting standards to be applied in the United Nations system,[117] which was requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/235 of 21 December 1990:

(*a*) Decided to discuss at its forty-seventh session the question of the administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(*b*) Endorsed the recommendations of the Panel of External Auditors on the interim study,[117] and requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report,[118] to appoint a consultant from within existing resources to propose a set of accounting standards for common application in the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

46/446. Joint Inspection Unit

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[119]

(*a*) Acknowledged receipt of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit covering the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;[120]

(*b*) Took note of the work programme of the Unit as contained in the note by the Secretary-General;[121]

(*c*) Recalled its decision 45/450 of 21 December 1990, in which it welcomed the intention of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to increase its efforts to report on specific matters of system-wide concern, such as conference services, procurement and agency support costs, and in this connection encouraged the Joint Inspection Unit to continue its efforts to comply with paragraph 2 (*a*) of General Assembly resolution 45/237 of 21 December 1990;

(*d*) Recalled also its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, as well as articles 2 and 3 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, and in this regard welcomed the fact that the consultation process for selecting candidates as inspectors as stipulated in the statute was adhered to during its forty-fourth session, and recommended that the process be strictly followed in the future;

(*e*) Expressed concern about the reporting on the performance and results of United Nations programmes and invited the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee to consider anew the 1988 report of the Joint Inspection Unit[122] in this regard and to report thereon to the Assembly;

(*f*) Noted with concern the late issuance of comments by the executive heads of organizations concerned or by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and requested the executive heads to observe strictly the time-limits for commenting on Joint Inspection Unit reports, as provided for under article 11, paragraphs 4 (*d*) and (*e*), of its statute;

(*g*) Requested the Advisory Committee, within its mandate and with due respect to the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, to examine the functioning of the Joint Inspection Unit, including the proposals thereon contained in paragraphs 12 to 16 of the 1991 report of the Unit, and, taking into account the views of the Unit on this subject, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session recommendations for the enhancement of the productivity and performance of the Unit;

(*h*) Decided to conduct at its forty-seventh session the in-depth discussion of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit for the periods 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 and to consider at the same session the desirability and possibility of biennializing this item of the agenda in the context of ongoing efforts to improve the work of the Fifth Committee by, *inter alia*, biennializing items of its agenda.

46/447. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[123] took note of chapters I, IV (section F) and VII (sections B and D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[33]

46/449. Establishment of a United Nations information centre at Windhoek

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[124] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations information centre at Windhoek.[125]

46/450. Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[124]

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel;[126]

(*b*) Endorsed the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in its report;[127]

(*c*) Requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a review/evaluation of the current system together with the specific proposals.

46/451. Effects of inflation and currency fluctuation

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[124] having recalled paragraphs 8 to 10 of its resolution 43/214 of 21 December 1988 on the need for a comprehensive and satisfactory solution to the problem of controlling the effects of inflation and currency fluctuation on the budget of the United Nations:

(*a*) Requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to resume consideration of this issue and to report as appropriate to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(*b*) Also recalled, *inter alia*, paragraph 11 of annex I to its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, which stipulated that, pending the comprehensive and satisfactory solution mentioned above, fluctuations in rates of exchange and inflation should continue to be treated in accordance with established procedures and the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules.

46/452. Revised estimates under income section 3 (Services to the public)

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[124] decided to defer action on the proposed renovation of the First Basement Concourse of the General Assembly Building at Headquarters until a later stage.

46/467. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[128]

(*a*) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on facilities management[129] and the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon, and urged the Secretary-General to continue with the formulation of an integrated and coordinated approach to facilities management and to report on specific aspects of this matter as appropriate;

(*b*) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on administrative, structural and other aspects of the improvement of the efficiency of the Organization,[130] and decided to keep the matter under review;

(*c*) Deferred consideration of the following documents until a later stage at its forty-sixth session:

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations;[131]

(ii) Note by the Secretariat on the application of workload analysis techniques at the United Nations;[132]

(*d*) Deferred until its forty-seventh session consideration of the follow-up report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Management Advisory Service of the United Nations[133] and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon.[134]

8. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee*

46/416. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[135] having noted with appreciation the valuable work done by the International Law Commission on the most-favoured-nation clauses, as well as the observations and comments of Member States, of organs of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of interested intergovernmental organizations, decided to bring the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses, as contained in the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session,[136] to the attention of Member States and interested intergovernmental organizations for their consideration in such cases and to the extent as they deem appropriate.

46/417. Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[137] the General Assembly:

(*a*) Took note that the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict was to be addressed at the Twenty-sixth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent;

(*b*) Decided to request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on activities undertaken in the framework of the International Red Cross with regard to that issue;

(*c*) Also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict".

Notes

[1] For other elections and appointments, see sect. II, resolution 46/21, sect. IX, resolution 46/50, note 5, and sect. X.B., decision 46/423.

[2] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

[3] See Economic and Social Council decisions 1991/224 of 30 and 31 May 1991 and 1991/316 of 17 October 1991. See also A/46/274 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[4] See Economic and Social Council decision 1991/224 of 30 and 31 May 1991. See also A/46/279.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15, document A/46/706-S/23243.

[6] A/46/761, para. 3.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/46/809, para. 7.

[8] Ibid., document A/46/810, para. 4.

[9] Ibid., document A/46/811, para. 4.

[10] Ibid., document A/46/812, para. 4.

[11] Ibid., document A/46/813, para. 4.

[12] Ibid., document A/46/814, para. 6.

[13] Ibid., agenda item 8, document A/46/250, paras. 3-25.

[14] Ibid., paras. 26-31.

[15] Ibid., document A/46/250/Add.1, para. 2.

[16] Ibid., document A/46/250/Add.2, para. 2.

[17] Ibid., document A/46/250/Add.3, para. 2.

[18] For the final text of the agenda (A/46/251 and Add.1-3), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p. v. A numerical listing of agenda items also appears as annex III to the present volume.

[19] For the final text of the allocation of agenda items (A/46/252 and Add.1-3), see sect. I.

[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/46/250, paras. 29 and 30.

[21] Ibid., document A/46/250/Add.1.

[22] A/46/600 and Add.1.

[23] A/46/374.

[24] A/46/374/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.

[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/46/250, para. 25.

[26] A/46/374/Add.3.

[27] A/46/374/Add.4.

[28] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1).

[29] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (A/46/4).

[30] A/46/L.20.

[31] A/46/479.

[32] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/46/2).

[33] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* (A/46/3/Rev.1).

[34] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 50, document A/46/664.

[35] Ibid., agenda item 60, document A/46/673, para. 47.

[36] A/46/333 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 68, document A/46/681, para. 9.

[38] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

[39] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37, document A/46/643.

[40] Ibid., agenda item 76, document A/46/642, para. 6.

[41] Ibid., agenda item 75, document A/46/641, para. 23.

[42] Ibid., agenda item 81, document A/46/731, para. 17.

[43] See A/C.2/46/L.6. For the printed text of the draft decision, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83, document A/43/916, para. 16.

[44] A/46/415.

[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77, document A/46/645.

[46] Ibid., document A/46/645/Add.1, para. 12.

[47] See A/C.2/46/L.5. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.11, para. 4.

[48] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77, document A/46/645/Add.5, para. ll.

[49] A/46/478.

[50] A/46/570.

[51] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77, document A/46/645/Add.7, para. 8.

[52] A/46/268-E/1991/107 and Corr.1.

[53] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77, document A/46/645/Add.8, para. 18.

[54] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* and addendum and corrigendum (A/46/8 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

[55] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/46/727, para. 42.

[56] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/46/19).

[57] A/46/558 and Corr.1.

[58] A/46/132-E/1991/58.

[59] In accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, the Second Committee will hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[60] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1992.

[61] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[62] The programme of work and documentation list for 1993 will be updated in 1992, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

[63] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1993. Under this item, the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council.

[64] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/46/727/Add.2, para. 34.

[65] Ibid., agenda item 77, document A/46/645/Add.2, para. 41.

[66] A/46/496 and Add.1.

[67] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77, document A/46/645/Add.6, para. 40.

[68] A/C.2/46/12, annex, and Add.1.

[69] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/46/25).

[70] A/46/156-E/1991/54.

[71] A/46/214-E/1991/77.

[72] A/46/138-E/1991/52.

[73] A/46/615 and Add.1.

[74] A/C.2/46/3.

[75] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/46/732, para. 29.

[76] See E/1991/143, para. 69.

[77] See A/C.2/46/7.

[78] A/46/186 and Add.1.

[79] A/44/491.

[80] A/45/265-E/1991/105.

[81] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 94, document A/46/704, para. 29.

[82] A/46/360.

[83] A/46/362 and Corr.1.

[84] A/46/414.

[85] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 95, document A/46/653, para. 18.

[86] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/46/38).

[87] A/46/462.

[88] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 97, document A/46/705, para. 19.

[89] A/46/612.

[90] A/46/568.

[91] A/46/134 and Corr.1.

[92] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 98, document A/46/721, para. 103.

[93] A/46/394.

[94] See A/C.3/46/5.

[95] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[96] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 98, document A/46/721/Add.1, para. 29.

[97] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/46/46).

[98] A/46/473.

[99] A/46/616 and Corr.1.

[100] A/46/401.

[101] A/46/446.

[102] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/46/717, para. 13.

[103] Ibid., agenda item 94, document A/46/704/Add.1, para. 25.

[104] A/46/363.

[105] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 100, document A/46/626, para. 15.

[106] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/46/23), chap. V.

[107] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

[108] See A/46/390, annex II, declaration AHG/Decl. 4 (XXVII).

[109] A/46/726-S/23265, annex.

[110] A/46/708.

[111] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19, document A/46/629, para. 28.

[112] A/39/732, annex.

[113] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/46/23), chap. IX.

[114] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19, document A/46/629, para. 29.

[115] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/46/23), chap. III and IX.

[116] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 111, document A/46/793, para. 6.

[117] See A/46/341.

[118] A/46/546.

[119] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 112, document A/46/781, para. 6.

[120] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/46/34).

[121] A/46/89, annex.

[122] See A/43/124.

[123] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/46/794, para. 4.

[124] Ibid., agenda item 106, document A/46/807, para. 4.

[125] See A/C.5/46/14.

[126] A/C.5/46/3 and Add.1 and 2.

[127] A/46/748.

[128] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/46/817, para. 9.

[129] A/45/796 and Add.1.

[130] A/46/633.

[131] A/46/545.

[132] A/C.5/46/CRP.1.

[133] A/46/327 and Corr.1, annex.

[134] A/46/327/Add.1.

[135] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 134, document A/46/655, para. 7.

[136] Ibid., *Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/33/10).

[137] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 140, documents A/46/693, para. 8, and A/46/L.39.

ANNEX I

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly. The composition of an organ will be found in the volume of resolutions and decisions for the session indicated on the page of that volume given in the right-hand column.

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[a] See also resolution 40/159.

[b] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 29* and corrigendum (A/46/29 and Corr.1), para. 3.

[c] See also decisions 36/424 and 39/430.

[d] See also A/39/662, para. 1.

[e] Established in accordance with article 11 of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 40/64 G, annex). For the composition of the Commission, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/46/22), annex I, sect. D.

[f] Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (see resolution 39/46, annex). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/46/46), annex II.

[g] See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Plenary Meetings*, vol. II (E/1982/SR.30-58), 54th meeting, para. 57; and Economic and Social Council decisions 1988/150 and 1988/176.

[h] Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-sixth session (see sect. X.A, decisions 46/302, 46/303 and 46/304).

[i] Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (see resolution 34/180). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/46/38), annex II.

[j] Established in accordance with article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (see resolution 2106 A (XX)). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/46/18), sect. I.C.

[k] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/46/20), para. 5.

[l] Previously known as the Committee on Disarmament (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (A/38/27 and Corr.1), para. 21).

[m] See sect. X.A, decisions 46/302, 46/303 and 46/304.

[n] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/46/39), sect. II.B.

[o] Ibid., *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/31/37), para. 3.

[p] See also sect. IV, resolution 44/48 A, para. 25.

[q] See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/46/15), vol. I, para. 6.

[r] See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, part I, para. 1.

[s] See also resolution 1344 (XIII).

ANNEX II

CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

This list provides a reference to the conventions, declarations and other instruments the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions and decisions.

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Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1763 A (XVII)
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	2777 (XXVI)
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ANNEX III

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124.	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	Resolution 46/50	281
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129.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session	Resolutions 46/56 A and B	288
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144.	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly	Resolution 46/77	30
145.	Situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti	Resolution 46/7	13
146.	Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia	Resolution 46/198	273
147.	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995		

ANNEX IV

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check-list includes the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 17 September to 20 December 1991. The column "Voting result" indicates the number of votes in favour, the number of votes against and the number of abstentions for those resolutions and decisions which were adopted by a formal vote. Unless otherwise indicated, all the votes were recorded votes. The details of the voting, which are available only for recorded votes, appear in the verbatim record of the relevant plenary meeting (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*); a complete tabulation of those results by Member State will be found in the annex to the *Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly* (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.48, Part I).

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
46/1	Admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations	20	1st	17 September 1991		12
46/2	Admission of the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations	20	1st	17 September 1991		12
46/3	Admission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations	20	1st	17 September 1991		12
46/4	Admission of the Republic of Estonia to membership in the United Nations	20	1st	17 September 1991		12
46/5	Admission of the Republic of Latvia to membership in the United Nations	20	1st	17 September 1991		13
46/6	Admission of the Republic of Lithuania to membership in the United Nations	20	1st	17 September 1991		13
46/7	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti	145	31st	11 October 1991		13
46/8	Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly	141	32nd	16 October 1991		13
46/9	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	28	32nd	16 October 1991	115-1-34	14
46/10	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin	23	35th	22 October 1991	134-0-23	14
46/11	Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace	26	36th	24 October 1991		15
46/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	25	37th	28 October 1991		16
46/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	27	37th	28 October 1991		16
46/14	Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world	22	38th	31 October 1991		17
46/15	Contribution of the Institute of East-West Dynamics to programmes and activities to promote peace in the world	22	38th	31 October 1991		18
46/16	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	14	45th	13 November 1991	141-0-9	18
46/17	International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity	77 (*j*)	48th	18 November 1991		112
46/18	The situation in Cambodia	24	50th	20 November 1991		19
46/19	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic	32	53rd	25 November 1991	141-1-0	19
46/20	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	30	55th	26 November 1991		20
46/21	Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations	16	59th	3 December 1991		22
46/22	Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme	12	64th	5 December 1991		113
46/23	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security	29	64th	5 December 1991		22
46/24	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	34	64th	5 December 1991	140-2-0	23

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
46/25	Transparency of military expenditures	47	65th	6 December 1991		58
46/26	Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements	48	65th	6 December 1991		58
46/27	Education and information for disarmament	49	65th	6 December 1991		59
46/28	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	52	65th	6 December 1991	110-2-35	60
46/29	Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty	51 and 53	65th	6 December 1991	147-2-4	60
46/30	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	54	65th	6 December 1991		61
46/31	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	55	65th	6 December 1991	121-3-26	62
46/32	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	56	65th	6 December 1991	152-0-2	63
46/33	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	57	65th	6 December 1991	155-0-1	64
46/34	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa					
	A. Nuclear capability of South Africa	58	65th	6 December 1991	108-1-47	65
	B. Implementation of the Declaration	58	66th	9 December 1991		66
46/35	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons					
	A. Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	59	65th	6 December 1991		66
	B. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol	59	65th	6 December 1991		67
	C. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	59	65th	6 December 1991		67
46/36	General and complete disarmament					
	A. Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	60	65th	6 December 1991		68
	B. Study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment	60 (*k*)	65th	6 December 1991		68
	C. Relationship between disarmament and development	60 (*c*)	65th	6 December 1991		68
	D. Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes	60 (*j*)	65th	6 December 1991	152-2-3	69
	E. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	60 (*f*)	65th	6 December 1991		69
	F. Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures	60 (*l*)	65th	6 December 1991		69
	G. Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe	60 (*n*)	65th	6 December 1991		70
	H. International arms transfers	60 (*b*)	65th	6 December 1991		71
	I. Regional disarmament	60 (*l*)	65th	6 December 1991	154-0-4	72
	J. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	60	65th	6 December 1991	130-0-26	72
	K. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes	60 (*i*)	65th	6 December 1991		73
	L. Transparency in armaments	60 (*b*)	66th	9 December 1991	150-0-2	73
46/37	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly					
	A. World Disarmament Campaign	61 (*d*)	65th	6 December 1991		76
	B. Regional confidence-building measures	61 (*a*)	65th	6 December 1991		76
	C. Nuclear-arms freeze	61 (*e*)	65th	6 December 1991	119-18-23	77
	D. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	61 (*c*)	65th	6 December 1991	122-16-22	78
	E. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	61 (*b*)	65th	6 December 1991		78
	F. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	61 (*f*)	66th	9 December 1991	160-1-1	79
46/38	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session					
	A. Report of the Disarmament Commission	62 (*a*)	65th	6 December 1991		80

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
	B. Comprehensive programme of disarmament	62 (*g*)	65th	6 December 1991	123-6-32	80
	C. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	62 (*b*)	65th	6 December 1991	131-8-23	81
	D. The transfer of high technology with military applications	62 (*a*)	65th	6 December 1991		81
46/39	Israeli nuclear armament	63	65th	6 December 1991	76-3-75	82
46/40	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects	64	65th	6 December 1991		82
46/41	Question of Antarctica					
	Resolution A	66	65th	6 December 1991	101-0-7*	83
	Resolution B	66	65th	6 December 1991	107-0-6*	84
46/42	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region	67	65th	6 December 1991		84
46/43	Protection and security of small States	69	66th	9 December 1991		89
46/44	Effects of atomic radiation	70	66th	9 December 1991		90
46/45	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space	71	66th	9 December 1991		90
46/46	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East					
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	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	72	66th	9 December 1991		93
	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	72	66th	9 December 1991		93
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	72	66th	9 December 1991	147-0-1	94
	E. Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967	72	66th	9 December 1991	143-2-0	94
	F. Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees	72	66th	9 December 1991	115-21-13	95
	G. Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967	72	66th	9 December 1991	115-2-32	95
	H. Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties	72	66th	9 December 1991	114-2-33	96
	I. Protection of Palestine refugees	72	66th	9 December 1991	147-2-2	96
	J. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees	72	66th	9 December 1991	146-2-2	97
	K. Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory	72	66th	9 December 1991	151-2-0	97
46/47	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories					
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	Resolution B	73	66th	9 December 1991	153-1-3	100
	Resolution C	73	66th	9 December 1991	153-1-3	101
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46/48	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects	74	66th	9 December 1991		103
46/49	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	65	66th	9 December 1991	127-4-30	85
46/50	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	124	67th	9 December 1991		281
46/51	Measures to eliminate international terrorism	125	67th	9 December 1991		283
46/52	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order	126	67th	9 December 1991	117-20-17	285
46/53	United Nations Decade of International Law	127	67th	9 December 1991		285
46/54	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session	128	67th	9 December 1991		286
46/55	Consideration of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property	128	67th	9 December 1991		287

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* Roll-call vote.

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
46/56	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session					
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	Resolution B	129	67th	9 December 1991		288
46/57	Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto	130	67th	9 December 1991		289
46/58	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	131	67th	9 December 1991		289
46/59	Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	131	67th	9 December 1991		290
46/60	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	132	67th	9 December 1991		291
46/61	Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	133	67th	9 December 1991		292
46/62	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States	135	67th	9 December 1991		292
46/63	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	99	68th	11 December 1991	157-0-3	225
46/64	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa	100	68th	11 December 1991	109-34-16	226
46/65	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	101 and 12	68th	11 December 1991	115-28-17	227
46/66	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	103	68th	11 December 1991		230
46/67	Question of Western Sahara	19	68th	11 December 1991		230
46/68	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands					
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	Resolution B	19	68th	11 December 1991		232
46/69	Question of New Caledonia	19	68th	11 December 1991		236
46/70	Cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories	19	68th	11 December 1991		236
46/71	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	19	68th	11 December 1991	137-2-22	25
46/72	Dissemination of information on decolonization	19	68th	11 December 1991	143-2-16	26
46/73	Questions relating to information					
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	B. United Nations public information policies and activities	75	69th	11 December 1991		105
46/74	Question of Palestine					
	Resolution A	33	69th	11 December 1991	121-2-28	27
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	Resolution C	33	69th	11 December 1991	125-2-23	28
46/75	International Peace Conference on the Middle East	33	69th	11 December 1991	104-2-43	28
46/76	The uprising *(intifadah)* of the Palestinian people	33	69th	11 December 1991	142-2-5	29
46/77	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly	144	70th	12 December 1991		30
46/78	Law of the sea	36	71st	12 December 1991	140-1-7	30
46/79	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa					
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	B. Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid	37	72nd	13 December 1991	143-0-16	33
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46/81	Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights	98 (*a*)	73rd	16 December 1991		37
46/82	The situation in the Middle East					
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	Resolution B	35	73rd	16 December 1991	152-1-4	39
46/83	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	9	74th	16 December 1991		152
46/84	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	92	74th	16 December 1991	118-1-39	153
46/85	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	92	74th	16 December 1991		154
46/86	Elimination of racism and racial discrimination	92	74th	16 December 1991	111-25-13	39
46/87	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	93	74th	16 December 1991	113-22-24	155
46/88	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	93	74th	16 December 1991		157
46/89	Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	93	74th	16 December 1991	122-11-28	158
46/90	Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development	94 (*a*)	74th	16 December 1991		159
46/91	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities	94 (*a*)	74th	16 December 1991		160
46/92	Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family	94 (*a*)	74th	16 December 1991		162
46/93	International Literacy Year	94 (*a*)	74th	16 December 1991		163
46/94	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of the elderly in development	94 (*a*)	74th	16 December 1991		163
46/95	World social situation	94 (*a*)	74th	16 December 1991	157-1-5	164
46/96	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	94 (*a*)	74th	16 December 1991		166
46/97	United Nations Development Fund for Women	95	74th	16 December 1991		167
46/98	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women	95	74th	16 December 1991		168
46/99	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	95	74th	16 December 1991		170
46/100	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	95	74th	16 December 1991		170
46/101	Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking	96	74th	16 December 1991		171
46/102	Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	96	74th	16 December 1991		172
46/103	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking	96	74th	16 December 1991		172
46/104	United Nations International Drug Control Programme	96	74th	16 December 1991		174
46/105	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	97	74th	16 December 1991		175
46/106	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	97	74th	16 December 1991		175
46/107	International Conference on Central American Refugees	97	74th	16 December 1991		177
46/108	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa	97	74th	16 December 1991		178
46/109	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives					
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	B. Central America: region of peace, freedom, democracy and development	31	75th	17 December 1991		41
46/110	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	98	75th	17 December 1991		180
46/111	Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights	98	75th	17 December 1991		181
46/112	Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	98	75th	17 December 1991		182
46/113	International covenants on human rights	98	75th	17 December 1991		183
46/114	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	98	75th	17 December 1991		184

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46/117	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	98	75th	17 December 1991	123-2-34	186
46/118	Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat	98	75th	17 December 1991		188
46/119	The protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care	98	75th	17 December 1991		188
46/120	Human rights in the administration of justice	98	75th	17 December 1991		192
46/121	Human rights and extreme poverty	98	75th	17 December 1991		193
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46/124	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights	98	75th	17 December 1991		196
46/125	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	98	75th	17 December 1991		196
46/126	Human rights and scientific and technological progress	98	75th	17 December 1991		197
46/127	Human rights and mass exoduses	98	75th	17 December 1991		198
46/128	International Year for the World's Indigenous People	98	75th	17 December 1991		199
46/129	Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity	98	75th	17 December 1991		201
46/130	Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes	98	75th	17 December 1991	102-40-13	202
46/131	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	98	75th	17 December 1991		203
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46/133	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador	98	75th	17 December 1991		205
46/134	Situation of human rights in Iraq	98	75th	17 December 1991	129-1-17	206
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46/150	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster	87	77th	18 December 1991		120
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46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	94 (*b*)	77th	18 December 1991		217

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46/154	Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries	77	78th	19 December 1991		121
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46/156	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s	77 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		121
46/157	World Decade for Cultural Development	77 (*c*)	78th	19 December 1991		122
46/158	World Commission on Culture and Development	77 (*c*)	78th	19 December 1991		123
46/159	Technical cooperation among developing countries	77 (*d*)	78th	19 December 1991		123
46/160	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference	77 (*d*)	78th	19 December 1991		124
46/161	Combating desertification and drought	77 (*f*)	78th	19 December 1991		125
46/162	Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory	77 (*g*)	78th	19 December 1991	135-2-5	126
46/163	Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000	77 (*g*)	78th	19 December 1991		126
46/164	United Nations Conference on Human Settlements	77 (*g*)	78th	19 December 1991		127
46/165	Science and technology for development	77 (*h*)	78th	19 December 1991		128
46/166	Entrepreneurship	77 (*i*)	78th	19 December 1991		128
46/167	Women, environment, population and sustainable development	77 (*j*)	78th	19 December 1991		129
46/168	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	78	78th	19 December 1991		130
46/169	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind	79	78th	19 December 1991		130
46/170	Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America	84 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		131
46/171	Special economic assistance to Chad	84 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		132
46/172	Special assistance to the front-line States	84 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		133
46/173	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon	84 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		133
46/174	Special assistance to Yemen	84 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		134
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46/176	Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia	84 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		135
46/177	Emergency assistance to the Philippines	84 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		135
46/178	Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan	84 (*b*)	78th	19 December 1991		136
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46/195	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II	120	79th	20 December 1991		269

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46/197	Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission	136 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991		272
46/198	Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia	146	79th	20 December 1991		273
46/199	Adverse economic effects of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967	12	79th	20 December 1991	125-2-9	137
46/200	Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994	12	79th	20 December 1991		138
46/201	Assistance to the Palestinian people	12	79th	20 December 1991	137-2-0	138
46/202	Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation	12	79th	20 December 1991		138
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46/204	Special assistance to Namibia	12	79th	20 December 1991		140
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46/206	Report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries	12	79th	20 December 1991		141
46/207	Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade	77 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991		142
46/208	Environment and international trade	77 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991		142
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46/210	Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries	77 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991	97-30-9	143
46/211	Adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210	77 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991		144
46/212	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries	77 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991		144
46/213	United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages	77 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991		146
46/214	International code of conduct on the transfer of technology	77 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991		146
46/215	Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas	77 (*e*)	79th	20 December 1991		147
46/216	International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait	77 (*e*)	79th	20 December 1991	135-0-1	148
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46/218	United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report	82	79th	20 December 1991		149
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46/221	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations					
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A. Elections and appointments

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46/302	Election of the President of the General Assembly	4	1st	17 September 1991		298
46/303	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees	5	2nd	17 September 1991		298
46/304	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the Ge[illegible] Assembly	6	2nd	17 September 1991		298

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46/306	Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	17 (*a*)	35th	22 October 1991		299
46/307	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council	17 (*d*)	36th	24 October 1991		299
46/308	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	17 (*e*)	36th	24 October 1991		300
46/309	Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	17 (*c*)	39th	4 November 1991		300
46/310	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	15 (*b*)	40th	4 November 1991		301
46/311	Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women					
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46/312	Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences					
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	Decision B	18 (*i*)	79th	20 December 1991		301
46/313	Election of the members of the International Law Commission	17 (*b*)	47th	14 November 1991		302
46/314	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	18 (*g*)	56th	27 November 1991		302
46/315	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice	15 (*c*)	63rd	5 December 1991		303
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46/317	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	18 (*a*)	79th	20 December 1991		303
46/318	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions	18 (*b*)	79th	20 December 1991		304
46/319	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors	18 (*c*)	79th	20 December 1991		304
46/320	Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee	18 (*d*)	79th	20 December 1991		304
46/321	Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	18 (*e*)	79th	20 December 1991		305
46/322	Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee	18 (*f*)	79th	20 December 1991		305

B. Other decisions

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46/404	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	44th	8 November 1991		306
46/405	Report of the International Court of Justice	13	44th	8 November 1991		307
46/406	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	39	45th	13 November 1991		307
46/407	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba	142	46th	13 November 1991		307
46/408	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	53rd	25 November 1991		307
46/409	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa	37	58th	2 December 1991		308
46/410	Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia	40	64th	5 December 1991		307
46/411	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	50	65th	6 December 1991		308
46/412	Conventional disarmament on a regional scale	60	65th	6 December 1991		308
46/413	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its preparatory committee	60	65th	6 December 1991		308
46/414	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	68	65th	6 December 1991		308

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46/415	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations	76	66th	9 December 1991		308
46/416	Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses	134	67th	9 December 1991		319
46/417	Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation	140	67th	9 December 1991		319
46/418	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council	38	68th	11 December 1991		307
46/419	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	100	68th	11 December 1991	108-34-16	316
46/420	Question of Gibraltar	19	68th	11 December 1991		317
46/421	Question of Pitcairn	19	68th	11 December 1991		317
46/422	Question of St. Helena	19	68th	11 December 1991	120-2-38	317
46/423	Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information	75	69th	11 December 1991		309
46/424	Report of the Security Council	11	70th	12 December 1991		307
46/425	Documents relating to the question of social development	94 (*a*)	74th	16 December 1991		314
46/426	Documents relating to the question of the advancement of women	95	74th	16 December 1991		315
46/427	Documents on questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions	97	74th	16 December 1991		315
46/428	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	98	75th	17 December 1991		315
46/429	Consideration of the request for the revision of article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	98	75th	17 December 1991		315
46/430	Documents relating to human rights questions	98	75th	17 December 1991		315
46/431	Non-governmental organizations	12	75th	17 December 1991		315
46/432	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	75th	17 December 1991		315
46/433	Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development	81	77th	18 December 1991		309
46/434	Report of the Secretary-General on the recent evolution of the international debt strategy	81	77th	18 December 1991		309
46/435	Report of the Secretary-General concerning crime prevention and criminal justice	94 (*b*)	77th	18 December 1991		315
46/436	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986	41	77th	18 December 1991		307
46/437	Development and international economic cooperation	77	78th	19 December 1991		309
46/438	International conference on money and finance for development	77	78th	19 December 1991		309
46/439	Documentation relating to economic and technical cooperation among developing countries	77 (*d*)	78th	19 December 1991		309
46/440	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa	77 (*f*)	78th	19 December 1991		309
46/441	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session	77 (*g*)	78th	19 December 1991		309
46/442	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security	42	79th	20 December 1991		307
46/443	Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development	43	79th	20 December 1991		307
46/444	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations	44	79th	20 December 1991		307
46/445	Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	111	79th	20 December 1991		318
46/446	Joint Inspection Unit	112	79th	20 December 1991		318
46/447	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	79th	20 December 1991		318
46/448	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	79th	20 December 1991		307
46/449	Establishment of a United Nations information centre at Windhoek	106	79th	20 December 1991		318
46/450	Standards of accommodation for air travel	106	79th	20 December 1991		319
46/451	Effects of inflation and currency fluctuation	106	79th	20 December 1991		319
46/452	Revised estimates under income section 3 (Services to the public)	106	79th	20 December 1991		319

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46/454	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council	12	79th	20 December 1991		310
46/455	Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1992-1993	12	79th	20 December 1991		310
46/456	Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa	12	79th	20 December 1991		313
46/457	Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar	12	79th	20 December 1991		313
46/458	Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)	12	79th	20 December 1991		313
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